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THE EASTERN FARMER BLOODED DAIRYMAN AND POULTRY RAISER



Volume XV

Number 1

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One Dollar for Five Years

March
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Blooded Stock, The Eastern Farmer, Dairyman and Poultry Raiser March, 1909

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WELCOME TO OUR NEW PRESIDENT.

On the fourth day of this month, at noon, Mr. William Howard Taft was inaugurated President of the greatest and grandest republic the world has ever known.

In behalf of the readers of the Eastern Farmer, Dairyman and Poultry Raiser, we bid Mr. Taft welcome. We believe his standards are as high and as pure as those of the man who has served the people of this country so magnificently for the past seven years, and are confident that his power and influence will be constantly felt on the side of right.

TARIFF REVISION AND THE FINANCIAL NEEDS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

It is pretty well assured that the revision of the tariff will consist in the reduction of the duties on a very large number of articles. The fact that the Government finances are not in particularly good shape will prevent anything very radical. The Government must increase its receipts or else cut down its expenditures, and unfortunately there seems as yet little tendency in public affairs to exercise even common, ordinary economy in appropriating public funds.

We are anything but pessimistic, and have unbounded faith in the future of our country, but every pocket book has a bottom, even Uncle Sam's.

Individuals cannot keep on spending without reference to their income, and neither can municipalities, states or nations. Credit depends upon income, and when you persist in living beyond your income you are bound in time to undermine your credit.

The financial history of the counties, towns and other governments of this country is one magnificent record of extravagance, of spending without thought of how the debt is eventually to be paid.

Where is the end?
Are we to go on blindfolded? Or are we to be forced to govern on a business basis.

Have you ever figured out how much less it would cost per capita

taxation if there was no interest to pay?

Are we to go on appropriating and spending as long as anyone will buy our bonds, and until fixed charges become so tremendously out of proportion that we must go to the wall?

Will public opinion heed the lessons of the past in other lands than ours, and arouse itself to the seriousness of this matter before the ever increasing burden gets too heavy to bear.

The situation is not so serious in our national finances, because for some years the surplus has been heavy, but for sometime now we have been eating into the surplus at the rate of considerably over a million dollars a week. A lot of money when you come to think about it.

If the new tariff does not produce sufficient revenue, we will be face to face with another sale of bonds, and still another, and another sale, with consequent danger to our credit.

The first consideration now is to provide the Government with funds to meet its requirements. We are emphatically in favor of tariff reduction and re-arrangement, but can wait for a good, stiff reduction a while longer provided Congress at the extra session, removes some of the absurdities and shows signs of a determination to reduce the annual expenditure to where they can safely be placed.

This is no mere idle jest. Congress is face to face with a serious situation, and we sincerely hope every man may realize his responsibility.

WHAT OUR PAPER STANDS FOR For the Farmer, First, Last and All the Time.

But unselfishly and with malice toward none.

It is exclusively for the East, and by the East we mean the states of Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Maine, states where farming conditions are more nearly uniform.

A territory within reach of the advertiser whose market is the thrifty

OUR ADVERTISERS—We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. But to make doubly sure we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler advertising in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we do not guarantee to adjust trifling differences between subscribers and honest, responsible advertisers. Neither will we be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent us within one month of the time of the transaction and you must have mentioned **Blooded Stock** when writing the advertiser.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT—The editors are always glad to examine manuscripts suitable for publication in this magazine. Photographers are invited to submit photographs of subjects pertaining to any phase of farm life. Stamps should accompany both manuscripts and photographs to insure their return, if they are not accepted.

country people of the East, and who want to cover it without getting western circulation that is of little benefit to them.

ARTICLES AND EXPERIENCES WANTED.

Write to us. There are in the lives of every farmer, of every wife of a farmer, and of every hired man, and hired girl on the farm, of every one who lives in the country, whether, old or young, incidents, experiences, trials, perplexities, and pleasures that would be of interest and instruction and amusement to the rest of us. Let us know about them. Sign your name or not, as you see fit, but let's unite to make this the best farm, home paper ever turned out.

When you can, without inconvenience, ask a friend or neighbor to subscribe. For sending us a club of three subscribers at 25 cents each, or one at one dollar for five years, we will renew your subscription a year for your courtesy and trouble.

FARM BRIDES AND GROOMS GET A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION FREE.

We have a friend who was born on a farm and lived and worked there until almost twenty, but whose business has kept him in the city for the last twenty-five years, who has asked us to say to you he believes so firmly that the future of every young farmer and his bride will be so much brighter and happier if they start out with a good farm paper to grow up with, that if they will allow him to do so he would consider it a privilege and favor to pay for a year's subscription to **Blooded Stock**, The Eastern Farmer, Dairyman and Poultry Raiser.

All you need do is to send us within in two or three weeks of the wedding your name and address, and the date of your marriage, and the paper will be mailed to you for twelve months without any expense to you. Remember, the paper will not be sent to you beyond the time for which the subscription is paid. Of course you will be notified of expiration and we will be glad of renewal.

BLOODED STOCK for March.

THE COW AND THE DAIRY

DOES THE CONSUMER KNOW GOOD MILK?

Does the general consumer know the difference between a fair, average sample of milk, decently clean, and pretty well handled, and milk that is in every way the best that can be made.

We believe not, from our experiences. If he did, he would be delighted to pay a better price for a pure, high-testing article.

It's discouraging to the man who keeps good and well-cleaned cows, in sanitary quarters, and who observes every precaution to deliver good milk, pure and clean, and with as little bacterial contamination as is possible, to lose customers the minute he attempts to get a price sufficiently higher than his competitors, who make no pretence of anything in the way of cleanliness, to cover the increased cost only, not to give him a greater margin of profit.

If there was only some practical picture way of showing the difference; only some method that would drive the lesson home quickly and emphatically. That is what is needed—educating of the public to appreciate the difference. It has been done with other products and in time can be accomplished with regard to milk.

It should be started in the primary schools—colored pictures showing the fifth and unnecessary contamination and bacteria in milk would drive the lesson home to the child mind so distinctly and emphatically that it would never be forgotten.

The Borden Company, the Alexander Campbell Milk Company, and one or two other milk concerns, are fighting the battle of pure milk through the advertising columns of the daily papers. All such methods are slowly but surely having the desired effect, and we must, as producers, do our part, by observing the instructions for producing a pure, clean article, so continuously impressed upon us by the Institutes, Agricultural Colleges, farm papers, etc.

MISTAKES OF DAIRYMEN.

First is Failure to Test Herd for Earning Value. Matter of Suitable Feed Is Another Important Point to Consider. Owing to Direct Relation to Milking Capacity—Cleanliness Demanded.

The average farmer expects to get his main revenue from corn, small grain, cattle, hogs and horses, and has not given the attention to the dairy department that its importance requires. Hence mistakes are frequently made, and some of them are very serious ones.

Cows Must Be Tested to Cull Out the Unprofitable Ones.

The first mistake made is in being contented with any old thing in the shape of a cow—for instance, one that yields only 3,000 pounds of milk in a year. Three thousand pounds of milk with a four per cent butter fat, which is a little above the average, means 120 pounds of butter fat a year, and that will not pay the expense of

keeping a cow a year even on a farm.

It is, therefore, a very serious mistake to begin doing business at what every man must see is a loss. It is for this reason that every owner of cows should test them and find out what they actually yield, both in pounds of milk and per cent of butter fat.

No Cow Can Make Milk Without Proper Feed.

Another great mistake is made by feeding the cows the wrong kind of feed. Many cows are fed on timothy hay and corn. One might as well not feed a dairy cow at all as to feed her timothy hay and corn alone. She might as well be fed straw as timothy hay; and if she is given no grain but whole corn, she will not return a profit, no matter what her milking capacity may be.

Even if a cow has a milking capacity of six, eight, or ten thousand pounds a year, if she is not given the materials to make milk out of she cannot be expected to give milk.

Timothy hay and corn are not milk-making materials. Inasmuch as timothy hay is not fit feed for the cow, give her straw or corn fodder in its place. Sell the hay to the man who is willing to pay a good price for it and take the money obtained for the timothy and buy alfalfa or clover hay.

Another mistake is in not feeding the cows enough. It would be poor policy to run a threshing machine with simply sufficient power to make it go without threshing any grain. It would be foolish to run it without sufficient power to handle all the grain that one can feed it. In the case of the cow the feed is the power and no matter how big the machine is no money can be made unless it is given enough feed. That is just as plain and simple as anything can be.

Milk Must be Pure and Good Quality.
Another mistake made, especially by those who directly or indirectly sell milk on the market, is not having the quality above suspicion. Every now and then there is considerable talk about tuberculosis among cows.

There is a good deal of that kind of talk just now, and citizens will begin to get suspicious of milk. The only way, then, is for the dairyman to get his milk above suspicion by knowing himself, and giving other people to understand, that there is no possible danger in using milk from his farm; that it is from clean cows and clean stables, and handled by clean men, that there is no tuberculosis among his cows.

DON'T RAISE A DUST BEFORE MILKING.

Don't clean out the stable and throw in the grain and hay just a little while before milking. Have everything as settled as possible to keep the milk as pure and free from bacteria as can be.

Don't shout and fuss and fume. If you must, please do it outside the cow-barn so as not to make the animals nervous.

Cows are milk manufacturers, and they produce best results when things are running along smoothly.

COMMON SENSE METHODS BOUND TO MAKE DAIRY-ING PAY.

The business of making money by keeping cows is one in which great wisdom is required. To keep a cow because she looks nice is folly, and yet all profitable cows are not ugly looking ones. The only infallible guide is the Babcock test or the churn. Each cow should have a record kept of the daily dividends she turns in. If she fails to return at least 5,000 pounds of milk per year, she should be discarded and her place filled by a better cow.

For butter making the amount ought to be still larger, unless the fat test is especially high. No butter cow yielding less than 300 pounds of butter should be allowed bed room. Because it costs just as much to board a poor cow as one that yields 500 to 800 pounds of butter in a year.

Just figure the difference in the income from a cow that gives 200 pounds of butter at twenty-five cents, and one that produces 600 pounds. If it costs \$50 to keep the cow in both cases, the poor cow would give no profit, and the good one \$100 clear gain.

A good farmer the other day incidentally mentioned that his thirty-six cows gave him an average income of \$88 apiece last year; some of the better producers returning \$135 per head. If he were to test and weed out a dozen of the poorer free boarders, he would increase his profits without adding to his expense.

He made one wise move in the spring: thinking that possibly the season might be a dry one, and reckoning that he could not have too much corn fodder in any event, he began by degrees to cut and feed corn and did not let his cows lessen their milk production. In fact, they increased from five to six cans. A near neighbor, on the contrary, who was without soiling crops, dropped to only one can per day, forty quarts, making it unprofitable for him to spend time to go with it to the railroad, some seven miles distant, and thus his income from the dairy was cut off. It is not surprising that he felt very poor the rest of the season and doubted whether farming paid.

With the present prices for almost all products, there is no reason why farming should not pay, if the farmer raises largely what he feeds.

Don't let your cow lay on a bare floor. It is cruel. She will pay you well for any nice clean bedding that you place under her.

ECONOMY SILO

Milk and Meat Award at the Jamestown Exposition. No spotted coating in Economy Silo. Absolutely airtight. Strong and simple in construction. Staves of seasoned white pine or spruce. Hoops of reinforced iron, forming perfect joints. Doors, simplest and lightest made, quickly adjusted without hammer or wrench. Every silo easy to erect, and fully guaranteed. Write today for the illustrated catalogue with prices of silos, etc.
Economy Silo & Mfg. Co.
Box 38H Frederick, Md.

SOME OF THE REASONS WHY WE SHOULD OWN A CREAM SEPARATOR.

When a farmer begins to consider the question of buying a separator, if he is a shrewd business man, there are a great many questions he wants answered. I know that was the case with myself. I wanted to have them answered by someone who had experience in their use and who had no interest in their sale or manufacture, so I got a separator on trial. I could use it until I was satisfied, if it took all summer. If, after giving it a thorough trial, I concluded that I did not want it, I could return it, and it cost me nothing. I gave it as thorough a trial as I knew how. I figured closely on the amount of butter saved by weighing milk and butter and also by testing skim milk after it had gone through the separator to see how much cream was left in it. I tried several operations under the separator system and the gravity system, and the result was, I thought it a very profitable investment, and I bought the separator; and find it more profitable than I figured it would be at the time. I contend that with five good average cows a man who makes makes his milk into butter cannot afford to be without a separator.

I have estimated the saving on these five cows by the use of the separator, over the old system, to be two hundred and fifty pounds of butter a year. Now let us see what it cost us to save this two hundred and fifty pounds of butter. The cost of separator is one hundred dollars. The interest at 6 per cent. would be six dollars; repairs and oil one year, one dollar; the wear on the separator, five dollars; total, twelve dollars.

A Big Saving on Each Cow.

The two hundred pounds of butter saved, at 20 cents a pound, \$50. That would leave us a profit of \$38. The butter at 15 cents per pound would bring \$37.50. So you see, figuring butter at that very low price, there would be for every dollar expended nearly \$2 received. With a larger number of cows, the relative profit would be greater. The average gain by using the separator over the deep-setting system is three-fourths of a pound of butter for every one hundred pounds of milk. Some persons may think that does not amount to much. Let us see what that will amount to. A decent cow, in the hands of a decent man, will give five thousand pounds of milk a year. There would be a saving of 37.5 pounds of butter, which, at 20 cents, would be \$7.50 per cow; ten cows would be \$72.20, twenty cows \$150.

The cost of running a separator by hand does not exceed the cost of setting and skimming of the milk, washing pans, cans, crocks, etc.

Another very important step in favor of the separator is the improved state of the skim milk over that left by using the gravity system. New skim milk was not in existence before the advent of the centrifugal cream separator. Many persons incorrectly think of separator skim milk as the same old product left after taking the cream from the top of the milk. But new skim milk from the separator is a totally different thing. It has in it the sweet, nutritious sugar of milk.

Milk exposed to the air in setting

will absorb any evil odor that may be in the room—and in the cleanest room there is more or less odor and dust—while the separator almost entirely eliminates this exposure of the milk, thus producing sweeter, purer, better keeping milk, cream and butter.

For calves and pigs the fresh separator milk is decidedly better than the old pan-set article.

This is part of an address made by Mr. E. E. Stevenson, at Oneida, N. Y., to the Farmers' Institute, which has been printed by other journals, but we want every reader of our paper to read it—to read it again if you have already seen it.

A STANDARD WORK ON MILK TESTING.

The eighteenth edition of the text book on "Testing Milk and Its Products," by Professors E. H. Farrington and F. W. Well, of the University of Wisconsin, has just been published. The book has been carefully revised and much new and valuable material added, including discussions of recent methods of determining the water content of butter; Prof. Hart's new casein test; directions for analysis of ice cream; and calculations of milk and cream overrun, and of dividends at creameries where both milk and cream are received.

This book has been the standard text and reference book on the Babcock test since its first publication ten years ago, and is used as a text book in practically all dairy schools in English speaking countries. The new edition makes a handsome octavo volume of nearly three hundred pages, is fully illustrated and you would certainly find it a great help to own a copy.

Natural and Easy Methods of Preventing Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis will be rapidly eliminated from the dairy herds when the cattle are kept under more natural conditions, such as light and airy stables; abandoning close confinement in stanchions; sunlight on every hand; isolation of suspected cases; frequent and absolute disinfection, etc.

Lack of exercise in the sunlight, close confinement in stanchions, unventilated and overheated stables, are ideal conditions for the development of the disease.

MILK WITH DRY HANDS.

It is a bad habit with many milkers to let the fingers get wet, sometimes deliberately dipping them into the milk so as to make them slide down the teats.

The proper way is to milk with perfectly dry hands by squeezing, not sliding. Only in "stripping" to start the flow to get the last drops of milk it may be preferable to slide the fingers down the teats. These last drops, the strippings, contain the largest per cent of fat, being almost as rich as cream, and not only for that reason, but also to keep up a rich flow of milk from the cow, it is important not to neglect the stripping. It is well known that by leaving more and more of the milk in the bag at each consecutive milking the cow is soon dried up.

Says a famous butter maker: "Remember, there are but two important points to keep in mind in making good butter—cleanliness and temperature." And yet how many farm homes are without a dairy thermometer? Sticking your fingers into the cream and then licking it off isn't so very reliable is it? Nor is it so very nice to think about. Quite disgusting in fact. And yet thousands of women have done it and still do it.

You might just as well be comfortable while milking. It won't take long to make a strong stool. And for gracious sake when finished milking put it where the cows won't simply have to walk on it, and where it will be clean, and you'll know where to find it.

Are you testing your cows and keeping a careful record? You keep tab on the help why not on the cows?

Not a Good Ration.

An efficient and profitable dairy ration cannot be made up of a combination of corn, timothy hay and corn fodder. A ration of corn silage, oat straw, corn stover and corn is little better. They are too fattening in their properties and contain an insufficient amount of protein. The usual home-grown ration is too rich in carbohydrates.

A Ration Recommended by Hoard's Dairyman.

A very good mixture to go with clover hay and corn stover would be: Bran, 200 lbs.; gluten feed, 200 lbs., and corn chop, 300 lbs. For each 3 to 3.5 lbs. of milk produced, give one pound of this combination and feed each cow 12 to 15 lbs. of clover hay and all the corn stover each one will eat.

Dish-cloths should never be used around dairy utensils. They are too hard to clean. Use a stiff brush instead.

Oh, what a world of beauty

A loving heart might plan,

If man but did his duty.

And helped his brother man.

The angel guests would brighten

The threshold with their wings,

And love divine enlighten

The old forgotten springs.

Oh, what a world of beauty

A loving heart might plan,

If man but did his duty

And loved his brother man.

—Charles Swain.

8 REASONS
why you should buy the
Triple-Ceased, Double-Cut
Belt-Bearing

DITTO
Feed Grinder

Write for them. A few bushels of corn at present prices buys it and it's good for many years' work. It saves a fifth to a third of the feed.

No Money in Advance

Sold on a real free trial. Keep it if it works to your satisfaction. That's my safe plan for you. Grinds anything and does it fast and easy. Send for FREE catalogue now, to

G. M. DITTO, BOX 116, JOLIET, ILLINOIS

SCRUPULOUS CLEANLINESS THE SECRET OF GOOD BUTTER.

Only a small part of the butter sold in the market is what is termed "gilt-edge," yet the makers of this fancy article are those who reap the profit. And the secret of their success is cleanliness.

Pertume manufacturers realize the importance of fat as an absorbent of odors. In fact, there is no substitute for it. Attar of roses is simply fat saturated with the perfume of roses.

This collecting of odors is precisely what many of our butter makers are actually doing today. A little filth gets into the milk; the fatty part (of the cream) gathers the odor and holds it. But this is not all; butter made from this cream may be contaminated so little as to leave the maker's hands apparently sweet, but the seed is there, and sown in good soil. The germs of the filth multiply and by the time the butter is offered for sale, the taint has so increased as to force its sale at cost, or perhaps less, with very little satisfaction for anyone concerned.

It is the money, over and above cost, that all butter makers most desire, and this profit very much depends upon clean stock.

To enable the dairyman to start with untinted milk it is absolutely necessary that the cow be kept clean.

CHURNING POINT IN CREAM.

Taste of Product One of Most Dependable Indications.

A reader asks what the characteristic condition of cream should be when it has reached the churning point.

If he will closely observe the cream which has been set aside for churning from time to time after it has been placed in an atmosphere which will tend to ripen it, he will discover, for one thing, that after a time the cream will have a smooth, velvety, shiny appearance which comes just before the time it thickens. If a paddle or large spoon is slowly passed through the cream at this time small wrinkles will form ahead of it, which is one of the indications of the arrival of the churning point.

At the same time that this condition is discovered the cream will generally be found to be slightly acid to the taste, possibly not enough to give a clearly defined acid taste, but one that might be called pleasant though not sour. People who like cream raw often prefer cream in this state to that which is perfectly sweet. The texture at this point in the ripening of cream is also characteristic. If a dipperful of the cream should be taken up and poured back into the body it will be noticed that it cuts a smooth hole like oil or molasses would, instead of spattering like water or cream that has become oversour.

Nearly all of these conditions will be found to exist at about the same time, though if one appears sooner than another it will be the oily pour. The taste of the cream, however, is among the most reliable indications of the arrival of the churning point, and it is the one which was relied upon to the greatest extent before the present accurate means of determining the churning point were made practicable.

USUAL CROP OF CREAM SEPARATOR Snares and Tares

If actual merit alone prevailed the DE LAVAL cream separator would be the only one made, sold or used.

But the dairy farmer with his dollars is an alluring proposition to those who "need the money", so that every season brings with it a new crop of separator fakes and fables, with some of the old conjurers over again and always a few fresh ones.

Last year the new and improved line of DE LAVAL machines literally swept the field. This year everybody has a "new" machine, which is the one thing they universally harp upon in their talk and advertising. But it is mostly hosh and nonsense. There is mighty little new to them. No more DE LAVAL patents have expired so that there is nothing else "new" that they can lay hold of this year.

There's the usual crop of fakirs appropriating the facts of DE LAVAL separator use and the endorsements DE LAVAL separators have received, and quoting them as though they applied to their own inferior imitations of the standard cream separator.

There's the concern which makes an inferior disc separator and speaks of the "disc" separator being "the machine which has won out universally in Europe, the home of the disc separator". True, but it was the DE LAVAL that has done the winning out in Europe, as it has in America.

There's the political separator concern, with the new "year" or "cents" trademark, whose claims it is to be hoped nobody ever believes, and which manifestly practices the circus man's theory that the great American public ever likes to be fooled.

There's the only concern which has stuck to the abandoned DE LAVAL "hollow bowl" of 30 years ago, but this year desperately join the procession of 10 year back DE LAVAL imitations with a "disk bucket bowl" machine.

There's the "Trust", striving to complete its monopoly of dealer and farmer, harvesting much costly separator experience, largely at the expense of buyers-for-use, through trying to build a cream separator like ordinarily made farm machinery.

There's the "mail order" outfit, with their cheaply made machines, bought here and there, not made by themselves or sold under the real manufacturer's name, all claiming the earth, and many of the things that should be below it.

But the merry lot changes and dwindles every year. They gradually drop out and leave their unfortunate patrons helpless with trashy machines. More will fade away this year. The dairy farmer, like the creameryman, is coming to know something of separators. He doesn't swallow mere "claims" so easily. 98 per cent. of the world's creamerymen use DE LAVAL machines. The percentage of farm users content with nothing else is always increasing.

There isn't a single reason why every man who buys a cream separator this year should not buy a DE LAVAL. There are many reasons why he should. The best costs no more than the various grades of inferior imitating machines.

A DE LAVAL catalogue may be had for the asking. A DE LAVAL machine may be tried for the asking.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

General Offices:
165-167 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK

42 E. Madison Street
CHICAGO
1213 & 1215 Filbert St.
PHILADELPHIA
Drum & Sacramento Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO

175-177 William Street
MONTREAL
14 & 16 Princess Street
WINNIPEG
107 First Street
PORTLAND, OREG.

OUR HORSES

LATE FOALS BEST FOR MARES AND COLTS.

The time when the colt comes is a most important item. This is especially the case with farm mares. The general range of feed to farm mares is very narrow. The work animals that are as a rule stabled get poor feed in the way of a balanced ration—hay and usually grain straight that often is very poor. This grain may make weight but does not make a god ration for a brood mare to have a colt early, and as a result, we find all kinds of so-called bad luck with mares that foal in March and April, from improper diet and food.

Another factor: late in winter, in case of a bad March, these farm mares are stabled and halter-tied and are not in active work, and are then put to it hard and heavy as soon as grain can be put in.

The writer's experience has favored having colts come in last half of June or any time in June and the fore part of July. This gives brood mares a chance, if farmers will be merciful in the matter, to get full of grass, and they ought to have colts only after a month or two of blue grass and mixed grass rations—at least they ought to be on pasture at night two months before foaling.

The objections are that the flies are hard on late colts and they will not attain the size. These are not valid objections as we should provide ample shade, and have dark stalls part of the day in the worst time for flies.

Get the colt eating as soon as possible and then shut your eyes and feed the colt. In fact keep its head in an oats bin if necessary, but give him plenty of exercise and keep the mares going, and give colt all the good pasture and freedom possible and grain it full feed the first winter and following summer until fall. This as a rule will bring a colt ahead of the ordinary farm-raised March or April colt that drinks heated milk and becomes a cripple because of improper conditions of nutrition to dam.

The number of dead mares, slips, cripples, and scrawny colts in the average neighborhood is appalling, and we think the late spring or early summer colt with plenty of good feed is the solution.

It is a mistake to save feed on a colt. Feed him and keep him going. This refers to draft colt raising. We have put as high as 135 bushels of oats into the first 20 months of a colt's life and find it a paying proposition. But they must be moving and have good grass conditions. The cheaper draft colt is the one that is grown quickly and yet kept sound. We find this can be done in farm conditions by having plenty of mares and not overdoing them but keeping them moving.

The common practice of letting colts run with mares is a mistake, but not in modified form, as we find that in certain trips and work the colt is well following halter-tied to the mare. We like them to make trips and many of them until they know the roads well and learn the gait of their mother or of a good horse. This enforces

exercises and hardens them and gives them some insight to highway usages, travel environment, railroad trains, and autos and towns. But common sense must be used in this matter.

For farm conditions we think the early spring colt is a mistake. The dam needs two months of grass and a mare ought to have 5 acres of grass to foal on instead of being in a box stall—5 acres of grass and to be full of it.

Cracking of Horses' Hoofs.

When horses are stabled on board floors and do not have an opportunity to bathe their feet in dew covered or wet grass, the horny sheath of their feet frequently becomes dry and cracked.

Nature intended that all animals with horny hoofs should live in contact with the earth. The camel, whose native region is the sandy desert, has broad spreading feet to support it on the loose sand but no hoofs to be cracked by the desert's dryness.

It would be well if owners of horses could stable these animals on earth floors. It would save their feet from becoming crippled by the numerous ailments to which they are subjected by standing on wooden, or hard and ddy concrete surfaces.

We have known of several owners of horses who never permitted them to stand or be stabled on hard floors. They avoid this by having their stalls on the ground and frequently changing the earth in their stalls. It was a subject of remark in the neighborhood where these men lived that their horses were never lame and remained sound in their limbs and feet and had no wind galls as long as they lived.

Sweeney.—"What shall I give for sweeney?" A few drops of turpentine (say five) are injected under the skin of the shrunken parts by means of a hollow needle and hypodermic syringe introduced at places 3 or 4 inches apart over the entire wasted surface. This causes great pain and alarming swelling, and the treatment, therefore, is objectionable upon that score, but many have reported it as effective. Repeated blistering should prove remedial, but a considerable time is required for the rebuilding of the atrophied muscles.

Weak Back.—I have a mare, 8 years old, which stumbles and is sore on her back over the kidneys. She has been that way for 3 weeks.

She may have sprained the psoas muscles of her loins, and in that case all that can be done will be to allow her a prolonged rest, in a roomy, cool, box stall, where she should be fed light rations. The muscles referred to are located under the backbone at the loins, and when they are affected the animal has difficulty in rising and often staggers or wobbles in gait. Treatment, apart from rest, is practically useless, but in bad cases it may be necessary to support the animal in slings.

Knuckling.—A three-year-old driving filly on moderate driving seem inclined to become cock-ankled. My

six-year-old mare (suckling a colt and supposed to be in foal again) is thin. Her appetite is good, but hair looks bad and now and then she passes a few worms 3 or 4 inches long. She has been fed on mixed hay with hominy meal for grain. Would you advise feeding unpressed oil meal to mares in foal or to suckling colts which have begun to eat oats and a little clover hay?

Turn the filly out to grass as soon as possible and feed her on bran and oats to strengthen her muscles and insure full and strong development. She will be apt to recover if so treated; otherwise the condition will aggravate.

Feed the six-year-old mare on oats bran, hay, green fodder and when it comes, grass. The hominy is a good feed for milk cows. Once daily mix in feed a tablespoonful of a mixture of equal parts salt, flowers of sulphur and ground gentian root. Feed oilmeal to mares in small quantities only, along with oats and bran, and it will prove beneficial.

NOTES

Don't leave the manure fork where the horse as he backs out of his stall can miss it only by the merest chance. A fork can be replaced of course, and a wound on the horse's leg can be healed, in time, but it takes no longer to put the fork where it belongs, out of reach.

The only reason for currying the horse is not simply to make him look slick. He needs a thorough rubbing down just as often in winter as in summer. It's a tonic and stimulant to the skin and to the circulation, and a savior to the kidneys.

If you are going to be short a horse for the heavy spring work better be looking around now. Time flies, and prices go up when demand comes.

Always keep turpentine in the stable handy to use on scratches and cuts. Prompt application frequently prevents a nasty sore.

Let the horse have a dry place for a roll.

One good building, well constructed and kept up is worth a half dozen poor ones, and will increase the market value of every acre of the farm. While poor buildings, or buildings in bad repair will depreciate the value of the best farm in the country.

Reader, You Can Save \$26.00 on a Split Hickory Buggy

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WHY NOT RAISE SHEEP?

Those who have kept small flocks of sheep have found them as profitable, and much more so, some say, as any live stock on the farm. One of our readers writes: "We can get gold for the fleeces in the spring and for the lambs in the fall."

"A small flock, say from ten to fifty ewes, is more profitable than a large one on the average farm. The reason is obvious to any one who understands sheep. Being fond of almost every variety of weed which grows, they convert a large amount of them, that would otherwise go to waste and at the same time rob the soil and hinder other vegetation, into mutton and wool.

I do not mean by this that you cannot raise sheep on as expensive fed as cattle or hogs and still have a profit. The facts are, that a bushel of corn will produce more mutton, if fed to a sheep, than beef, if fed to a steer, or pork, if fed to a hog, because the digestive organs are so much more thorough in their work. Observation will show you that sheep get practically all the nutritive value out of their food, while cattle get only from fifty per cent. to seventy-five per cent., and hogs from sixty-six per cent. to eighty per cent. of it."

Comparatively few of us really know the delicious flavor of home-killed lamb and mutton. Residents of cities have to be satisfied with the taint of refrigerator cars so frequently that they are discouraged from buying. We should raise more sheep in the East. There are thousands of acres lying idle that could be made profitable if the authorities would effectively eliminate the useless and worthless dogs that infest the country.

SHEEP MUST HAVE SALT ALWAYS WITHIN REACH.

Sheep naturally possess a very great craving for salt. This is a pretty good indication that it is actually needed somewhere in the proper functioning of their systems. As a matter of fact, science shows that salt is necessary to keep the blood in the required degree of fluidity for free circulation, and more particularly, to aid in the process of digestion.

An animal is much less likely to get diseased in any part if there is a good flow of blood to that part. Free circulation is really absolutely necessary to vigor and health. Where plenty of salt is provided the blood does not become thick and sluggish, but remains thin and rich enough to flow easily and freely.

Gastric juice is one of the powerful agents of the stomach which acts upon all the food taken into it. Hydrochloric acid is absolutely essential to the production and proper working of this valuable juice. In order to make hydrochloric acid, there must be chlorine. This substance salt furnishes, hence the reason for giving sheep salt in unlimited supply. In winter when on dry feeds even more than in summer, a large supply of salt is needed. The reason for this is that the chlorine combines more readily with potassium salts, which dry feeds contain in abundance, than it does with hydrogen to make hydrochloric acid. What combines with the salts passes off; and so a greater supply

31 Years Old

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The Roller Bearings You Pay Your Money And Take Your Choice

There's only one Spreader that has had a test of over 30 years. It is up to you to say whether you will invest your money in that machine or some other.

The 31-Year-Old Success Spreader

has proven itself on tens of thousands of farms. It has worked under all conditions. It has had all kinds of handling. It has a record for good work, right working and durability that is not approached by any other spreader. It is the one roller-bearing spreader—chain driven, free from gear wheels, least friction, least breakage, lightest draft, strongest. Equipped with either wooden or metal wheels as desired. You might as well have the Success Spreader. Get all the facts and you will buy no other. Catalog Free.

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You Can INCREASE Your Corn Crop 30%

or more by using only such seed as has been carefully graded. You will also get far better corn. Government tests have proved that the main cause of small crops is an uneven stand. No corn planter, whatever its merits, can drop seed evenly, if the seed be carelessly graded or of all sizes that come from the ear. But, with seed carefully graded to a uniform size, any good corn planter can be depended upon to drop every grain just where you want it and thus make every inch of your ground do the service that it should. Government tests also have proved that the main cause of poor quality in corn is the planting of seed not well selected.

\$ The Simplex All-Steel Seed Corn Grader \$

easily and quickly separates, in a new and scientific way, the full, perfect, evenly-shaped grains from the large, irregular, unshapely grains. Money back if not delighted. Grades more corn and grades it better than any other device on the market, regardless of price. Capacity, 10 to 15 bushels per hour. A boy can work it. No machinery to get out of order. *Shut out all other seed—nothing to wear out or rot—will last a lifetime.* Simply slip a dollar bill in a letter and mail to us. You will never incur a dollar that will bring you greater returns. Grader will reach you promptly. If you don't find it is worth its weight in gold, return it and get your money. Thousands in use. Order today, and we will send with Grader, booklet—"Bumper Crop Choice—How to Secure Them."

THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING CO., 834 to 874 Lock Street, CINCINNATI, O.
Largest Manufacturers of Iron and Steel Roofing in the world.

must be given in order to have a sufficient amount of chlorine left to make the hydrochloric acid so necessary in digestion.

Where an animal eats plenty of salt, it also drinks more water. This helps in digestion, also, as it helps to soften up the food and to make it more readily absorbed by the blood. Water also helps to carry off waste matters through the kidneys as well as through the skin pores.

Considering the many benefits accruing from the feeding of salt, as well as the inexpensiveness of this article, it would seem that the wise thing to do is to give sheep all they want of it.

It is a mistake to do as some farmers do, namely, feed it only occasionally. Being fairly crazed for the want of it sheep eat more of it than they have any use for at a single time. Then need a little salt all the time, but not a very large amount at any one time. The best way to do then, is to keep salt where they can get at it at will. Nature tells them when they need it, and how much they need, and if it is where they have access to it, they will fulfill that demand. This they can do a great deal more correctly than can man. It is generally believed that one ounce per head daily is about the right amount of salt for sheep; but if one keeps salt before his sheep constantly he need not worry about weighing it out. They will weigh it out for themselves, taking

just the right amount and at just the right time.

The "Bosom" Fly.

Helen was watching some flies on the window-pane, when she called to her mother: "Mama, come and see if this is the bosom fly!"

"The bosom fly, child! What kind of a fly is that?"

"Oh, the one they sang about in church last Sunday—'Let me to thy bosom fly.'"

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE,

Whether Cow, Steer, Bull, or Horse Hide, Calf, Dog, Deer, or any kind of hide or skin, soft, light, colorless and moth-proof for robes, rug, coat or gloves. But first get our illustrated catalogue, with prices, shipping tags and instructions of large, wild and domestic animal skins in the world. Distances makes no difference, what-hides together from anywhere, and Crosby pays the freight both ways. We sell fur coats and gloves, do taxidermy and head mounting.

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DEATH TO HEAVES
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NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Diarrhoea and Indigestion Cure.
A Veterinary Remedy for Horses, Throat and Stomach troubles. \$1.00 per can, of dealers, or express prepaid. Send for booklet. **The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.**

HOGS

CARE OF THE BROOD SOW AND HER LITTER.

It is very essential that brood sows be given good care and the right kind and amount of feed at farrowing time, otherwise bad results will follow. Some farmers have fixed rules and amounts for feeding for a certain period after farrowing; have water so the sow can get a drink as soon as she comes out of bed. Experience teaches us that we must be on the lookout for what the sow demands.

If my sows seem restless and hungry, I feed sooner and more than if they are quiet. I give a bran mash with a little middlings as the first feed, being careful not to give too much. I increase the feed gradually until the sow is on full feed, which is about two weeks from the time she farrowed.

In case the sow becomes feverish, it is likely to produce what is known as white scours in the pigs. To stop it give her a little air-slacked lime in slop, which brings about the desired results.

The main ration of the saw should be one that will produce a good flow of milk, but care must be exercised not to get her stuck on her feed. My sows are given bran, middlings, ground oats, and all the alfalfa and good clover hay I can get them to eat. I keep close watch on the pigs, and if they become constipated I give the sow some oil meal in slop.

As soon as the pigs begin to crack corn I provide a pen with a creep so they can be fed by themselves. I feed them corn, slop made with skim milk and ground oats with the coarse hulls screened out. Where one has not the milk, tankage is a good substitute. The ration for the pigs while growing is strong in muscle and bone-making elements. They have free access to charcoal, ashes and salt at all times and plenty of pure water.

One of the most important things is to wisely determine the proper increase of feed for best results. I never make a radical increase, but let it be gradual. Just as the pig increases in size and capacity I increase the feed. The pig's increase depends on the increase in the ration.

I do not let the pigs stop thriving, for the sooner they are brought to the weight wanted—those to be sold for slaughter—the more profit. For the finishing and fattening period I increase the corn ration for the last two months. I let the protein food of those I retain as breeders predominate.

I often hear that pigs are ruined by overfeeding. This is true in some cases, but if the ration is balanced for growing or fattening as to end desired, pleasing results will follow.

EVEN THE HOG WON'T STAND EVERYTHING.

Of course those who breed large numbers of hogs, who make it a specialty, as it were, do not need to be told many of these little things, but we ask these gentlemen to remember that far more farmers have yet to

learn the simple rudiments of the business. The hog is so contented, so happy, and so generally free from disease that we are apt to overlook the peculiar demands of his nature and organism.

For instance: The hog of all animals is so constructed that he cannot thrive in filth, and yet less attention is paid to keeping his quarters clean than to those of any other animal. One reason for this is that the pens are generally so low that one cannot get into them handily, and so cramped that a shovel can be handled in them with difficulty.

Cold will not hurt a hog, but drafts are apt to play havoc. And yet if there is a careless looked-after building on the farm it's more than likely to be the hog pen. A roll of Amantite, Congo or any good roofing will keep three sides and the roof of the pen completely water and draft proof, and inexpensively, too.

Don't let the trough clog up with ice. Ice is all right in its place, especially in summer in ice cream, but its place is not the hog trough. Take the trough out of the pen and scald it out thoroughly.

Remember the charcoal.

Clean out the feed trough frequently. You don't relish food from dirty dishes, and neither does the cow, or any other animal for that matter, nor even a hog as too many suppose.

WHAT TO AVOID IN HOGS.

In selecting live stock it is just as important to know their objectionable points as it is to be able to point out their desirable characteristics. It's frequently the case that a man can tell you when an animal is all right, but is unable to pick out its individual faults and explain satisfactorily why they are faults. The following are some points to be avoided in the Poland-China hog:

Long, narrow and coarse head. Long, straight face, too narrow between the eyes. Coarse, crooked or "dished in" nose, as is often found in Berkshire. Small, dull and bloodshot eyes and shrunken vision, impaired by wrinkles and other causes. Ears, straight, stiff and coarse. Long or large knuck, drooping to face, with tips pointing forward and slightly turned outward, long and slender neck, thin, flabby, or deeply-wrinkled jowl; flat, narrow chest; narrow, creased back or shoulders, showing deficiency in heart girth.

Sides should be flat, thin and flabby, not as full at bottom as at top, drawn in at shoulder so as to produce a crease or "tuckered up." Narrow hams, not reaching down to the hocks and lacking in width or plumpness at the top or bottom, and too straight from the root of the tail to the hock, with narrow rump steep, and peaked.

Legs are best when long and slim. Coarse or crooked legs with pasterns long and oblique, indicating weakness.

One should look well to the feet and mark them objectionable if they are too long or spreading. A coarse,

long, straight hanging tail. Coat coarse, wavy or curly, with upstarting hair with brown ends. Small or irregular size and shape. Slow, clumsy action, low carriage and wabbling gait, often characterized by difficulty in getting up or down. Unhealthy skin, scaly, wrinkled or harsh. Cross, vicious or restless disposition.

It would be hard to find a hog without one or more of these objections, so that a few of these points should not disqualify an animal.

Be Looking Ahead.

Not only to March and April, when you will have little pigs, but to the spring and summer.

Of course you must have a comfortable place for the brood sow so that there will be no loss of pigs. Not an artificially heated pen, simply a well protected house as far as leaks and drafts are concerned.

In our paper we may frequently publish advice and suggestions that are of no benefit to the older and more experienced breeders, and that may even irritate them, but they must remember the majority of readers of this and other agricultural papers are beginners and amateurs, and at least part of the paper must be given up to them, for the younger members must be instructed if the average of the American farmer is to be even maintained.

For ten days previous to farrowing give them a little oil cake in their slop each day, so as to keep their bowels in proper condition for best health and results. Don't be in too much of a hurry to feed the sow after farrowing. The first twenty-four hours she will need only some warm water with a little oatmeal stirred in to make it a drink.

HOG CHOLERA FINALLY DOOMED.

Officials of the Department of Agriculture have held a second conference at the experimental farm, near Ames, Iowa, at which were present representatives from the experiment stations of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, California and Oklahoma.

This meeting was held, as was the meeting in May, for the purpose of demonstrating the method of manufacture and application of the new hog cholera serum, which the bureau of animal industry has discovered, and which Secretary Wilson, as well as officials of the bureau, believe will reduce to a small fraction of what they now are the enormous losses each year suffered by farmers from this most dreaded of swine diseases.

At the conference on this subject

Don't Saw off Horns
It's true. Any man can use a key-stone H. Thorne. It makes clean, smooth cut. No crushing or tearing. Done in a minute. Seldom money-back guarantee. Book free.
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held in May representatives were present from practically all the middle states. Great interest was aroused, and the experiment station officials returning to their homes have already in several instances begun the manufacture of the serum for distribution within their own states. This is true of Indiana, and in Ohio Dr. Paul Fisher, state veterinarian, has succeeded in obtaining an appropriation of money for the immediate commencement of the work. The published accounts of the first meeting have resulted in the receipt of an application to the department from all over the country for the serum. The department has decided not to undertake the manufacture of the serum, and in each case the applicant has been referred to the experiment station. This should be understood all around, that the department does not manufacture the serum for distribution, but will stand ready to give all needed information to state officials so that the serum can be made and distributed by them.

Alfalfa a Tremendous and Profitable Weight Producer.

The Kansas experiment station has found that a ton of alfalfa hay will make upwards of 800 pounds of gain on hogs, and a similar gain has been made on alfalfa when it is used as pasture. The Nebraska station was able to make gains at a cost of two cents per pound on hogs weighing 265 pounds when these were on alfalfa pasture and fed, in addition, three pounds of corn daily per hundred pounds weight of hogs.

These figures are taken from an address by Prof. Kinzer of that station, before the State Board of Agriculture of Kansas last winter. No hog grower, the professor asserted, can afford to be without alfalfa for his hogs and pigs.

TIMELY HOG HINTS.

Never keep a boar pig that is not fully up to the standard.

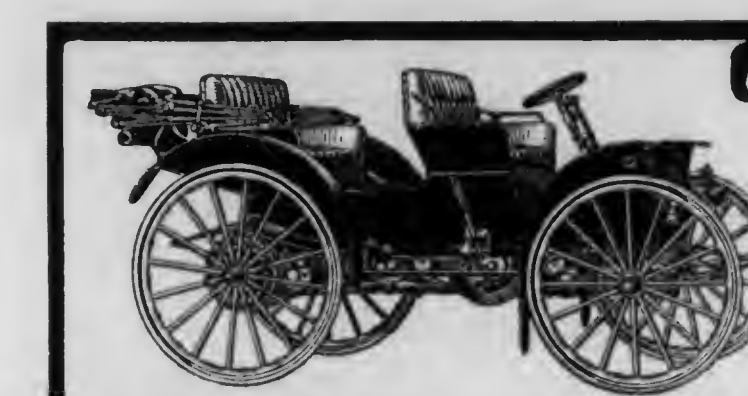
A few strong wires next to the ground will discourage the hogs from trying to get under the fence.

Many young pigs are killed by lice and the owners take so little interest that they do not know what ails them.

A gill of carbolic acid in a bucket of water, sprinkled over the floor and yard of the pig's quarters will help to keep down bad odors.

Keep the new, young boar isolated from the herd. He should not be placed in a pen just vacated by other hogs. If he can smell or have them it is often impossible to get him to eat or sleep.

Never let the pig go hungry if you want to make a 300-pound hog at the age of 7 months. This does not mean that you should be continually stuff-



THE CAR FOR BUSINESS OR PLEASURE

The International Auto Buggy has come to take the place of the farmer's carriage or runabout and the driving team.

It is carriage and team all in one. And anybody who can be trusted with a team of horses can operate it with perfect safety.

The Auto Buggy is emphatically the vehicle for country road travel. It has every advantage that the family carriage or runabout has and many advantages which these vehicles do not have.

It is always ready to go anywhere. Rough, muddy or hilly roads do not impair its usefulness.

When there is a trip to town to make, or other errand to do, it is not necessary to take the team from the plow or to stop the farm work.

It does not require to be watered or fed. It does not get "fagged out" as the horses do on a long journey.

You can go at a faster clip than you can with your driving team and you can keep it up all day long.

Perhaps the greatest feature about the International Auto Buggy is its simplicity and easy control. There is nothing complicated about it and any member of the family over ten years old can learn to run it in a very short time.

The Auto Buggy has solid rubber tires. There are no tire troubles. It is operated by a thoroughly reliable air-cooled gasoline engine. It is propelled by applying power to both rear wheels. It is chain driven. There are no cog wheels to break and put it out of action.

The Auto Buggy is a rare combination of both a pleasure and a business vehicle. The springs and comfortable seats make it easy riding. Passengers are protected from flying mud and water, no matter how fast the Auto Buggy is speeding. The rear seat and top may be removed, and the Buggy turned into a handy, light-running and capacious carrying vehicle. A ten-feed mechanical oiler makes oiling an easy matter. The tread is the same as that of a standard wagon. The seven gallons of gasoline which it carries is sufficient for a journey of 75 to 100 miles, making surprisingly cheap as well as pleasant transportation for its load of passengers.

The following letter is one of many we are receiving from all over the country, setting forth the complete satisfaction that the International Auto Buggy is giving:

New Brunswick, N. J., November 30, 1908.
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, Philadelphia, Pa.
Dear Sirs: You will undoubtedly remember that I placed an order with you the past season for two Autos, one of which I have been using for the past six months, and I have certainly given it some of the most severe tests that a motor car could be put to, and it has overcome all obstacles and meets my approval in every respect. I have driven the car up and down steep hills, through mud and sand, and the power of the engine and the excellent control one has of the car make it reliable and dependable at all times. I also like your high wheels, solid tire, and for my own use in the real estate business and for a selling agent, I am convinced that your cars are the best of their kind on the market today. Yours truly, ALBERT SEISS.

Take the matter up with the International local agent and get a catalog and further information. Or write direct to the home office.

International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, U. S. A.
(Incorporated)

ing it with corn, but allow it all the pasture it can eat and then add enough grain to balance the green ration.

When one hears pigs grunting restlessly at night, the thought immediately comes uppermost that the farmer is wasting 38-cent corn on 4-cent hogs. The contented snore that indicates proper shelter and roomy quarters is the kind that produces profitable hogs. The largest gain will be produced by re-enforcing the clover pasture with a good grain ration—at least once each day—which during cold weather will become more and more necessary. This method of feeding produces pork that will command the highest market price.

Cooking corn for hogs is still being practiced to a considerable extent, and a series of experiments shows that the uncooked grain gave the best results. The average of ten tests shows that

it required 505 pounds of uncooked corn, against 476 pounds of uncooked to make 100 pounds gain—or a loss of 6 per cent of the feeding value through cooking.

GREENWOOD STOCK FARMS.

Farmers and Breeders I now have a large stock, probably the best I ever owned, thoroughbred Poland-China and Chester White Pigs, 2 to 6 mos. old, sows bred and boars ready for service, all from prize winning stock. Guernsey and Jersey Cattle, Buff and Barred Plymouth R. Chickens. Farms and Residence, Greenwood, Pa. Address C. H. DILDINE, Route No. 1, Rohrsburg, Pa.

BARGAINS IN POLAND-CHINAS, BERKSHIRES and CHESTER WHITES

I now have a large stock of probably the best I ever owned. Cannot tell you all here, but I have Boars and Sows, all breeds, 2 to 6 months old mated not akin; sows bred and boars ready for service. Guernsey Calves and Registered Scotch Collie Puppies. Write for prices and free circular. This stock must go and will be sold. M. B. Turkeys, Barred and White P. Rocks, B. Leghorns and Beagle Dogs. P. F. HAMILTON, Cochransville, Pa.

BROWN FENCE
We make an extra heavy fence in which every wire—both strand and star—is No. 9 gauge. These fences are made of the best fence material in the world—Hard, High Carbon "Double Strength" Coiled Spring Steel Wire, thickly galvanized. A more substantial and durable fence was never stapled to posts. 15 to 35c per Rod delivered—We pay freight. Send for our free sample and catalogue showing 150 styles of fences. Send today. THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO., Dept. 8 CLEVELAND, OHIO.
SAMPLE FREE

BLOODED LIVE STOCK

ALL HEALTHY COWS SHOULD BREED.

All reasonably healthy cows and heifers should be made to breed.

This can be done with little trouble and slight expense, if given proper attention. Many a valuable cow or heifer has been sacrificed or disposed of for the reason that she was not made to breed. This may have been due to a lack of proper information pertaining to this subject.

It is very important that a cow in order to conceive be in a reasonably healthy condition. The genital organs should be in a condition to perform their functional duties as nature would have them. A lack of secretion, renders conception difficult. A lack of ambition or vigor, or an over-amount of same renders conception difficult, a lack or excess of either being an unnatural condition of the genital organs. This should be overcome by the use of breeding tonic, or ingredients that will regulate and control the genital organs.

First of all, the cow or heifer should be in a reasonably healthy condition. She should not be too thin (emaciated), thus lacking the strength which nature demands; neither should she be too fat (plethoric), or over-stimulated, for in this condition conception would be difficult.

HOW TO HAVE GOOD CALVES.

If the calf is a strong healthy one it should be taken away from its mother when two or three days old. If especially strong it is just as well to let it suck no more than once.

After being taken away it is fed on whole skim milk for about two weeks, after which add about one-fourth skim milk and keep increasing the proportion of skim milk for a week or ten days, when you can put it onto skim milk entirely. Add to the skim milk a little flaxseed jelly, made by soaking whole flaxseed in hot water.

This flaxseed jelly is far better than the calf meal substitutes for milk that are for sale, and can frequently be safely used for a calf only one week of age.

If you cannot get the whole flaxseed, ground oil cake meal will do as a substitute.

When the calf is two weeks old you may begin feeding it a little oats and whole corn.

I'll Save You \$50 On a Manure Spreader If You'll Let Me

This is just a little ad—but a postal will bring my Big Book—and give you my \$50.00 Saving Price and Special Proposition. You can save as much answering this little advertisement as if it covered a page.

My Spreader positively will do better work and last longer than any Spreader made—no matter what the price—so why pay \$50 more? 20,000 farmers have stamped their O. K. on my spreader and money saving price. My Special Proposition will interest you. Just a postal addressed to Calloway of Waterloo, Iowa, will bring you everything postpaid.

Will You Pay a Penny For The Postal and Save \$50.00? Address Wm. Calloway, Pres. WM. CALLOWAY CO. 1059 Calloway St., Waterloo, Ia.

This method will give your calves a fine start towards a vigorous growth, and all successful breeders can appreciate the advantage of starting right.

COMPARATIVE FEEDING VALUE OF CLOVER AND TIMOTHY.

A subscriber inquires: "How much will a 700-pound steer gain on one ton of timothy hay? What would the same steer gain on one ton of clover hay?"

To answer this question with any degree of exactness is almost impossible. However, the question brings out the comparative feeding value of clover and timothy, which is one worthy of discussion. Neither of these feeds is used alone in an attempt to fatten cattle, and the amount of gain derived from any quantity of hay often depends largely upon the condition of the animal and the amount of grain added to this ration. Taken singly, clover contains much more digestible nourishment than timothy. Standard authorities show that in red clover hay of good quality there is contained 6.8 per cent. of protein, 35.8 per cent. of Carbohydrates and 1.7 per cent. of ether extract, there being the portions of the hay which are digestible under ordinary conditions. On the same basis, timothy contains 2.8 per cent. protein, 43.4 per cent. carbo-hydrates and 1.4 per cent. ether extract that is digestible by the average farm animal. In comparing these proportions it will be seen that clover is about two and one-half times as rich in protein or flesh-forming nourishment, while in carbohy-drates and ether extracts which tend to increase the fat of the animal carcass, timothy contains slightly the most. From this it will be readily seen that for growing animals such as the 700-pound steer mentioned, clover would be by far the best roughage and would give the greatest returns for the same amount fed. Still further, timothy contains a much larger per cent. of crude fibre or indigestible matter and consequently can be better handled by the older animals which are possessed of a large digestive tract.

Dread Disease Under Control.

Judging from reports from reliable sources, the Bureau of Animal Husbandry has the foot-and-mouth disease under control, and there is little danger of a further outbreak. About 250 competent men have been at work, and almost 4,000 cattle were killed and buried. Already relief from some quarantine regulations are reported from some parts. Maryland, it is said, can ship fat animals to butchers. Another report says that arrangements have been made with the Canadian Department at Ottawa, whereby hay can be brought into Canada from Michigan through Sarnia.

And yet, on January 28th, the Government of Jamaica prohibited the importation of American cattle, hay and fodder.

TO HANDLE SICK STOCK.

Put the sick animal in a well-disinfected and dry box stall, with plenty of bedding and sunlight. Avoid drafts. In cold weather place a blanket on the animal. Feed sparingly of digestible food, such as bran mash. Keep manger sweet and clean. Water should be pure and clean and warmed when necessary, and it should be given in clean utensils.

It is always necessary for new milch cows to be given warm water. An injection of warm water by way of the rectum should be given to all sick animals, excepting when afflicted with looseness of the bowels.

Jones—"I understand there is trouble between Mrs. Poet and her husband."

Smith—"Yes. He couldn't sell his poems and she couldn't eat them, so she left him."

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Only Two Cents a Word. All classified. Each initial or number counted as one word. No advertisement taken for less than 25 cents each issue. All replies must be sent direct to advertisers. Cash covering the exact number of words at 2 cents each must be sent with every order. This Department for Live Stock Only.

POULTRY.

FOR SALE—Good honest stock eggs of Single Comb Brown Leghorns; Single or Rose Comb R. I. Reds. Price very reasonable. E. G. BRATTON, Ryde, Pa.

Barred Plymouth Rocks. America's finest strains. Cups and Blue Ribbon winners at Cumberland, Frostburg and Somerset. 600 fine large farm-raised birds for sale at reasonable prices. Twenty-five extra choice Light Brahma cockerels for sale. Write me. HERMAN SHOCKEY, Sand Patch, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HORSES going blind Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia. can cure.

FOR SALE—Very handsome trotting mare, in foal to Perry K. 213, \$100. P. J. WYAND, Cumberland, Md.

CATTLE.

PURE-BRED registered Holstein bull calf, sired by "Clothilde Dekol Dot's Butter Boy." Dam, "May Inka Clothilde." Photograph, pedigree and price on application. MADISON COOP-ER, 1-11 Court, Watertown N. Y.

REGISTERED Holstein-Friesian Bulls all ages. Prices reasonable. Apply to R. G. WILLIAMS, Canton, Pa.

HOGS.

FOR SALE—Duroc and Poland China Registered stock bred sows. Service Boars \$12 to \$20. 40-lb. Pigs \$5. Also some choice Rhode Island Red chickens. WM. HARSHMAN, Thurmont, Md.

FOR SALE—Some fine Yorkshire Pigs—no better stock in U. S. Just imported—new blood. A. A. BRADLEY, Frewsbury, N. Y.

FARMERS

Send 50c in stamps for 6 months' subscription for the Horse News and Speed Bulletin. Finely illustrated paper. And receive three valuable formulas free—Bone Spavin Cure, Heave Cure and a good Hair Grower—all genuine. Address P. J. WYAND, Cumberland, Md.

RECORDS OF SOME NEWER AYRSHIRES.

The following Ayrshire cows and heifers have been registered since the last volume of the Register was issued:

Douglas Daisy Queen, 2 years and 44 days old at beginning of test, owned by L. A. Reymann, Wheeling, West Virginia. Record 7886 lbs. of milk and 327 lbs. of butter.

Cherry of Barclay, 3 years and 128 days old, owned by J. W. Clise, Redmond, Wash. Record 8599 lbs. of milk and 433 lbs. of butter.

Jennie of Sand Hill, 3 years and 304 days old, owned by S. S. Karr and Sons, Almond, N. Y. Record 10160 lbs. of milk and 510 lbs. of butter.

Cora T. 2d, 4 years and 300 days old, owned by S. S. Karr and Sons, Almond, N. Y. Record 12230 lbs. of milk and 596 lbs. of butter.

While these records may not be phenomenal in the amount of their dairy yield, still they are of value as showing a long term yield. A record for a week or a month is interesting as showing what a cow can do under favorable conditions in a spurt, but when the whole year is given it shows the staying quality of a cow, which is a characteristic of the Ayrshire. She is hardy, tough, and healthy, and what she does in one day she is ready to do the next, and continue as long as called upon. She gives an even flow day after day, with great uniformity, and it would ordinarily be safe to contract an Ayrshire cow's milk for months ahead.

Impotency.

A six-year-old Jersey bull is now impotent. I bought him at a sale. He was fed up and pretty fat at the time. Had been left run loose with herd of 40 cows last summer. Will he come right again? How soon, if he receives proper feed and exercise? Any drugs or medicine needed?

The bull has passed the age where you may expect a recovery from this defect. You might be able to get him to prove fertile in a few cases out of a large number, but it will not pay to risk having most of your cows become barren on his account, no matter how valuable his blood strains may be.

The Value of Separate Tonics.

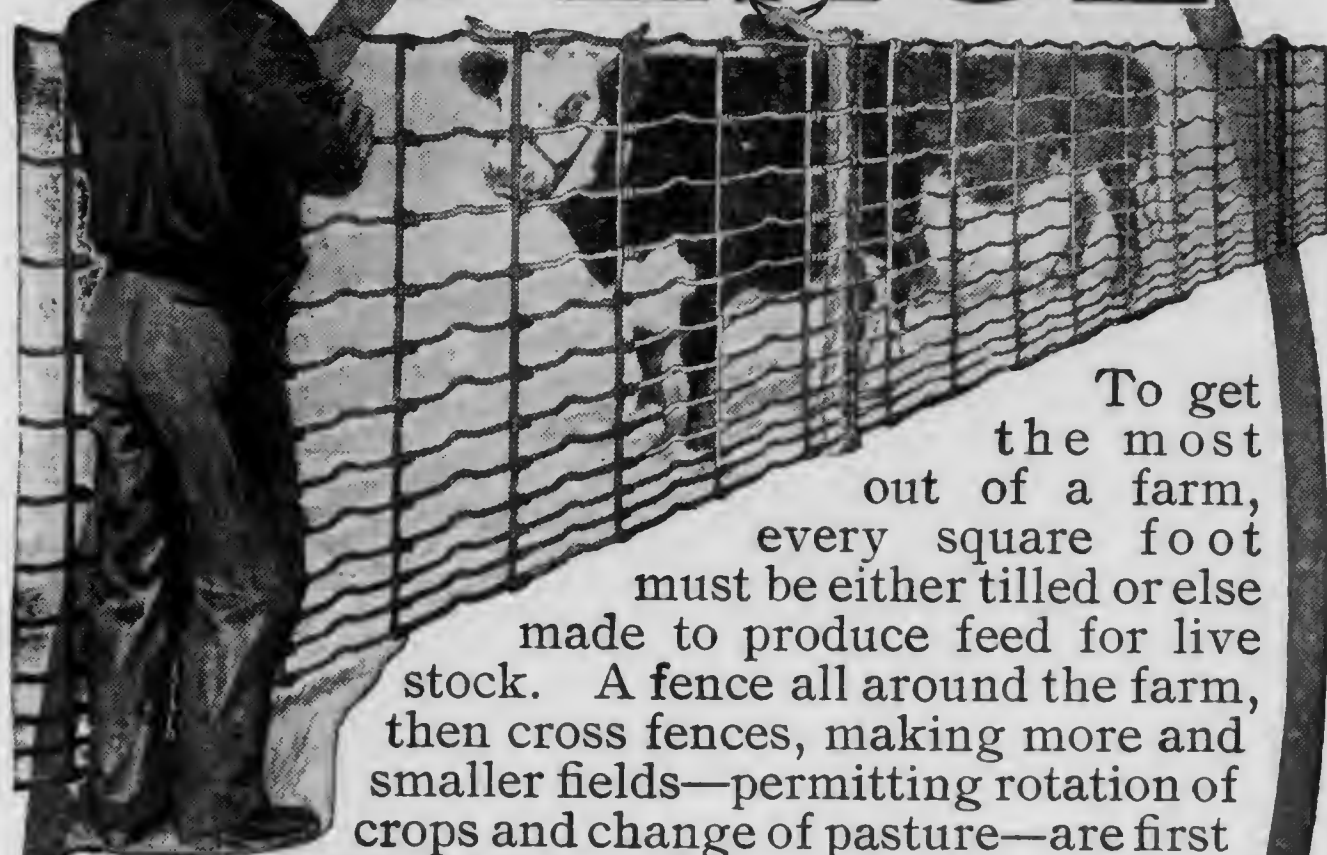
Many farmers are now using blood tonics prepared separately for each kind of animal, particularly for horses and for cattle. Horses digest their food differently from cows. And the idea is that they can benefit especially by different aid to digestion.

To produce lasting, health-giving effects, a blood tonic must include ingredients suited to the animal that takes it, and must be accurately compounded.

Among the best separate tonics are those made by the Fairfield Mfg. Co., 516 S. Delaware Ave., Philadelphia. They prepare one for horses, one for cows, one for hogs and one for poultry. Their own veterinarians select the ingredients and test them, and the Company guarantees satisfactory results.

Their Blood Tonic and Regulator for Horses Only is being used exclusively by many of the largest horse-owners in the country, and is proving

AMERICAN FENCE



To get the most out of a farm, every square foot must be either tilled or else made to produce feed for live stock. A fence all around the farm, then cross fences, making more and smaller fields—permitting rotation of crops and change of pasture—are first essentials in making possible maximum earnings.

Here are two great fences—the best square mesh and the best diamond mesh. We selected these two styles years ago, after careful study and advice from many of the most experienced and successful farmers, the correctness of which has been verified by actual results in the field. These fences are the simplest in construction; are made of any size or weight of wire desired and perfectly adapted to all uses and conditions.

If you want square mesh, buy American; if you like diamond, buy Ellwood. You can safely take the verdict of the millions of farmers who have tested and tried out these two great fences. Dealers everywhere, carrying styles adapted to every purpose. See them. Catalogue for the asking.

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO.
Chicago New York Denver San Francisco



ELLWOOD FENCE

unusually successful. One of its great features is to clean out the worst cases of worms.

They guarantee their Blood Tonic and Milk Producer to make more milk, and to keep the cows healthy and contented. The Company has very enthusiastic testimonials from prominent dairymen who have tested it.

The prescribed doses on these tonics is only a tablespoonful, which makes them last longer than any other powders, and makes them more economical.

The Fairfield Tonics are sold by most feed dealers, and we believe it will more than pay every owner of stock to try them.

Paralysis in Pigs.

For paralysis in pigs, if recent, give three drops fluid extract of nux vomica in fifteen drops of the oil of gaultheria and a tablespoonful of cod liver oil twice a day for several weeks. Old cases are hopeless.

During the busy time or a bad spell of weather some things about the barn are quite neglected until the appearance is quite untidy. If one will only spend a half day putting things to rights about the barn it will be time well spent.

Rub the sprouts off the carrots and turnips, and break them off the onions.

OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

Brookside Farm.

Mr. Thomae's Record for January and February.

The February number contained a detailed account of the performance of our flock for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1908. We commenced the new year with a total of 117 birds, 17 of which were males. Of the 100 females about 30 per cent are hens and 70 per cent. pullets, and the following is the record for the months of January and February:

Eggs.

January, 31 days....581 or 19 per ct.
February, 28 days....789, or 28 per ct.
The smallest number laid on any one day was 12, on January 1st, and from this there was a gradual increase to 29 on January 31st, and 39 on February 28th.

Early in January one yearling hen became affected with some disease of the vent, and, as our remedy in such cases is one application of the axe, this hen was put out of the way, thus reducing the number to 99.

The Financial Record.

January. Dr.

Feed consumed:	
3 bushels wheat,	
3½ bushels oats,	
12 bushels corn,	
50 lbs. wheat bran,	
50 lbs. beef scrap,	\$14.50
Supplies,	1.40
Total.....	\$15.90

Cr.

Value of Eggs laid based on average price of sales per mo:	
48 5-12 doz @ 45c.....	\$21.82
1 Cockerel.....	1.50
2 dressed cks, 8 lb. @ 25c....	2.00
3 dressed cks consumed.....	2.00
	\$27.32
Net profit.....	\$11.42

February. Dr.

Feed consumed:	
3 bushels wheat,	
11½ bushels corn,	
1½ bushels oats,	
50 lbs. beef scrap,	
50 lbs. wheat bran,	\$13.23
Eggs sold, 48 dozens.....	\$21.55
Eggs consumed and on hand	
17¾ doz.....	7.10
3 dressed cockerels, 16 lbs....	4.00
3 cockerels @ \$1.50.....	4.50
	\$37.15
Net profit.....	\$23.92

Summary for Two Months.

Total expenses.....	\$29.13
Total value of products.....	64.47
Total net profits.....	\$35.34

The large amount amount of grain summed is due to the fact that a flock of fifty to sixty pigeons, and an average of nine ducks, were also fed from the poultry supply during these months.

The weather conditions have been such that the hens were kept in their

houses most of the time, having had free range only on warm, clear days when the ground was reasonably dry.

The breeding pens were arranged early in February but we will not commence to set until March because at present writing setters are scarce. As stated in our previous article we prefer to set not less than four at a time.

During April we shall purchase at least 100 eggs from high class stock for the purpose of introducing new blood and improving our own strain.

It has been our practice in past years to feed our chicks with the prepared dry grain foods, until large enough to consume cracked corn and whole wheat, but we find many objections to these grain foods owing to foreign seeds, especially wild mustard, which they contain and which the chicks do not consume. Hence we shall discontinue the use of this food and this year try the Puritan Chick Food, of which we hear very favorable reports.

A. C. Thomae,
Bound Brook, N. J.
Puritan Chick Food is every particle food. It contains no grit or gravel, nor any waste seeds.—Editor.

RHODE ISLAND REDS VERSUS BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

An Answer to Mr. Thomae.

I was very much interested in the excellent letter of Mr. A. C. Thomae in the February issue of this paper and want to congratulate him on the excellent profit that he was able to obtain from his poultry.

His conclusions with regard to the comparative merits of Rhode Island Reds and Barred Plymouth Rocks, however, I cannot agree with, in view of my own experience. I have a little flock of eleven Plymouth Rocks. The hens are all two or three years old, and were bought from a neighbor without any knowledge or information in regard to their laying qualities. This neighbor was discarding his Rocks for Rhode Island Reds, on the advice of another neighbor. He told me the other day that he was sorry he had made the change as he found that the Barred Plymouth Rocks were the more prolific layers of the two.

In December last my eleven hens laid 208 eggs, and in January 191. If they keep up this average throughout the year they will lay upward of 200 eggs per hen per annum. I do not think they will do anything of the kind, however, although they are going it at a good clip since January 31st. If Mr. Thomae's conclusion is taken as a standard that Barred Rocks will only lay 14 per cent of their eggs in the winter months, these hens of mine will have to soon start in and lay two or three eggs apiece daily.

Mr. Thomae's Reds produced for him only 109 eggs each last year. While there are plenty of flocks in the country that do not do any better than this there are hundreds that greatly excel it. If Rhode Island Reds will not produce more than that number they will not receive very se-

rious consideration at the hands of practical poultrymen.

It is next to impossible to give the actual egg value of different breeds in figures. No one can say that a Barred Plymouth Rock will lay so many eggs a year, or that a Rhode Island Red will lay so many, or a White Leghorn so many. There is as much difference in strain as there is in breed. Mr. Thomae will have no difficulty whatever in securing a strain of Barred Rocks that will far excel the record made by his Reds last year, and if I were in his position I should certainly be far from satisfied with an egg yield as low as 109.

—Chicken Crank.

DO NOT BUILD CHICKEN HOUSES WITH ALLEYWAYS.

Very few poultry houses are being built nowadays with alleyways. There was a time not so very long ago when it was considered absolutely necessary to a well ordered poultry house to have this at the back of the pens in the belief that the less the hens were disturbed by the attendant passing through the pens the better.

The alleyway, to be of any particular value, has to be at least four feet in width, and this removes exactly that amount of room in each pen, increasing the cost of the house proportionately. To offset this there is very little in its favor. As a matter of fact it is a distinct advantage to pass through the pens themselves, as in that way the hens become accustomed to the attendant. They are not disturbed at his approach, and he is able to determine more readily any signs of sickness or injury.

The Wonderful American Hen.

The cackles of the American hens are swelling into a mighty chorus. Sixteen billion times a year these small citizens announce the arrival of a "fresh laid," and the sound of their bragging is waxing loud in the land.

According to the last census, there are 233,598,005 chickens of laying age in the United States. These are valued at \$70,000,000, and the eggs they lay, would, if divided, allow two hundred and three eggs annually to every person—man, woman and child—in the United States. The value of all the fowls, \$85,800,000, would entitle every person in the country to \$1.12 if they were sold and the proceeds divided. All the weight of the animal products exported, the pork, beef, tallow, ham, bacon and sausage, weigh 846,860 tons, while the weight of the eggs laid yearly tips the scales at 970,363 tons.

Union Lock Poultry Fence

Square close mesh.
Highest quality, superior lock, easily erected, strong, low priced.

Write for new catalog describing the Union Line of Field, Hog, Poultry and Lawn Fences.

RANGER BARB WIRE

Union Fence Co.
De Kalb, Ill.
Kansas City, Mo.

NO OVER PRODUCTION OF POULTRY OR EGGS IN SIGHT YET.

The remark is often made that the egg business will soon be overdone. It is very true that many extensive egg farms have been started in the last few years, but there is no indication that the market is likely to be glutted with fresh eggs, particularly in the winter season, and the "Produce News" says that, in 1908, there were 4,115,369 cases of eggs delivered in New York, which was a shortage of over 300 cases compared with the year before. This does not mean that less eggs were produced in the country, but that the rapid growth of population in the West has made a demand for a greatly increased number.

But notwithstanding, it took 10,288 cars to haul the egg product to Greater New York. Each individual going to make up the population of the metropolis, consuming 368 eggs a year.

When this demand is taken into consideration, it is not to be wondered at that the prices have ruled so high the past season for fresh eggs.

Some idea of the value of the hen can be realized when these figures are considered. This is only one market of the country. When Secretary Wilson, of the Agricultural Department, at Washington, stated that the hens of America and their products represented more money value than corn, cotton or minerals annually produced, few people realized the truth of his statement. The egg production is not all the value of the hens, as the dressed and live poultry of the country amounts to more in dollars and cents than the eggs.

Last year broke the record for high-priced eggs. There are receivers on this market who returned as high as 60 cents for nearby white eggs. In a number of instances such stock sold from the receivers for 50 cents. It is seldom that the market is such as to have a case of eggs bring \$18. The farmers certainly have grown rich from the products of their poultry.

The shortage in the egg supply that has been responsible for the boosting of prices to the high point reached the past season should set the poultrymen of this country thinking. Every recurring winter season this shortage is felt.

Several of the larger poultrymen believe that they have discovered the secret of winter egg production and it is to the advantage of every poultryman, whether he be farmer, villager or an owner of a city lot who raises chickens, to see that they are so handled as to have their hens laying regularly in the winter months. Those who have solved the problem are making themselves wealthy at a rapid rate.

FEEDING FOR EGG PRODUCTION.

In feeding for egg production a valuable lesson may be learned from Nature. A careful observer must have noticed that during spring time the fowls that receive the least care and attention in the way of feeding usually lay the most eggs. I refer now to poultry on the farm where there is plenty of range and where the

THESE SICKLY-LOOKING CHICKS NOT FED OUR WAY

They wouldn't be wilted, forlorn and droopy as are these poor little fellows. What's the matter? Likely some one has been feeding a lot of table scraps, or sour bread, or some other indigestible mixture that is fermenting in their stomachs. Tomorrow the owner will find eight or ten dead, and wonder: "What killed my chicks?" Chicks are babies and must have baby food. That's why Puritan Chick Food is so successful in rearing chicks, keeping them well and holding down the death-rate. It just "fits" the interior mechanism of the digestive organs of a chick.

Puritan Chick Food

(The Safe Kind)

has a delightful taste and odor to a little chick, because it is compounded of those very pure, wholesome and sweet elements that naturally attract it. Your little "puff-balls" will make things fly scratching; they are always happy and busy when fed on it. Some of the largest poultry plants use Puritan Chick Food. It pays them. It will pay you, no matter how small your flock. It is foresight, wisdom, economy and it keeps you always to keep it on hand. It's true life insurance for your chicks, all other things being equal. We guarantee it so, and refund money if you're not satisfied. No fussing about it, either—your word is final. Puritan Chick Food is put up in 5-lb. boxes for 25c; 25-lb. bags \$1.00; 50-lb. bags \$1.75; 100-lb. bags \$3.25. Ask your dealer for it. If he hasn't it we'll supply you. Booklet free. Write now for it.

Puritan-American Poultry Food Mfg. Co.,
Bound Brook, New Jersey



hens can find a variety of food and plenty of it.

Under these conditions observe that the weather is warm, that the chickens have plenty of green food, more or less grain and that they do a good deal of traveling about in order to get an abundance of meat in the form of insects. This gives them plenty of exercise and fresh air.

Now, if we want to get as many eggs in winter as we usually obtain in summer, by allowing the hens to select their own food, it follows that if we will make conditions during the winter months as nearly like those of spring as possible, we should secure as good returns in the shape of eggs.

Have the chicken house as warm as possible without the use of artificial heat.

It is impossible, of course, for the fowls to get as much exercise in winter as they can get during early spring, but it is quite possible to have a place in the hen house set aside for the purpose and have it covered with plenty of litter into which grain may be scattered to compel the chickens to scratch for every bit of grain they secure. Provide plenty of pure water and grit; also a box of charcoal, and allow the chickens to have free access to these at all times. Provide some sort of green stuff such as cabbage, ensilage, roots, etc., and don't forget that it takes a variety of food to make the hen thrifty.

There are thousands of poultry keepers in the United States, and still perhaps it is safe to say that no two possess the same skill in feeding. I have a way of my own; it may not be in accordance with your practice, nevertheless it gives me good results, and that is what we are after. In the winter time I always feed a mash of cooked grain or vegetables and give the hens all they will eat up clean in a short time. I make it a practice never to overfeed them, but rather to keep them a little hungry. I like

to provide warm drinking water during the winter months, and plenty of green food with meat scraps. Observation teaches me whether or not I am feeding enough food to make the hens lay up to their capacity.

(I would advise the addition of ground green bone during laying season.—Editor.)

A Good Way to Keep the Egg Record.

For keeping account of eggs received I hang a calendar with a white background near the door of my poultry house, so that on returning from a visit to the hens the number of eggs may be marked each day with the pencil attached. In this manner a daily, weekly and monthly account is kept, and I know what the average is per hen for any length of time. From this it is easy to calculate how hens pay. It takes only a few seconds each day to make the record.

THE SETTING HEN.

A setting hen must have a clean, airy place, though perfectly dark. Have her nest box clean, well saturated with a liquid lice killer. Furnish new nesting material for every hatch. Dust your hen with lice or insect powder when you set her, and at least three times more during incubation.

EXTRA EGG MONEY.

Any man who lives in the suburbs or country and goes to a city or large town daily to his work or office can just as well make his lunch money, his cigars, if he smokes, and something besides, by taking with him as many eggs as he can carry handily. You can always find customers only too glad to get freshly laid eggs at a price even above market, and the customers can generally be found right in your own office.

The Old Way of Setting Hens.

"My home is on the farm. As we have a small farm I raise chickens to make my pin-money; in fact I almost keep the house from my chickens.

I do not use an incubator but set my hens in the old-fashioned way, and I make more than my friends that use incubators. I keep the Barred Plymouth Rocks, as they sell better for friers and are the best all-round breed for the farm. I feed corn-bread while young; after they are a few weeks old, whole grain. I commence with small-grained corn; in a short time will eat as large grains as the older fowls and they seem to do better on it than soft feeds. I pound up broken crocks and dishes and they eat it greedily; they need sharp grit where they are fed corn. I also give them plenty of skimmed milk. We raise our own corn. I seldom buy any other feed, and they do well on it. We replastered our house. I pounded up the old plaster and fed it to my hens. It is fine for laying hens.

My earliest springers bring me 25 cents per pound. I sell them when they weight from one and three-fourths to two pounds. One year I sold sixty springers that averaged me 40 cents apiece and never sold any for less than 25 cents apiece. I always keep all my bills of sale of poultry and eggs; at the end of the year I foot them up. Last year I had seventy-five hens to start with, raised about two hundred young chickens. We had plenty of chickens and eggs for table use; kept fifty pullets and sold \$140 worth of eggs and chickens.

Raising chickens is not hard work if you attend to them. Keep them free from lice by keeping their houses and coops clean. I have realized more money for the labor and time occupied than from anything else I have undertaken.

E. N. This correspondent has evidently had greater success with Rocks than our friend A. C. Thomas, but of course E. N. does not know how much more she might have made with Rhode Island Reds under the same conditions.

We would like to know the actual percentage of chicks raised on such a ration as whole corn. We are very much afraid E. N. is like many another farmer and farmer's wife, and really has not kept track of the loss of life in her flock.

We prefer to feed chicks until they are eight to ten weeks of age on Puritan Chick Food.

SOME GOOD POULTRY NOTES.

Experiments have shown that the average hen will eat four ounces of grain in the morning, two ounces of grain at noon and four ounces of grain at night.

The drones of the barnyard, the hens that do not lay, eat just as much as those that do. Sell them. It is well to sell all hens over three years old.

To produce eggs, fowls must have an abundance of food. Some people just feed enough to keep them alive.

Wheat as a food for laying stock is cheap at twice the price of corn.

If your hens lay eggs with very thin shells, mix some ground oyster shells in the soft feed.

It has been figured that Toulouse geese pay better than hogs. They live almost entirely on grass.

It is said that 150,000 incubators were sold last year.

A dozen eggs will bring in more money than a pound of butter, and it costs less to produce them.

The dry land duck, or Indian Runner, is a profitable bird to keep.

The old Barred Plymouth Rock is a winner in all phases and climates.

Keep the kind of chickens you like and let the other fellow do the same.

Epsom salts in the drinking water is said to be a good preventive of cholera.

While chickens and other poultry are a nuisance in the garden, they bring luck to the orchard.

The hen that scratches is the hen that lays. Give them their small grain in straw and let them dig for it.

Mark your layers with leg bands and use trap nests and you can quickly tell if each hen is earning her feed.

Give the chickens plenty of charcoal. If you haven't tried it you will be surprised to see how much of it they will eat, and it is very good for them.

It isn't right to allow chickens to roost on the feed bins. Animals are naturally particular about the cleanliness of their mess, but they must eat what is given them.

Poultry manure is the most valuable of all manure, and it need not be scattered as thick to count the same as other manure.

Shut your hens out of the places where the nest boxes are every night. They like to creep away into these snug places, but are apt to leave them unclean in the morning.

Remember that this is the time when lice eggs hatch as well as the hen's eggs. Provide the birds, especially the setting hen, with a box filled with dust and lice killers in which the dust bath may be taken at will.

In a good hatch eggs will commence to pip on the nineteenth day and many of them will be hatched on the twentieth, and all that are going to be worth raising or fooling with should be hatched by the twenty-first day.

The average farmer is content to let his hens produce for him between 75 and 125 eggs a year. With a little care and knowledge he can just as well secure from the same number of chickens an average of 200 eggs each per annum. This involves the careful breeding of hens and the protection and care of them.

One great advantage of an incubator batch of chicks, is that they are all the same size, and need less care, than when a lot of different ages are to be raised. Those few that out-grow and develop the others are the ones you want to watch. They are those that have great prepotency, that is, the ability to transmit their individuality.

A Good Dry Mash. This is a good dry mash that is not an egg forcer, but that will add materially to the health and condition of hens confined to laying quarters: 100 pounds bran, 100 pounds white middlings, 100 pounds beef scrap, 2 pounds sulphur. Mix all thoroughly and keep it before the hens all the time.

BLOODED STOCK for March.

Fruits and Vegetables

BE GETTING READY FOR THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Never Do Anything Until You Have Planned It Out Carefully.

Make your plans now how you will place your different beds this year. Land which receives identical treatment year by year, while it may be fertile enough in ordinary plant foods, tends to become unproductive and unsatisfactory. A rotation is useful because it gives different treatment to the land. Any fault of one year tending to be corrected by the management in another year. Furthermore, no one element of plant food is exhausted, the rotation tending to even up the demand on the soil by the different crops. Also, one kind of crop, as beans or peas, will leave the land in good physical condition for another kind of crop. Some crops demand different methods of cultivation from others and therefore have a tendency to destroy weeds and other pests. Finally, a rotation of crops means a rotation in tillage, manuring and other treatment. Rotating crops is equivalent to resting the land.

Vegetables are tremendous feeders and must have lots of stable manure. Chemical fertilizers are not intended to be used alone. A fertilizer does nothing but furnish plant food, while manure, in addition to furnishing plant food, greatly improves the texture or physical condition of the soil. After the soil has been thoroughly built up and improved by means of manure it will be time enough to think of using plant food.

This plant food is supplied in the form of some concentrated fertilizer, when well rotted manure is added, or green crops plowed under.

Land may be full of plant food and yet be unsatisfactory as a crop producer, for the simple reason that the soil has not been properly made with manure. After the soil has been built up best results generally come from a rotation of manure one year and chemical fertilizer the next.

The kind and amount of fertilizer must be determined by your own experiments, as you know there is no exact means of figuring out excepting experiments. And then a quantity that would answer for one year would be entirely out of the question the next.

A good gardener and farmer is the one who gets the most out of his land.

FREE DEAFNESS CURE.

A remarkable offer by one of the leading ear specialists in this country, who will send two months' medicine free to prove his ability to cure Deafness, Head Noises and Catarrh. Address Dr. G. M. Branaman, 13 East 12th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Crown Bone Cutter

RED your hens cut green bone and get more eggs. With a Crown Bone Cutter you can cut up all scrap bones easily and quickly, and without any trouble, and have out bone fresh every day for your poultry. Send at once for free catalogue. WILSON BROS., R.P. 130, Easton, Pa.

Best Made Lowest in Price

BLOODED STOCK for March.

by means of stable manure and good tillage, and then adds fertilizer to get more out of it. In other words he uses the fertilizer to procure an extra yield rather than to prevent exhaustion of the soil.

Fertilizers are generally a bad investment for a poor farmer and gardener.

What Vegetables Need Most.

As a rule garden crops need a great deal of nitrogen, which is the most expensive element to buy and the most easily lost from the soil. Nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia are the commercial sources of nitrogen, but they are both supplied in stable manure and by plowing under crops of peas, cow-peas, beans, clover, etc.

The other elements most needed are potash and phosphoric acid. The first is applied in muriate of potash and unleached wood ashes, the latter in bone compounds and phosphates.

Of nitrate of soda, 150 lbs. to 300 lbs. per acre is a good application. Muriate of Potash, 200 lbs. to 400 lbs., and phosphates, 200 lbs. to 400 lbs. This formula will help you to be sure you are getting what you want. Nitrogen 4 per cent., phosphoric acid 8 per cent., and potash 10 per cent.

Peas and sweet peas should be planted this month, also onions and beets.

Don't make the mistake of covering seed too deep. Get your manure worked up and out while there is frost in the ground, if you have not been drawing it out every time you had a load.

You ought to have lettuce and radishes in the hot bed this month, and what a treat it will be.

Transplant tomatoes in your hot-bed or window box. Old berry boxes are frequently used for this purpose but are not necessary.

When you transplant lettuce in the hot-bed be sure not to set it too far apart. Make the leaves grow straight up.

This is the last chance you will have to spray until next fall. Don't get the idea that because trees look well they can just as well go until fall. With scale you cannot safely put off until tomorrow what you should do today.

RENEWAL OF OLD ORCHARDS.

Worthless Trees May Be Brought Back to Bearing.

Old neglected orchards, which have been overgrown with weeds and brambles and have become, not only worthless but a menace to new, well-cared-for orchards, may be "renewed" so that they may become a valuable source of fruit, especially while new orchards are coming into bearing.

Usually a tree that was originally headed moderately low and the lower branches of which are in good condition can be successfully renewed.

Cut out the topmost branches the first season of renewal, leaving all healthy side branches. The next season these horizontal branches may have their extremities lopped back with the pruners in such a way as to promote a uniform, well-rounded, symmetrical head or top.

And of course you must spray thoroughly with lime-sulphur for scale.

CLARK'S REVERSIBLE CUTAWAY SULKY DISK PLOW

The Only Perfect Reversible Sulky Disk Plow Made.

Is controlled at the end of the furrow by a foot trip lever which releases the Turning Disk, so that when the horses are brought in good position to continue plowing it inter-locks itself, without any further use of levers or effort of the driver. Can be used as a right or left hand plow and is a perfect success in mounted on carrying wheels and is as light as is consistent with durability. The best results are obtained in plowing fallow land for the Cutaway blades shake out the edge of the furrow so that it isn't necessary to harrow the land after once ploughed with this plow.

Send today for FREE Booklet with full information.

CUTAWAY HARROW COMPANY, 806 Main St., HIGGANUM, CONN.



15 PACKETS CHOICE FLOWER AND GARDEN SEEDS 10c

To introduce our high-grade Seeds we will mail the following 15 packets and our large illustrated 1909 Catalogue, also a coupon good for 10 cents, all for one dime. **VEGETABLE SEED:** Beet, Cabbage, Cucumber, Lettuce, Onion, Parsnip, Parsley, Radish, Tomato and Turnip. A good kitchen garden. **FLOWER SEED:** Bachelor's Button, Phlox, Garden Heliotrope, Petunia, Forget-me-not. All tested seed and true to name. Satisfaction guaranteed. Order today BINGHAMTON SEED CO. 111 Court St., Binghamton, N. Y.

and later, with Bordeaux mixture for codling moth, etc.

ASHES GOOD FOR VEGETABLES.

Valued Highly for the Potash Which They Contain.

Wood ashes contain potash, phosphoric acid and lime, all of which are useful in the growing of vegetables. The ashes are usually valued more for the potash which they contain than either of the other two constituents, for vegetables require potash more than lime or phosphoric acid. On clay soils, lime has an additional advantage in that it liberates potash from the soil. Thus the ashes will liberate it from the insoluble combinations in the soil.

For vegetable crops you may safely apply ashes at the rate of a ton to a ton and a half per acre. The direct effect of ashes can be recognized in the crop of the fifth year after application.

GRAFTING GIRDLED TREES.

Bridge Work is Only Thing to Save Bad Cases.

Bridge grafting is the only way to certainly save badly girdled trees, and in most cases it is a comparatively simple process, well worth while to save a valuable, well advanced tree. Where not completely girdled, mounding soil over the injured portion to exclude air and keep the wounds moist, will often serve to repair the injury.

Girdling usually results from the ravages of the borer, so that generally a little preventive work in searching out the worms will obviate the necessity for grafting.

To Destroy Poison Ivy.

Poison Ivy has a three-part leaf. Ampelopsis, or Virginia Creeper, for which it is often mistaken, has a five-part leaf. The latter is a true vine. The ivy is of half-vining habit, but seldom grows to a greater height than four or five feet. It can always be told by its three-part leaf. Poison Oak is often known as Poison Eumach, because of the resemblance of its leaves to the sumach. It is of shrubby nature and bears quantities of greenish white berries. It is sel-

dom found growing on high land. But Poison Ivy flourishes everywhere. Mowing it simply causes it to spread by underground suckers. But if mowed and sprinkled with kerosene, and the ground is then burned over, it may be gotten rid of without much trouble. Use plenty of kerosene.

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HOME BEAUTIFUL

Conducted by Georgie Middleton Fisher.

Shining Example.

Jes' go 'long good natured,
Dat's the safes' way;
Sun goes on a'beaming
An' a-smilin' all de day.
Keeps de crops a-growin'
An' de blossoms an' de fruits,
Until de storm come 'round an' try
To lif' 'em by the roots.

Sun goes on a-shinin'
Up above de cloud;
Wind it keeps a-blowin'
An' de thunder rattles loud;
Sky gits blue an' peaceful,
Like no storm ain' ever bin—
Sun he stays good-natured
An' he allus boun' to win.

A PARTY FOR SAINT PATRICK'S DAY.

If you are contemplating an entertainment for your friends before the rush of house cleaning days, have them gather at your home on March 17th, and I am sure that each one will find the evening has passed only too quickly.

Send out your invitations on bright green paper, a couple of shamrocks drawn on each.

Make green paper shades for your lamps, and use green decorations wherever possible. Make large green shamrocks and hang them in conspicuous places. Very pretty ones can be made using two shades of green tissue paper, and some darker green water-color paint to mark the leaves.

During the evening have some one recite one or two humorous selections bringing in the Irish brogue and wit. Two or three Irish songs would be appropriate. You may think of some favorites, but I will mention two, "Wearing of the Green," and "The Harp that Once Through Tara's Halls."

For a game, try the following: On a large piece of white paper draw a profile view of an Irishman, having the face at least eight inches long. Cut pipes from cardboard, and number each one. Now blind-fold your guests one at a time, and see who can pin the pipe nearest Mikey's mouth. Give a little china pig for the head prize and a corn-cob pipe for the lowest.

For refreshments have cold roast pork or ham sandwiches with coffee, then green ice cream with green cakes. You can get a shamrock cookie cutter and make sand tarts, using the receipt that was given in this department last month.

If you do not feel equal to drawing the Irishman, draw a pig, and try pinning on tails. Either game will cause a lot of merriment, and the prize will do as well for one as the other.

"Paddy drives his pig to market," is another game that will make everyone laugh, and time pass quickly. With everyone seated start the game by saying "Paddy drove his pig to

market." The next person adds an adjective describing the pig as "Paddy drove his black pig to market." Each person in turn adds a word to the sentence and if any one makes a mistake in repeating a sentence he must pay a forfeit.

Here are a few forfeits: Name three places in Ireland. Name two things for which Ireland is noted. Write a poem in four lines about a pig. Name three kinds of pigs. Tell why Ireland is called the "Emerald Isle." Tell something about the "Blarney Stone."

A DAINY LUNCHEON DISH.

Salmon Croquettes.

Free a pound and a half of salmon, fresh or canned, from skin and bone and chop fine. Season with the juice of a half lemon, a tablespoonful chopped parsley, a teaspoonful salt and a dash of paprika. Mix well. Put two cups of milk on to boil. Put into a saucepan two tablespoonfuls of butter and three of flour. When melted and bubbly add the hot milk and stir until smooth and thick. Add the salmon, stir until hot, then turn on a dish to cool. When quite cold and firm form into croquettes, roll in fine crumbs, then in egg and again in crumbs. Fry in deep boiling fat and serve very hot, with a garnish of lemon and parsley.

Salted Fish.

Fish are very nice for breakfast. The evening before using, scale the fish and let soak over night in cold water to take out the salt. Place a little butter and lard in skillet, and when real hot, place in the fish after flouting them. Let them brown quickly, then move to back of stove to finish cooking.

Stuffed Potatoes.

Cut an end from hot, well-baked potatoes. Scoop out all the interior, put into a hot bowl, add butter, hot milk and seasoning of salt and pepper as for mashed potatoes. Re-fill the skins, lightly piling up the mixture in a fluffy mass quite a little above the opening. Brush the top lightly with butter, and put back in oven until well browned on top. Serve standing.

Cabbage and Cheese.

Take creamed cabbage, and put into a baking dish; cover with a thick layer of grated cheese, then with crumbs and butter, and bake till brown; the cheese should be salted, and a little cayenne and pinch of soda added.

Escalloped Eggs.

Butter the bottom of a baking dish and sprinkle over it a layer of stale bread crumbs and pour in enough sweet milk to moisten them thoroughly. Slice a dozen or so, according to the size of your dish, hard boiled eggs across and put in a layer of these. Season with salt and pieces of butter, and continue to alternate layers of eggs and bread crumbs until the dish is full, putting a layer of crumbs on last. Place tiny pieces of butter here and there on top and set in the oven to bake.

Cooking Hints.

Prick the ends of eggs before boiling, with a needle. This lets out the air and prevents them from bursting.

If you are using the whites of eggs and wish to save the yolks for future use, be sure to cover them with milk or water. If you do not, you will find a hard surface when you are ready for them, and you cannot beat it out.

Put a few drops of vinegar on the stove when cooking cabbage. It kills a large part of the strong odor.

Add a blade or two of mace and an onion to tomato or bean soup to improve the flavor.

Parboil chicken before frying and there will be no raw, stringy portions about the bones or joints. Use very little water, and take it to make the gravy in the frying pan in which the chicken has been fried.

If you have a small amount of cream try churning it in your ice cream freezer.

When anything runs over in the oven sprinkle dry salt there and there will be no unpleasant odor.

When peeling onions begin at the root end and peel upward. The onions will scarcely affect the eyes.

If eggs are to be boiled hard put them in rapidly boiling water to keep the yolks from turning dark on the outside.

A Cheap Health Protector.

Over-heated rooms are, I believe the greatest menace to health, and the most common. A guaranteed thermometer can be bought for 60 cents and it is a good investment. If you have been running the fire by guess and then set out to keep the temperature at 70 to 71 degrees, where it should be, you will probably be astonished to see how cool the room seems at first. But if you persist, and graduate the weight of your clothing to comfort at that temperature, you will be surprised to see how little you feel the change when you step out.

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powderpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manuf'r., 47 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write to-day.

When the Floor Needs Painting.

Have the floor well scrubbed, free from tacks and lime and thoroughly dried before applying paint. Give it a coat of floor paint of any desired color every other day until three coats have been applied. Then get a varnish the color of the paint and apply two good coats of that and the floor will look fine and smooth.

To clean the floor, if a border only is to be painted, first sweep the carpet and let the dust settle. Make a duster by wrapping an old piece of flannel around a broom handle so that it forms a round ball and over this tie a piece of eiderdown. Go over the painted portion of the floor with this duster, every once in a while shaking out the dust.

In this way the floor will always look nice and it will not be necessary to clean with water, which always dulls the paint.

Ironing Hints.

Proper starching lessens the work of ironing—hence these hints. To make delicate fabrics look like new: Boil one cupful of rice in three quarts of water; drain and use water for starch. Wet the clothes in it, wring, roll in dry cloth for an hour or two, then iron. (The rice comes handy for dinner.) Corn starch is better than laundry starch for stiffening lace curtains or other laces. Starch of all kinds should become lukewarm before using. Hot starch turns dainty colors dark and ruins their beauty. Dissolve two ounces of powdered gum arabic in a quart of boiling water, strain and keep bottled. A little added to starch for dresses and skirts (white or colored) gives an appearance of newness, and they will keep stiff and clean longer than when starched with ordinary clear-starch.

Tinting Lace.

Buy a tube of oil paint of the color which you want to dye your lace. Squeeze it into a cup of gasoline and stir until dissolved. Dip a small piece of lace into it and if too deep a color, add gasoline until the correct shade is obtained. Then put all the lace in, take out, shake gently and dry in open air. Be sure that the gasoline is not used in a room in which there is a lamp, gas, or a fire.

Bleach Your Yellow Linens.

March is the month for bleaching. If you have any sheets, pillow cases, tablecloths, etc., that have become yellow from being laid away, get them out, mend any holes and darn all thin places. Wet each piece and spread on clean turf in a sunny place to bleach. When dry, wet again, using a flower-sprinkler. Be sure there are no dead leaves on the grass, for they will make bad stains that cannot be removed.

Air Your Feathers.

When the brisk March winds are blowing hard put your pillows and feather beds out to air. Have your line in the shade, as the sunlight will make the oil run, and the feathers will have a rancid smell. A few minutes in the sun will do no harm, in fact will do a lot of good, but be careful not to leave them there too long. Use a broad rug beater, and beat until you are sure the dust is out and that the fresh air has penetrated to every part.

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are the best made, best grade and easiest riding buggies on earth for the money.

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we have been selling direct and are **The Largest Manufacturers in the World** selling to the consumer exclusively.



We Ship for Examination and Approval

guaranteeing safe delivery, and also to save you money. If you are not satisfied as to style, quality and price you are nothing out.

May We Send You Our Large Catalogue?

Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co.
Elkhart, Indiana



Grease Stains on Clothing.

If your boys and girls have express wagons, bicycles, automobiles, etc., you probably find many stains that threaten to spoil dresses or underwear.

Put butter on the stain, rub in thoroughly, then wash the spot in cold water with ordinary soap. Be sure not to wet the garment before applying the butter and do not use hot water when you wash out the butter.

Handkerchief Hints.

One of the most objectionable features of the week's washing is the family collection of handkerchiefs. A great deal of trouble may be saved by soaking the handkerchiefs an hour in water in which a good handful of salt has been dissolved.

If any member of the family has a cold let him use a piece of old muslin for handkerchiefs, and burn each piece. This will save washing, and is more sanitary.

Soft, cream-colored tissue-paper may be used in place of the old muslin. Do not use the fine white tissue paper, as sometimes it might prove injurious on account of the poisonous material used in the bleaching process.

Are Your Children's Shoulders Straight?

If you see a child with stooping shoulders, find out the cause and correct it, thus preventing an incurable hump or narrow, sunken chest.

If the coat collar is too thick or too tight, it causes distress at a most vital point. The child thrusts his head forward, and down goes the chest.

Fasten the hose supporters back of the side waist buttons instead of beneath, or in front. Have the waist fit rather firmly across the back, and very loose across the front.

If children sit on chairs that are too high to allow the feet to touch the floor, put stools under their feet.

Consumption, the disease to be dreaded, might many times have been avoided had mothers looked out for these little things.

India's cotton crop this season is 10 per cent. greater than that of last year. So that as the demand increases so does the supply.

Care of the Piano.

Keep the piano in a dry place and out of draughts.

Do not put heavy things on the top as in so doing you deaden the tone.

Have your piano tuned four times a year if possible. In any case, not less than three times. Do this whether the piano is in use or not, as there is always a strain upon the strings.

If the keys are turning yellow, wash them with a soft rag, wet with alcohol.

The Awful Slaughter of Birds.

It is estimated that to supply the plumage for ladies' hats and other decorations demands the sacrifice yearly of 300,000,000 birds. Paris milliners receive annually about 40,000 sea gulls. Last year a London house supplied 32,000 humming birds, 80,000 sea birds of various species. Nothing need be said as to the loss to agriculture by the indiscriminate destruction of birds, and in some countries certain species have ceased to exist. Among them are included the Labrador duck, the Auckland rail, the Reunion starling, the bullfinch of the Azores.

How many of us remember that it was a woman who introduced the healing virtues of quinine to Europe? Donna Ana de Osorio, Countess of Chinchon, was wife of the Spanish viceroy in Peru, born two centuries before the Declaration of Independence. While in Peru she was cured of a fever by a priest who had learned the virtues of the bark from the natives. Donna Ana introduced it to Spain on her return home, where it became known as "Jesusists' bark," or "Peruvian bark," the latter name being used for the crude product of the present day.

The lady's part in introducing the drug is commemorated in the botanical name of the tree, Chinchona.

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME.

\$1200 year, and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in simplest English; Diploma granted, positions obtained for successful students; cost within reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. Ontario Veterinary Correspondence School, London, Can.

\$6.15 For 1853 Quarters; \$3600 for certain dollar; big premiums paid for many kinds of money dated before 1896. We buy every kind of Stamps, including those now in use. You can make big profits, perhaps a fortune; no interference with regular employment. Send postal for Free Booklet. Address, Money & Stamp Brokerage Co., 150 Nassau St., New York.

ODDS AND ENDS OF INTEREST TO OUR PEOPLE.

PHOSPHATE FOR HOGS.

Any first class veterinary will tell you if hogs show a tendency to weakness of the legs, to feed less corn and more bran, for the reason that bran contains more phosphate than corn. But if the farmer has provided himself with a few bags of raw ground phosphate rock, he will find it an excellent thing to sprinkle a little of it on the floor of the pen every day. The hogs will root for it.

A couple of years ago the Wisconsin Experiment Station made some valuable experiments with phosphate on pigs, that were most convincing of the truth of the statement we have made. Three pens of pigs, three in each pen, were taken for the experiment. One lot was fed as farmers ordinarily feed hogs; the second lot was fed the same as the first except that a little phosphate was added to their food daily. The effect was astonishing in the increased vigor and strength of the second lot. But it was with the third lot that the full truth was unfolded.

The third lot was fed food from which all the phosphate had been extracted by washing, the process leaving all other elements, such as the nitrogen and potash, in full strength. The effect of this loss of phosphate on the pigs was striking. They were stunted in size though well covered with fat, and we saw they could not stand on their legs a minute. Get one of them upon his feet for a moment and he would commence to falter at once.

Here was a lesson in the principles of nutrition that was very valuable to the man who can take it in. Phosphorus is one of the most important elements we have for the support of the brain, nerve and bone in animal life, and for seed growth in plants.

We have always noticed that our own hogs will at once commence to root in and eat the ground phosphate when we sprinkle it on the floor of their pens. A small handful each day to each hog is valuable for the animal and the greatest efficiency of the manure.

The same results exactly can be accomplished by feeding bone meal.

Many breeders of hogs, particularly those who do not make a specialty of hogs, pay too little attention to facts like these, simple instructions to follow, and inexpensive, and very profitable as a rule. In a poor year the increased growth, through a little thing like this, might mean a profit instead of a loss.

I Make the Best Scale on Earth



And I can prove it. Fifty-two years ago I commenced selling scales to the user. Letting him have a trial and never asking a cent in return and he had found that my scale was exactly as represented. I have patented the only reliable, PERFECT STOCK SCALE, complete with steel frame, compound beam and beam box without extra charge, sold at a fair price. My scale is not the best, but the BEST. I will send you full information, a scale on approval, or book, "Reasons for Owning a Scale" if you address "J. W. Rice, He Pays the Freight," 108 C ST., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1908.

According to the final revised estimates of the crop reporting board of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Agriculture, the more important farm crops of 1908 show an increase in value over 1907, except in barley and hay. Here are the comparative values for each year:

	1908.	1907.
Corn	\$1,616,145,000	\$1,336,901,000
Hay	635,423,000	743,507,000
W. wheat	410,330,000	361,217,000
Oats	381,171,000	334,568,000
S. wheat	206,496,000	193,220,000
Potatoes	197,039,000	183,880,000
Barley	92,442,000	102,290,000
Tobacco	74,130,000	71,441,000
Flaxseed	30,577,000	24,713,000
Rye	23,455,000	23,068,000
Rice	17,771,000	16,081,000
Buckw't	12,004,000	9,975,000

Totals \$3,696,983,000 \$3,400,831,000

The figures show that in these twelve crops alone 1908 gave us an increased value of \$296,152,000 over 1907, or nearly \$1,000,000 more for each of the three hundred working days of the year. This is in spite of a loss of \$108,084,000 in hay and of \$0,848,000 in barley. The actual increase on the ten other crops was \$414,084,000, equal to \$1,380,000 a day for each of the three hundred working days of the year.

The \$108,084,000 decrease in hay was not because of lessened production, but by reason of lower prices; the production was 70,708,000 tons, an increase of 7,121,000 tons, but the average farm value (December 1) a ton was only \$8.98 in 1908, as against \$11.68 in 1907. The same is true of the barley crop—\$0.554 a bushel for 166,756,000 bushels in 1908, against \$0.666 a bushel for 153,597,000 bushels in 1907.

Of potatoes the production was 19,000,000 bushels less in 1908 than in 1907, but the farm value on December 1, 1908, was \$13,000,000 greater, or \$0.706, against \$0.617 a bushel. Values were greater on December 1, 1908, than on December 1, 1907, for each of the crops named except rice, barley and hay. The quality of the corn crop of 1908 was 86.0 per cent., against 82.8 per cent in 1907.

VALUE OF SALT FOR COWS.

Besides Other Benefits, It Stimulates Flow of Milk.

A supply of salt, available whenever the cow wants it, is necessary to maintain a high milk yield. Salt stimulates the appetite and assists digestion and assimilation, which increase the flow of the fluids of the body.

Salting feeds for dairy cows once a week is not sufficient. It is a good plan to keep rock salt under shelter where the cows can get it at will, and in addition feed loose salt once a week in such quantities as the cows will eat it.

Loose salt may be used exclusively if it can be sheltered from rain. Do not mix salt with feed, for frequently cows get more salt than they need, which will reduce the flow of milk. Cows having salt kept before them at all times in separate compartments will not eat too much.

BLOODED STOCK for March.

SWEET CORN SUGAR CONTENT

Some Relation Between Wrinkle of Grain and Sugar.

It is claimed by seedsmen that the ears of sweet corn, the kernels of which are of a deep amber color and more or less transparent, are much sweeter than those in which the kernels are opaque and white, and kernels having a fine wrinkle are supposed to be sweeter than those with a coarse wrinkle.

A test of these methods of selection made at the Maryland Station showed practically the same sugar content in kernels of different color, but there appeared to be a relation between the wrinkle of the kernel and the percentage of sugar. The lowest percentage of sugar in the fine wrinkled kernels was above the average percentage in the coarse wrinkled, the highest percentage of sugar in the individual ears having a coarse wrinkle was much less than the average in the fine wrinkled ones.

100 ONE DOLLAR JUMPS TO \$140

How would you like to invest a few dollars in a company owning iron lands in Minnesota where every dollar invested has brought back from \$10 to \$14 and as high as \$90? The stories of such actual occurrences sound like fairy tales. Men have gone to bed land poor and awoke in the morning worth thousands of dollars. From the King of Metals, did it. We offer you a chance to share in the wealth this great metal is producing. \$10 buys one share in our company—it may be the foundation of a fortune for you—send the \$10 today. Within 20 days of our holdings 40,000,000 tons of ore have been blasted out on one piece of land. Our land promises to be as good. We know what is all around us. If our lands are underlain by such a vein every stockholder will reap a rich reward. Only a limited number of shares for sale. Write today for our free prospectus and full particulars about the safety, surest speculative investment within your reach. Don't delay—don't miss this opportunity. Write right now.

IRON PRODUCING LANDS CO.,
846 Bank of Commerce Bldg.,
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Post Cards Free

Here are 12 as handsome Post Cards as you have ever seen. The flower cards are all embossed—raised flowers. There are six of these. The other six are scenes like the one above—all beautiful and grand—nothing cheap or small about any of them. These twelve cards will be sent to anyone FREE. Just send a dime—stamps or coin—for a three months' trial subscription to Farm and Stock or The Fruit-Grower. These papers will delight you. They are the best on following subjects: Fruit Growing, Corn Growing, Stock Raising, Farm Veterinary, Farm Women, Dairying, Poultry Raising and Bees, etc. Write at once, and address the paper you want.

FRUIT-GROWER, FARM AND STOCK.
Box 412 Box 412
St. Joseph, Mo. St. Joseph, Mo.

BLOODED STOCK for March.

MAKING BUTTER ON A POOR FARM TO IMPROVE THE SOIL.

Wm. H. Underwood writes: "A friend of mine some years ago bought a very poor farm and embarked in the dairy business with the express purpose of bringing up that farm to a good state of fertility. He chose butter making because butter contains practically no fertility drawn from the soil. The little trace that may be found in butter is too insignificant to be counted in the general summing up. He said he would not sell the skim milk because that contained fertilizer. So he established a piggery in connection with his dairy and fed all his skim milk to the pigs. All fat on the pig comes out of the air, and red meat is made up largely of nitrogen and other things brought indirectly from the air.

At first the farm did not produce much. The soil was too badly exhausted to give even a good crop of grass. This had been expected, and feed was purchased for the cows to a considerable extent. The owner of the farm made it a practice to purchase such foods as clover hay and oil meal, because they had in them a large amount of soil fertility. The manure was hauled out often and dropped into open furrows, which were then covered up. This saved every bit of vegetable matter and made it available for the supplying of humus to the soil.

It took but a few years to change the appearance of that farm. The meadows had been plowed up and put into cultivated crops that were heavily fertilized. When they were brought back into the meadows again they produced a crop of hay about three times as large as they had been doing previously. The pastures were given similar treatment with the same results. For several years all kinds of fertility was coming onto the farm and nothing in the fertility line going off, which was just the opposite of the policy that had been followed for a long series of years before."

It's pretty hard and slow work to re-habilitate a worn out farm unless you put cattle on to it.

COLORING CEMENT WHILE SOFT.

It is frequently desirable to color cement that is being used for some special purpose. A subscriber has asked if cement can be colored while soft, and if so how, and what colors can be had.

The proper way to color cement concrete is to mix the coloring with the cement while it is in the dry state. It can then be mixed with water to any consistency.

White—To color cement pure white is impossible where great strength and durability is required, but the following formula will make white stronger than some sandstones. Nothing but white Portland cement must be used. One part pulverized lime, lemoil, or hydrated lime, two parts white Portland Cement, two parts pulverized marble, two parts fine washed silica sand, two parts coarse silica sand.

Blue-Gray—A blue-gray color is often obtained without any coloring

FARMERS. A Good investment for you. Better than loaning money at small interest.

SAVE MONEY—MAKE MONEY—by putting it into paying stock

WE OWN OUTRIGHT a developed, equipped and producing gold mine, with over 3,500 acres of gold-bearing gravel, the exclusive water rights of Cripple River Valley, and a 16-mile Ditch, near Nome, Alaska. Incidental to testing our Hydraulic Plant, just a few days before the annual freeze-up last fall, we uncovered a pay streak 5 feet wide, washed out a large quantity of gold dust, and paid it out to stockholders. **We do not owe a dollar, have a good balance in the treasury,** and only a little Stock for sale to increase working capital. New York City and Nome bank references. **Dividends follow every Summer's Work.** Stock \$5 per share. Let me send particulars, or call.

JOHN W. PRITCHARD

1105 Tribune Building, - NEW YORK

matter at all, by using a blue Portland Cement. Light colored Portland Cement may be blended to its proper color by the addition of seven pounds of Ultramarine Blue to every barrel of cement.

Gray—Add two pounds of German-town lampblack to every barrel of cement used, when sand is of light color. Dark sand will require less. Lampblack is a protector against the elements, but reduces the strength of the product, but not enough to be detrimental in ordinary dwelling house construction.

Blue—Add from ten to 15 pounds of Ultramarine Blue to every barrel of cement. Use dark colored cement.

Black—From 40 to 50 pounds of Per Oxide of Manganese to each barrel of cement.

Red—Fifty pounds of Oxide of Iron to a barrel of cement.

Bright Red—The above amount of English red to each barrel of cement.

Lake Superior Red Sandstone—Forty pounds violet Oxide of Iron to a barrel of cement. Less with light sand.

Connecticut Brown Stone—Twelve to 15 pounds Brown Ochre to a barrel of cement.

Which Manure Spreader.

Which spreader shall you buy?

You are agreed that you ought to have a spreader, but which shall it be?

Most spreaders are alike in many particulars. But there is this great essential difference between the old line Success Spreader, made at Syracuse, N. Y., which has taken the lead all the way, and other spreaders. The Success Spreader is roller-bearing. Other spreaders are not.

The advantage which the Success Spreader thus enjoys is plainly manifest. Spreading manure by machinery is dreadfully heavy work. It is hard on the machine and hard on the team. The roller bearings in the wheels and in the operating machinery take off the friction and the wear and strain from the machine, and they take a great part of the pull off the team. They make the machine light running and certainly prolong its life.

The less strain, the less breakage. That is easy to understand. If the operating parts of the machine turn hard, the wheels which drive them, must turn hard. With roller bearings in the Success operating parts to make smooth, easy running and roller bearings in all the wheels for the

same purpose, it is easy to see how most spreaders are handicapped.

The above is just one of the good points of the old, original, Success Spreader. This is deserving of great emphasis. No one going to buy a spreader can afford to ignore it. There are other great Success features but it is the original spreader and it has taken over 31 years working them out. It has always been in the lead in adopting approved devices. We know of no point in which the Success Spreader lags behind others in what makes for right operating and proper spreading of manure.

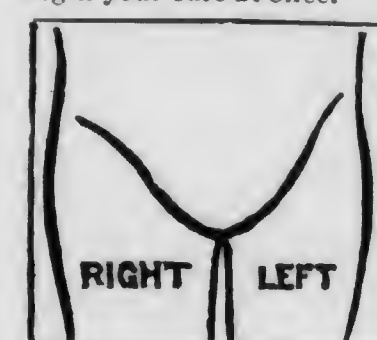
Canadians are accumulating money at a much faster rate than the banks and business men can profitably invest it there. The Dominion October bank statement showed a decrease of \$64,000,000 in home loans in one year and an increase of \$6,000,000 in the loans made abroad, says a consular report. The explanation should be made that the United States panic of 1907 necessarily affected manufacturing and mercantile enterprises in Canada, and that funds unemployed there have been loaned in Wall Street when possible to do so profitably.

Get the harness into shape. A stitch here and there and a thorough washing and oiling will put it into shape and keep it strong so much longer than if neglected.

FREE TO THE RUPTURED

A New Home Cure that Anyone Can Use Without Operation, Danger or Loss of Time

Mark on the diagram the location of the rupture answer the questions and mail this to me, and begin your cure at once.



Dr. W. S. RICE,
295 Main Street,
Adams, N. Y.

Age.....
Cause of Rupture.....

Name.....
Address.....

Why buy another farm?

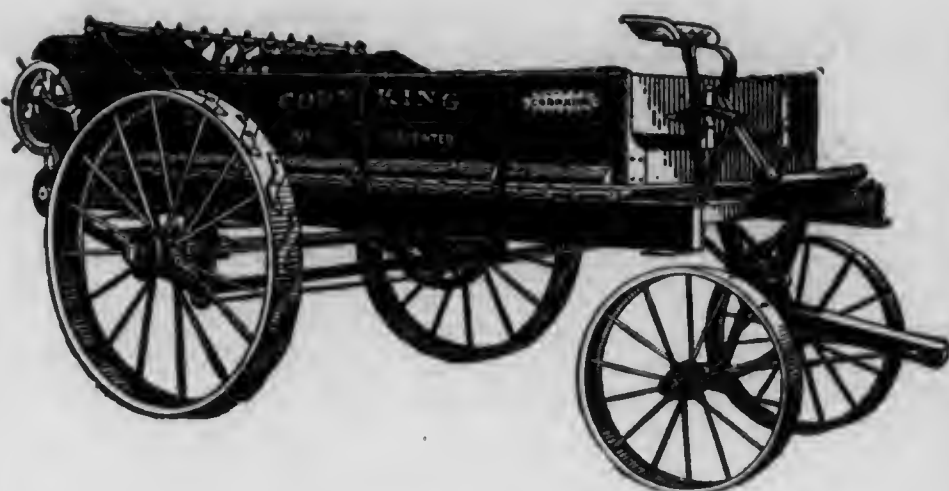
Are you thinking of buying another farm in order to extend your operations and produce larger crops? You will find it better in almost every way to build a new farm on top of the one you now have. Do not seek to farm more acres but make your land produce more bushels. If the farm you now have produces—say 35 bushels of oats per acre, instead of buying more land to get an additional 35-bushel yield, why not make the farm you have produce 70 bushels per acre? You can do it.

Buy an I.H.C. Manure Spreader

It is the machine which enables you to take the manure produced on the farm and in a few years fully double the productive power of your land. It does this by placing the manure on the soil in the most available condition to support plant life. It also makes the manure go further than can be done in any other way.

I. H. C. manure spreaders are made in three styles: Corn King, Cloverleaf and Kemp's 20th Century.

The Corn King is of the return apron type. The steel roller equipment of the apron on this machine reduces friction to the minimum, even with the heaviest loads. This machine will be supplied with either a ratchet feed or a double pawl worm feed for the apron. Either of these feeds can be regulated to bring the desired amount of manure to the beater. The beater is equipped with long, square steel teeth with chisel points. It is driven by means of a chain from a large sprocket on the rear axle. A vibrating rake is used on this machine to level the load as it comes to the beater. The Corn King spreader has steel wheels of the most serviceable construction and a frame made of thor-



oughly air-dried wood stock and put together in a very durable manner. There are three sizes of this machine: No. 2 small, No. 3 medium and No. 4 large.

The Cloverleaf is of the endless apron type. It is also supplied with two feeds for the apron—ratchet or double pawl worm feed. The beater on this machine is constructed the same as the beater on the Corn King. This spreader also has a vibrating rake to level the load as it comes to the beater, has steel wheels and a well made main frame. This spreader is made in three sizes: No. 2 small, No. 3 medium and No. 4 large. It is very attractive, being well painted and symmetrically designed.

The Kemp's 20th Century is of the return apron type. The apron on this machine has a worm feed which is very positive in its action. The beater bars are provided with long, round steel teeth, so placed on the cylinder that perfect distribution of the manure is insured. This machine has a leveling rake to insure a uniform supply of manure to the beater. The Kemp's 20th Century will be supplied with either wood or steel wheels. The frame of this machine is well braced both crosswise and lengthwise, and the wood stock used is of the very best. This spreader is made in a number of styles and sizes.

It is impossible to describe all of the features of the above machines in this small space. However, we have catalogs which illustrate and describe in detail the many excellent features of these machines. These catalogs are well worth procuring, not only because they describe the spreaders but because they contain information on soil fertility.

Points that are well to bear in mind in connection with these spreaders are that you can top-dress your fields and grow large crops of clover to turn under and enrich the soil, so that you may grow still larger crops and add to the soil's fertility. They double the value of the manure, save much time and labor and greatly increase the value of your land by increasing the soil's fertility.

Any one of these machines will pay for itself in from one to two years, depending upon the amount of work you have for it to do. Call on the International local agent and see about owning one of these manure spreaders. He will supply you with catalog and full information, or, write direct to the home office.

International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, U. S. A.
(Incorporated)

OXEN ON THE FARM.

"A little more than two years ago," says S. S. Fletcher, of Grafton county, N. H., "I decided to change my herd of twenty-five head of scrub cattle for thoroughbred stock. Times have changed in the last thirty years. The west has taken possession of the beef trade. Now we have to sell beef for less than it costs from the west. I spent some time deciding what breed of cattle would be the best to raise.

All things considered, I decided that for me there were no cattle equal to the Devons. They are very intelligent and easily trained. They make the best of all oxen, and are very fast walkers. Last summer in haying time I had to wait for a fast-walking horse to come with a load of hay behind a load with Devon oxen. In the past 30 years I have seen a difference in the success between the people who have done their farm work with oxen which they have raised on the farm and those people who have done their work with horses.

In their place horses are all right, yet there are few small farmers who can afford to keep a pair of horses just for farm work. If these small farmers would keep two or more good Devon cows and from them raise up oxen to do farm work and

sell them as soon as they reach their growth, it would give a constant income from the growth of the farm team. If the farmer keeps horses for farm work they are of less value each year until they are disposed of. It is hardly worth while to attempt breaking cattle of a mixed breed. The hardest cattle I have ever tried to handle are grade Jerseys. Have had very good results working one horse in front of oxen.

I now have two Devon calves which one can hardly tell apart. If anyone wishes to raise mated cattle first of all have your cows mated all of the same blood; then you will have steers alike. I let my calves suck until about four to six months old. If there are any which are not sold for breeding purposes, or for oxen, they can be used for beef, as Devons fatten very easily, and can be disposed of at any time. Our pastures are growing poorer, yet Devon cattle will thrive and get fat where our large, coarse-made cattle can hardly live. There may be good money in the dairy business for those who like to milk 15 or 20 cows, yet, at the present price of labor, the best and cheapest milkers I can have are good Devon calves."

The patient ox is depended upon in a great part of the world for the farm work. In India he does practically

all the plowing, and in Egypt it would be difficult to get along without him. Even in more modern Germany, where farms are small, the ox takes the place we give to the horse.

And why not? For a small farm he is decidedly more economical. He matures more quickly, is not particular about what he eats, and eats less. Is quiet, easily trained, and is not by any means so slow as we are apt to think.

And then, though worked while he grows, working has no ill effects, and he is always worth a good price as beef.

Of course he has his drawbacks as a driver, but then the automobile is finding its way to the farm. Only this month we read that one railroad had transported one hundred carloads of automobiles to the western farmers.

Who knows but what we may see the ox come into his own again. Certainly smaller farms must come, with more economical use of everything on the farm.

A weak solution of boracic acid is the best wash for inflamed eyes. Use a teaspoonful to a pint. It dissolves more rapidly in boiling water. Keep it ready in a corked bottle. Is also good as a mouth wash. Does not smart even the eyes.

THE BLOODIED STOCK DAIRYMAN AND POULTRY RAISER



MAY.

Light and silvery cloudlets hover
In the air, as yet scarce warm;
Mild with glimmer soft tinged over,
Peeps the sun through fragrant balm.
Gently rolls and heaves the ocean
As its waves the bank o'erflow,
And with ever restless motion
Moves the verdure to and fro,
Mirror'd brightly far below.

—Goethe.

Volume XV

Number III

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT
OXFORD, - PENNSYLVANIA
Twenty Five Cents a Year One Dollar for Five Years

May
1909

Blooded Stock, The Eastern Farmer, Dairyman and Poultry Raiser May, 1909

SUBSCRIPTION—25 cents a year; five years for \$1.00. Single copy 5 cents. Discontinued at end of paid subscription. Samples on application. Canada subscription 12 cents extra.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—Can be sent at any time and will begin with the current issue unless otherwise specified.

HOW TO REMIT—Send money by Postal Money Order, Express Order, Bank Draft, or Registered Letter. One and two cent postage stamps in good condition accepted for small amounts.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS—When ordering a change in address be sure to give former as well as present address.

ADVERTISING RATES—15 cents for each agate line, each month. 5 per cent. discount for cash with order. Average seven words to a line. Fourteen agate lines to an inch measure.

Printed on the first day of each month by L. H. Hitchler.

Entered at the Post-office at Oxford, Pa., as Second-Class Mail Matter, May 27, 1899.

GOOD ARTICLES.

Keeping Our Promise.

Last fall, when we took hold of Blooded Stock and tacked on to its title, The Eastern Farmer, Dairyman and Poultry Raiser, we promised to develop a good, live, readable, all-round farm paper, and we believe we are working along the right lines. In April we were able to give you the first article ever written for the paper by A. G. Morrell, "Sultan of Oaklands and His Daughters," and in May number we have the story of the Ayrshire Herd at Penshurst Stock Farm, by the same writer, who will furnish a live stock or dairy article or two for every number, for a while at least.

We have had particularly interesting and helpful matter in the Poultry and Home Departments and have plans to keep them constantly up to the mark.

In the fall, if nothing happens, we want to publish regularly thirty-two pages.

One point we want to emphasize is the desirability of sending us articles, articles on anything that appeals to you that would be of interest and help to farmers and their families. Some of our readers have sent us good stuff, especially Mr. A. C. Thomas, of Bound Brook, New Jersey.

We would like very much to have someone in each state, who would contribute at least a hundred to a hundred and fifty lines each month, on some subject of particular and timely interest to the farmers of his or her state. We do not expect to get such matter for nothing, but will pay regular rates for it. The matter must, of course, be of a practical, useful, familiar character, that would be suitable for a paper of our class.

Hundreds of you can write just the sort of stuff we want, if you only had a little more confidence in yourselves. Just forget all about yourself for a few minutes and remember how valuable your experience and knowledge would be to half a dozen out of every ten farmers throughout the Eastern States of our country—our own, particular, chosen field.

GRAIN HEADING.

How quickly the years roll by. It seems but a few days ago that we were in the midst of winter, and yet as I passed by a neighbor's last week, I saw a beautiful field of wheat actually heading out. I could hardly believe my eyes, and gave them an extra rub, but there it was, really showing the heads, and foreshadowing harvest. Time is the great enemy of man. "The swift hour flies on double wings," and I often wonder if we would be happier if there were no such thing as time.

"The more we live, more brief appears Our life's succeeding stages;
A day to childhood seems a year,
And years like passing ages."

THINK AND PLAN.

The awful failures that have been made by rushing at a thing pell mell, instead of first thinking it over carefully, and making definite plans, are our excuse for constantly repeating this admonition. Things have to be done in a hurry in our brief growing season, but a few hours given to figuring out what's best to be done with each field, under the circumstances, can make little difference as far as time goes, and at the end of the season may mean all the difference between success and failure.

Think it over; lay down your lines and stick to them as closely as circumstances and Nature will permit.

WHAT OUR PAPER STANDS FOR

For the Farmer, First, Last and All the Time.

But unselfishly and with malice toward none.

It is exclusively for the East, and by the East we mean the states of Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Maine, states where farming conditions are more nearly uniform.

A territory within reach of the advertiser whose market is the thrifty country people of the East, and who want to cover it without getting

OUR ADVERTISERS—We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. But to make doubly sure we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler advertising in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we do not guarantee to adjust trifling differences between subscribers and honest, responsible advertisers. Neither will we be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent us within one month of the time of the transaction and you must have mentioned Blooded Stock when writing the advertiser.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT—The editors are always glad to examine manuscripts suitable for publication in this magazine. Photographers are invited to submit photographs of subjects pertaining to any phase of farm life. Stamps should accompany both manuscripts and photographs to insure their return, if they are not accepted.

western circulation that is of little benefit to them.

ARTICLES AND EXPERIENCES WANTED.

Write to us. There are in the lives of every farmer, of every wife of a farmer, and of every hired man, and hired girl on the farm, of every one who lives in the country, whether old or young, incidents, experiences, trials, perplexities, and pleasures that would be of interest and instruction and amusement to the rest of us. Let us know about them. Sign your name or not, as you see fit, but let's unite to make this the best farm, home paper ever turned out.

When you can, without inconvenience, ask a friend or neighbor to subscribe. For sending us a club of three subscribers at 25 cents each, or one at one dollar for five years, we will renew your subscription a year for your courtesy and trouble.

FARM BRIDES AND GROOMS GET A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION FREE.

We have a friend who was born on a farm and lived and worked there until almost twenty, but whose business has kept him in the city for the last twenty-five years, who has asked us to say to you he believes so firmly that the future of every young farmer and his bride will be so much brighter and happier if they start out with a good farm paper to grow up with, that if they will allow him to do so he would consider it a privilege and favor to pay for a year's subscription to Blooded Stock, The Eastern Farmer, Dairyman and Poultry Raiser.

All you need do is to send us within two or three weeks of the wedding your name and address, and the date of your marriage, and the paper will be mailed to you for twelve months without any expense to you. Remember, the paper will not be sent to you beyond the time for which the subscription is paid. Of course you will be notified of expiration and we will be glad of renewal.

BLOODED STOCK for May.

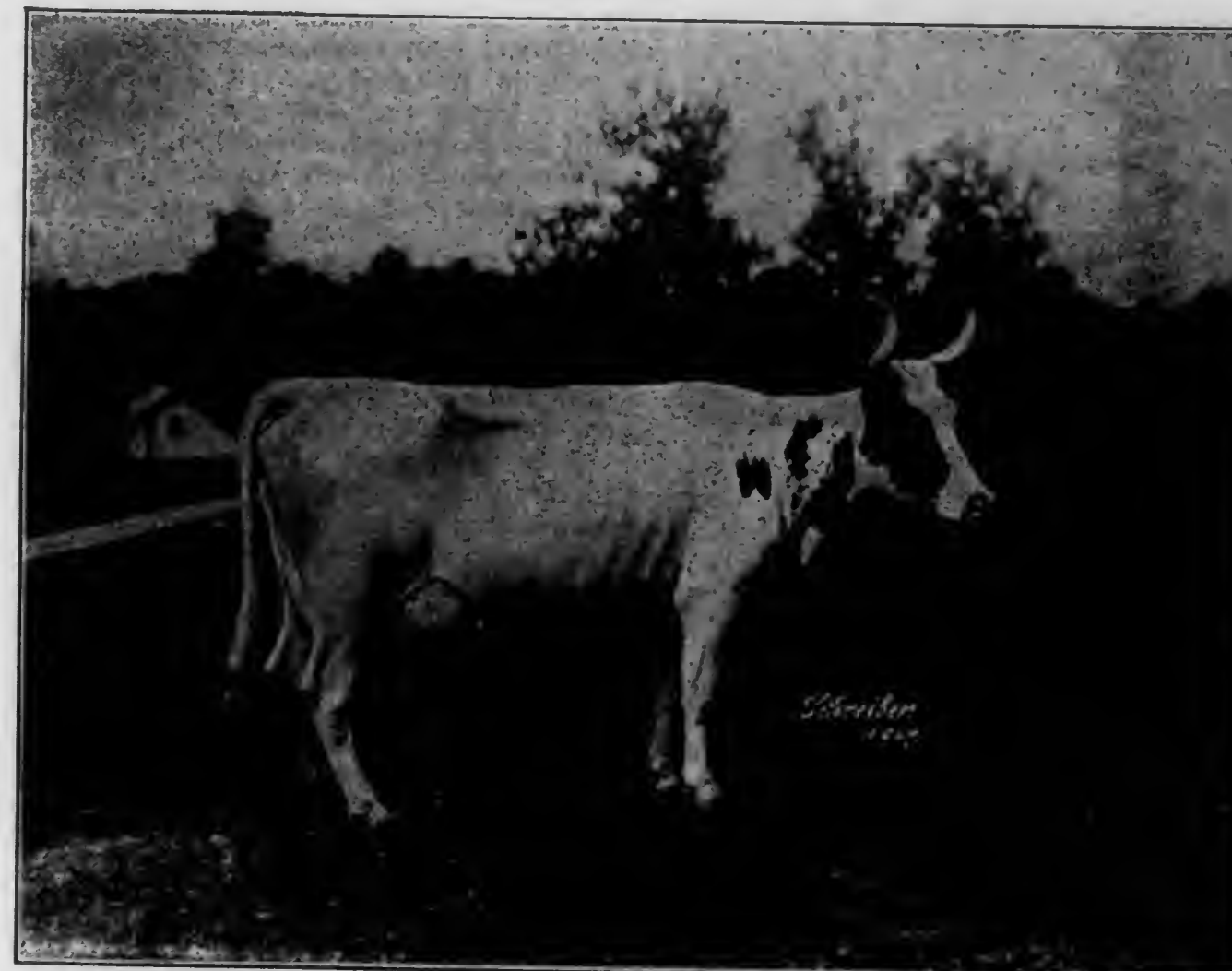
Page Three.

PENSHURST AYRSHIRES

Who Are Making Large Year's Records in Milk and Butter

Auchenbrain White Beauty 2nd, one of the Greatest Cows of the Breed.

Written for The Eastern Farmer by A. G. Morrell.



Auchenbrain White Beauty 2nd, Queen of the Penshurst Farm Ayrshires.

LAST month we gave a short account of some of the "star" Jerseys in the Penshurst Herd. There is also a large herd of Ayrshires, a number of whom are working hard for a place in the Home Dairy Test of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, in competition with the Barclay Herd and the Highland Herd, both at Bryn Mawr, Pa.

When I visited these herds in April, it looked as if Highland Farm, with its 57,000 lbs. of milk, would capture the cup, with the other two herds close behind.

The Penshurst Ayrshires are nearly all imported, but there are a few Canadian-bred in the herd, all being handsome as well as workers. In fact every cow in the herd has to make a profit, and it is a foregone conclusion that she has to be a good looker, or Mr. Dodge would not have her about.

A typical Ayrshire is a cow to admire, whether she was bred on the other side of the water, or among the hills of the New England states, or on some far western dairy farm; but there are degrees of beauty, this condition being, it is said, "in the eye of the beholder." No eye, however, could fail to be captivated with the perfection of lines, the fine finish, the grace of carriage, and evidence of dairy ability that go to make up the lovely Ayrshire cow Auchenbrain White Beauty 2nd, the "Chief test treasure" of the Penshurst Herd. She is remarkable too, for her ability as a worker, giving as high as 67 lbs. of 4.1 per cent. milk in a day. Her year's record

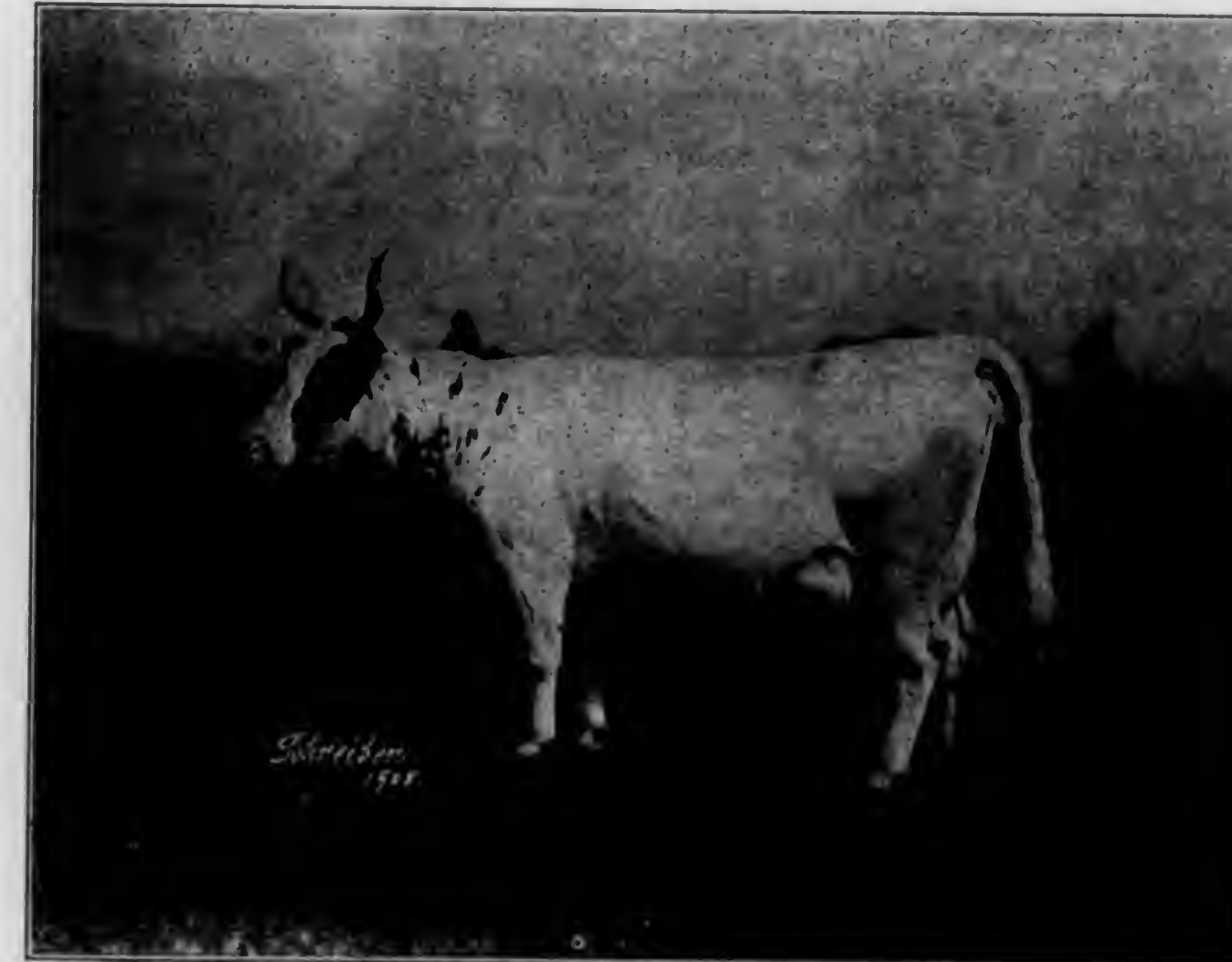
back without a flaw, strong loins, wide, flat, open ribs and a large and deep paunch. Her udder is very beautiful, being long in front, nicely rounded, and very deep, and her teats are very large and placed squarely at the corners. White Beauty is certainly living up to her name.

Garclaugh Bloomer 2nd, a thirteen-year-old cow in the Test, was a prize winner in Scotland, having won several firsts; and that she is a worker is shown by the fact that she will make 12,000 lbs. of milk in her test this year. She is a grand, great, big cow, almost pure white; has handsome head, a good neck, a great barrel and open ribs, a large, deep, broad udder, with good sized teats.

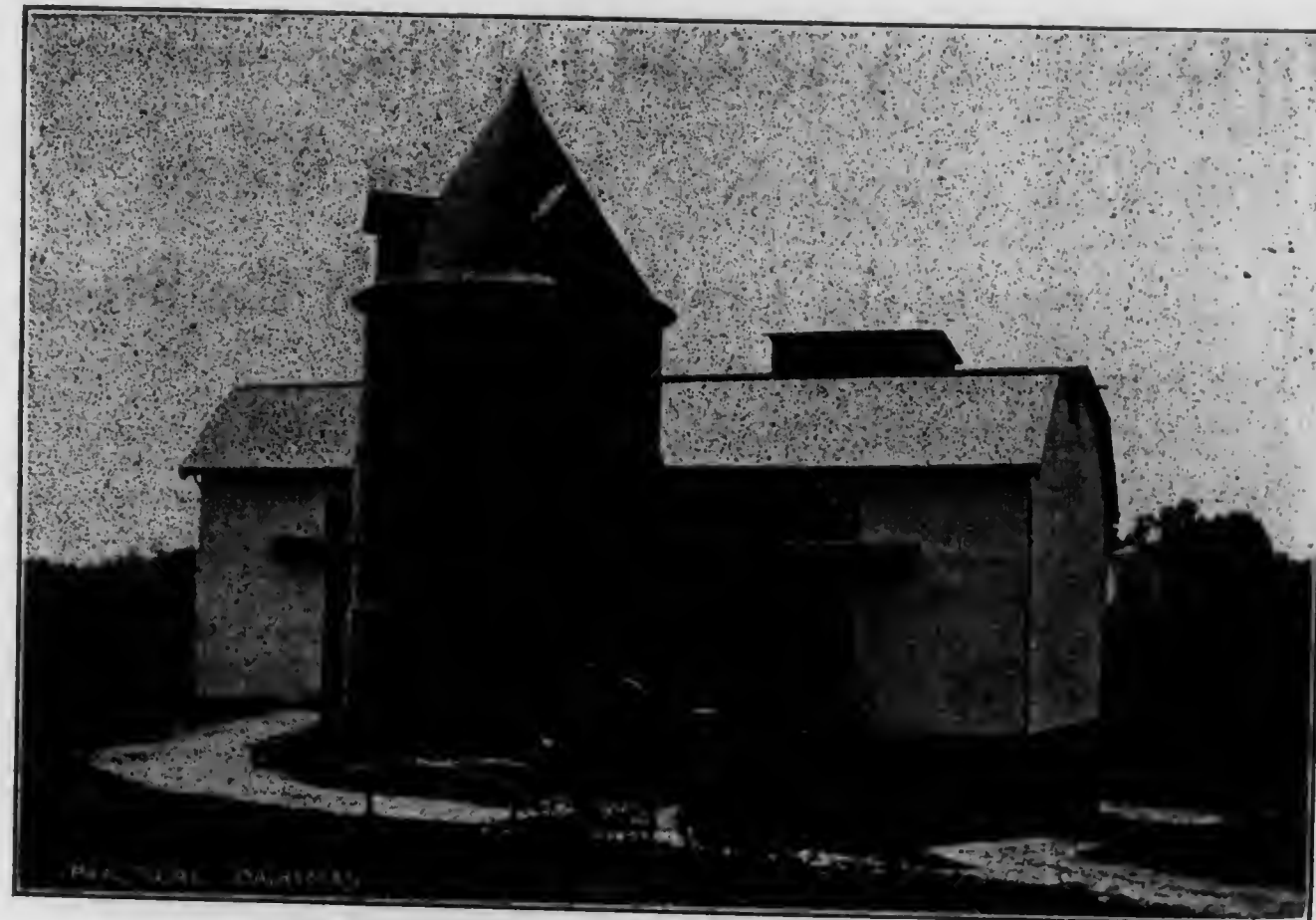
Castlemain Nancy, 2nd, is another of this Test group, and will be credited with 11,800 lbs. at least. She is another of those great, deep, straight-backed cows, with a true Ayrshire head, a good neck and wither, grand hips and loins, a long, deep, square udder, with teats of exceptionally good size and length, beautifully placed.

May Mitchell, ten years old, is a great, old matron, and had the honor of winning the Canadian Winter Test in her former home. She has given over 7,000 lbs. in six months, and will run over 10,000 lbs. in this test. She is a cow of great substance, splendid dairy conformation, and has a lovely udder, and large and well placed teats.

A big-little cow, well marked with red, having a nice neck and thin wither, is Wee Jennie of Holehouse. She



May Mitchell, Winner of the Canadian Winter Test,



Another view of the Cow Barn at Penshurst Stock Farm.

has a good back, a tremendous barrel; her ribbing is extra good, and her udder very deep and of good length and breadth. Her milk vein runs away up under the forearm, and is very elastic and tortuous. She has never tested less than 4 per cent. and runs up to 4.8 per cent. this year. She is milking 20 lbs. now. She will run close to 10,000 lbs. this year. She is a lovely little cow and a great worker.

Primrose, who has given 10,422 lbs. of milk in nine months and three days, and will run close to 13,000 lbs. for the year, is a red and white cow, looking all milk, with a really lovely head and neck, a clean wither, a tremendous barrel for her length, and rich skin. Her hips are broad, her back level, and she swings a grand milk vessel with large teats, being, in fact, a very attractive cow.

Lady Star, McAlister's Beauty, Speckled Lady, Royal Lily, Lady Quality, Garclaugh Jewel and Lad's Princess are a fine string of heifers, coming two years old, thrifty looking, straight of back, deep of body, and giving promise of great udder development.

Auchebrian White Beauty's bull calf is a perfect little picture, straight, and deep, and strong, and as frisky as a squirrel.

To head such a grand herd as these sixty head, a bull of exceptional quality is a necessity. The Penshurst Herd has such an animal in Imp. Lessnessock King of Beauty, now eight years old. On the other side of the water he won Second at the Ayrshire Show, and also at the great Highland Show, Scotland; on this side, he was First at Toronto, 1903; Champion in 1905; the First and

Champion at Ottawa the same year, as well as heading the First Prize herd and the Breders' Young Herd at both fairs. He won first place at both Ottawa and Toronto in 1905.

Lessnessock King of Beauty is an extremely handsome bull, with strong, well shaped head and horns, a fine crest, the level back which is so characteristic of this breed, a wonderfully deep barrel, great open ribbing, and loins of evident strength. His hide is rich and pliable, and his rudimentaries are good sized and widely set. In color, he is of the fashionable white, with only a little red on neck and face.

A younger bull than King of Beauty is Douglas Lessnessock Monarch, a strikingly fine fellow, well marked with red and white intermixed, a strong, good looking head, and well crested neck, a back quite level, broad hips, strong loins, excellent ribbing and well set rudimentaries. His great depth through the heart shows constitution, and he has plenty of quality. He is four years old and comes from a heavy milking dam.

Mr. Dodge has gathered a splendid herd of Ayrshires for Mr. Roberts, and young stock from these great producing cattle of such beauty will not fail to benefit the breed, no matter what herd they may go into. Bulls of such blood lines would be the salvation of many a run-down dairy herd, if used instead of some of the "twenty-five dollar" bull calves we see advertised for sale. That sort would be dear at five dollars, as they not only do incalculable damage to the herds they head, but hurt the reputation of the breed itself, which is a great pity, as it is one that deserves better things from its adherents.

the milk pail is not so well filled.

A cow is a machine. Perhaps you are tired of hearing this, but it has not yet taken root in the minds of many of us, and it's, therefore, our duty to pound away at it until it becomes an axiom that a cow can milk only in proportion as she is fed.

You have scales in your barn, every well regulated farm should, and know by weight just exactly how many pounds of milk is given daily by each

BLOODED STOCK for May.

cow, and what it tests in butter fat. You know the credit side, and it's well that you should, because with it you can tell in an approximate way whether your cows are paying you or not.

But now you must use the scales at the other end too. You must know what you are feeding and how much it is costing to produce your milk. The difference is the profit, and how can you know the profit without having the cost side of the account to subtract from the receipts.

This is where too many of us farmers and publishers fall down. We don't know the cost of production, and we don't know whether the margin of profit would not be considerably greater if the feed end cost us more.

The capacity of some cows, we might safely say the majority of cows, can be easily increased by giving them more raw material to work with, or by changing the character of the feed in some particular.

Use the scales, follow instructions for feeding so frequently given in our columns and in other farm papers, and experiment on your own hook—not too radically, because there are general scientific lines outside of which it positively will not pay to step.

And remember one great point about manufacturing—because that is what you may call making milk and butter—the more you put into raw material the better off you are so long as you are making a profit, and if you are not making a profit and cannot change things so as to make a profit, better quit entirely and take up some other line of work.

It's the margin of profit that counts, not what your total expenses are, or your receipts. Many an old and large farm has gone on the rocks by overlooking this little fact. Better do a conservative, limited business at a fair profit than to carry on the largest business in the country at a loss.

Of course there are off years, unprofitable years in farming as there are in railroading or any other line, so that it takes the result of two or three years to determine whether or not your operations are worth while. By use of scales and test you can know what each cow is doing for you every month, but if an accident kills two or three, that may mean a loss on the year's work, but does not make the rest of the herd unprofitable. Such a loss is rightly chargeable to capital account.

COW NOTES.

A few roots or a little oil meal will come in handy now in shedding time. It's poor policy to produce good milk if you can't take good care of it after it is produced.

ECONOMY SILO

Model and Highest Award at the Jamestown Exposition. No mouldy or fermented ensilage in Economy Silos. Absolutely air-tight, doors and all perfect in construction. Continuous doorway makes contents easy to reach. Simple, tight-fitting doors, put in or taken out with your foot. Hoops of refined iron form solid ladder and cypress, cannot warp nor crack. Every silo easy to erect and fully guaranteed. Write today for free illustrated catalogue, with testimonials from users.

Economy Silo & Mfg. Co.
Box 3811 Frederick, Md.

BLOODED STOCK for May.

THREE KINDS OF COWS.

All cows may be grouped into three classes. The first of these will take a certain ration of food and will turn it into choice cuts of meat. When properly bred, animals of this kind reproduce the same characteristics in their offspring. This is a trait that has been developed by centuries of breeding—this idea of turning food into meat.

The second cow is of a different temperament, and the food that is given to her is immediately turned into milk. The process is impossible of explanation. It is a mystery that has baffled the closest study. Just why one cow should change her food into meat and another into milk has never been explained.

Both these cows are eminently profitable. It is the height of folly to undertake to combine in a single animal the two tendencies. They are diametrically opposed to each other.

The third cow is the unprofitable cow that takes the same food and turns it to no account whatever. It is the development of neither meat nor milk. This is the cow that no one should depend upon in any sense of the word, and yet she finds a place in nearly every herd in the land. The ingenuity of man has given us the means of locating her, and if we would only use the test more generally she would soon decrease in numbers.

It isn't all that she is unprofitable, but the feed she consumes at a loss might go to some cow that would make it profitable.

BUILD A SILO NOW.

A reader of this paper sent a silo a year ago, with a capacity of sixty tons. He has been feeding fourteen milk cows out of it since the first of November, and has enough to carry him through this month, or until pasture is fit.

He says he has fed from six to ten pounds of clover and timothy hay to each cow, and that this is the only ration he has fed during the winter; that he has had just as good a flow of milk, his stock has wintered just as well as when he fed thirty to forty pounds of hay and ten pounds of ground feed, and that the cost has been but one-third of that of former years.

The silo was filled from less than five acres of corn, and for him solved the problem of economical feeding for milk.

And so it will for others. Cheaper feed must be found if dairying is to give the farmer the percentage of profit any man is entitled to for the investment of money, time and labor, and the silo and alfalfa are the solution.

HE THINKS IT GOOD.

To the Editor:—

"I see you are going to publish your paper for the Eastern Farmer, but I think it's good enough to come West.

So you will find enclosed twenty-five cents in silver, for which please renew my subscription for another year."

Yours very truly,
N. R. White.
R. F. D. No. 2, Napton, Mo.

De Laval SEPARATORS
MAKE THE BEST BUTTER

The one purpose of every thinking buyer of a cream separator is the making of the most and the best cream possible, whether for home buttermaking, creamery patronage, or any other use to which cream is put.

It is possible to "claim" almost everything for the various makes of cream separators, but the one indisputable fact that would-be competitors do not even attempt to get around is the unquestionable superiority of the DE LAVAL machines in the making of the best butter.

Year after year, dating back to the invention of the "ALPHA-DISC" system of DE LAVAL bowl construction, butter made by users of DE LAVAL machines has scored highest and won all higher awards in every large and thoroughly representative butter contest throughout the world.

Beginning with the first great annual contest of the NATIONAL BUTTERMAKERS ASSOCIATION in 1892 and ending with the 1908 contest, not only the HIGHEST but every anywhere near high award has been made to users of DE LAVAL separators and more than nine-tenths of all exhibits scoring above 90 per cent in quality have been DE LAVAL made.

THE ROLL OF HONOR ALL DE LAVAL USERS

The First Prize winners and their scores at every convention of the National Buttermakers Association since its organization in 1892 have been as follows:

1892	Madison, Wis., Louis Brahe, Washington, Iowa.....	Score 98.
1893	Dubuque, Iowa, C. W. Smith, Colvin's Park, Ill.....	Score 97
1895	Rockford, Ill., F. C. Oltrogge, Tripoli, Iowa.....	Score 98.
1896	Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Thomas Milton, St. Paul, Minn.....	Score 97.82
1897	Owatonna, Minn., H. N. Miller, Randall, Iowa.....	Score 98.5
1898	Topeka, Kan., Samuel Haugdahl, New Sweden, Minn.....	Score 98.
1899	Sioux Falls, South Dakota, A. W. McCall, Creston, Iowa.....	Score 97.
1900	Lincoln, Neb., H. T. Sondergaard, Litchfield, Minn.....	Score 98.
1901	St. Paul, Minn., E. O. Quenvold, Owatonna, Minn.....	Score 97.
1902	E. L. Duxbury, Green Bay, Wis.....	Score 98.5
1904	St. Louis, Mo., L. S. Taylor, Glenview, Minn.....	Score 98.5
1906	Chicago, Ill., A. Carlson, Rush City, Minn.....	Score 97.
1907	Chicago, Ill., A. Lindblad, North Branch, Minn.....	Score 97.5
1908	J. C. Post, Hector, Minn.....	Score 98.

(There were no conventions in 1894, 1903 and 1905.)

In the great 1908 contest 504 of the best buttermakers in the United States competed, with first, second and third, and all important awards, being made to users of DE LAVAL machines.

At each of the big Chicago National Dairy Shows DE LAVAL butter has made a CLEAN SWEEP of all highest prizes, and at the December 1908 Show, when instead of butter there was a cream contest, under the supervision of the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, first and second prizes in both classes were won by DE LAVAL cream.

Going back further, DE LAVAL made butter received the GRAND PRIZE at the ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR and as well at the last PARIS WORLD'S EXPOSITION.

In all the hundreds of important state and country contests the world over for twenty years the superiority of the DE LAVAL separator in the making of fine butter has been conclusively proven.

THE EXPLANATION IS TO BE FOUND IN THE IDEAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE DE LAVAL SEPARATING BOWLS AND THE THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH DE LAVAL MACHINES MAY BE OPERATED AND USED.

A new 1909 DE LAVAL catalogue—affording an education in this as in other features of separator knowledge—is to be had for the asking.

The De Laval Separator Co.

42 E. Madison Street CHICAGO	General Offices: 165 Broadway NEW YORK	173-177 William Street MONTREAL
1213 & 1215 Filbert St. PHILADELPHIA		14 & 16 Princess Street WINNIPEG
Drum & Sacramento Sts. SAN FRANCISCO		107 First Street PORTLAND, OREG.

HOW TO BUILD A DAIRY BARN

When building a dairy barn care should be taken to have a gentle slope from the barn in at least one direction, affording good, natural drainage for both barn and yard. If the barn is already built and poorly located, graining and grading will do much to remedy the evil. In most cases it would take but a small amount of labor with plow and scraper, when the ground is in suitable condition to handle, to give the surface of the yard a slope from the barn sufficient to carry off the surface water. Even if earth has to be hauled in from the outside the yard to accomplish this it will not be expensive.

Warm, Well Ventilated and Light.

The dairyman needs a warm, well-lighted and well-ventilated barn to shelter his cows. The size depends upon the number of cows that are to be kept, or on the capacity of the farm. I prefer a basement barn, or rather a barn built on a hillside, with the side of the barn up against the hill, or some way that leads to a second story. This gives ventilation with doorways on the ends and side of barn.

The basement is best made of stone or brick, but if this is deemed too expensive a wall under only the side that stands next the hill will be sufficient, and the other three sides may be of frame, or cement walls may be constructed in many instances cheaper than rock or brick, as a handy man can build a cement wall himself and the only cash outlay will be for the material used. Look well into the question of using cement if you have to go off the farm for foundation materials.

The stable for dairy cows should be well lighted and ventilated. It should have tight walls and ceiling, and a sound floor. Dairy cows, when crowded into dark and dirty stables, cannot be expected to produce as much milk, nor milk with as wholesome properties as those provided with clean, airy quarters, where the sunlight enters through numerous windows, and where the foul air of the stable is replaced by pure air without subjecting the cows to injurious drafts.

Tight walls and ceilings prevent excessive loss of heat in cold weather and thus contribute to the comfort of both cow and milker. When on full feed, the dairy cow is hard worked and less able to withstand extremes of weather than is other stock, for her energies are then being exerted in the direction of production rather than self-preservation.

Cheaper to Keep Her Warm Than to Have Her Use Her Food for That Purpose.

It is not only more human, but more profitable, to keep her warm by making the stable comfortable, instead of compelling her to use large amounts of expensive food in maintaining her body temperature.

In the dairy barn no one thing is of more importance than a sound, impervious floor. The benefits derived from such a floor when properly constructed are, the animals are more comfortable, consequently more profitable; the manure may be saved

and applied to the land without loss; stables are cleaned with less effort, and cleaner milk is produced, which commands a higher price. When the liquid as well as the solid manure finds a ready escape through cracks and knot-holes, with no means of regaining it, the possible profits of the farm are greatly reduced.

Cement for Floors.

Within the past few years the use of cement and concrete in making an impervious floor for dairy cattle has become quite general. In fact, the cement floor is looked on by dairy-men in the more progressive regions as essential. Its first cost is somewhat greater than that of a wooden floor, but when its durability and convenience are considered it is by far the cheaper. The fact that it is permanent adds greatly to the importance of its introduction and use in all dairy regions where so many cows are kept and the conservation of manures is such a vital problem. In cold weather cattle on cement floors must be well bedded, else there may be injury done the udder by coming in contact with the cold cement.

Haul Out Manure.

It is advisable to haul out the manure directly to the field from the barn, but if this not feasible it should be removed at least 200 feet from the barn. In no case should it be allowed to accumulate against or near the dairy barn, and no swine pen should be nearer than 200 feet on account of the odors being readily absorbed by milk.

It helps one a great deal in arranging stanchions, stalls, etc., to visit some good dairy farm and see how others have done the work, and what little conveniences experience has developed. Many of these things are advertised in the papers and circulars will help to solve some problems that confront the individual who has determined to go into the dairy business. Don't be afraid to ask questions or seek information from older and more experienced persons, for invariably they will take as much pleasure in imparting advice as you will in receiving it. Don't hesitate to write to your farm paper editor. He is especially pleased to have requests for information because then he knows you are interested in what he has been writing. Don't make a false move because you do not like to ask questions.

HOW MUCH BETTER THEY REGISTER COWS IN JERSEY.

Besides the prohibiting of importation for the last 150 years, another most important factor which has built up the high standard of cattle raising in the Island of Jersey, are the rigid rules of registration and the subsidizing of the best bulls. Not all cattle of a high type can be registered like they can in this country. When a calf is dropped, the owner, within twenty-four hours, sends to the secretary of the Cattle Club a description of the calf, which is entered in the herd book. At the age of 13 or 14 months the stock are taken to a point where judges meet to inspect cattle for registration. There are always five judges appointed, and if these judges

BLOODED STOCK for May.

deem the animals of superior merit, as regards conformation to the standard type, they are registered; if not, they are rejected.

A rejected cow stands another chance, but a rejected bull can never be registered, and he is generally killed for beef.

If the rejected heifer produces a couple of calves which come up to the standard she may again be inspected, and if she has improved in type she may be registered and the letters F. S. entered after her name, which means "Foundation Stock."

Every year cattle shows are held, and the bulls taking the prizes at these shows are subsidized by the British Government. That is, the owner does not get the prize unless he keeps the bull for one year and allows him to serve a certain number of cows outside his own herd at a small fee. The Government pays the owner enough to make up for the small fee charged individual breeders.

The American buyers have of late years spoiled the system of subsidizing the best bulls by paying the owner enough to make up for the prize he would lose by selling the animal immediately, instead of keeping him for a year on his hands.

Therefore, the Government is now trying some new scheme by which it can keep the best stock on the Island long enough to get some of their progeny.

ANIMAL TUBERCULOSIS.

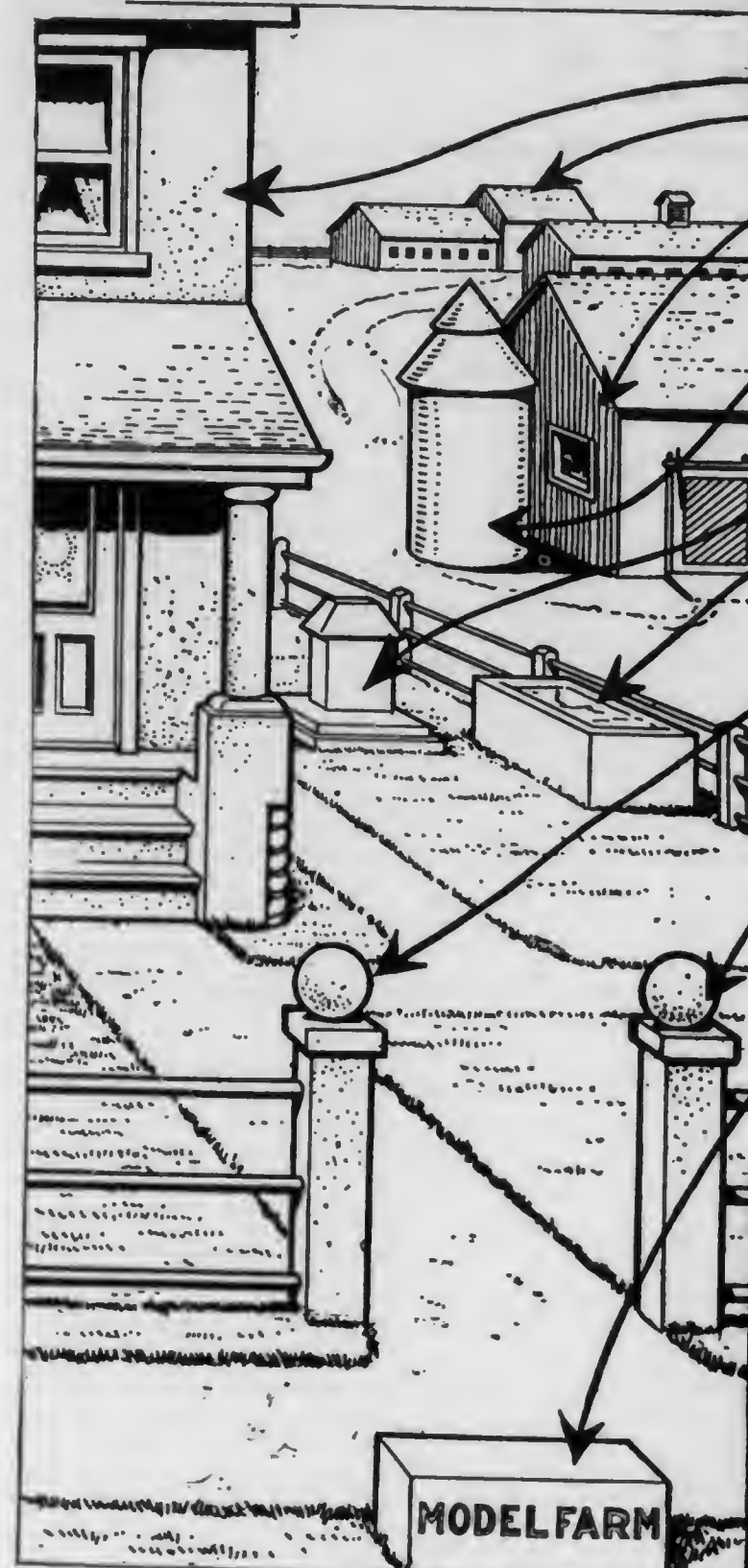
Increasing Prevalence of the Disease Among Cattle and Hogs.

The reports of the bureau of animal industry of the United States Department of Agriculture indicate that tuberculosis among live stock is steadily increasing, as shown by the number of animals found affected at the various slaughtering centres. The increase in the number of cases found is due in part, but only in part, to the increased efficiency of the method of inspection. The meat inspection figures show that nearly 1 per cent of cattle and over 2 per cent of hogs slaughtered are tuberculous, which is surely an alarming condition. Can it be wondered at that so many infants and children die of intestinal tuberculosis when so many of the cows from which milk is obtained are tuberculous?

Figures for the last year secured from abattoirs where Federal inspection is maintained show that over ten billion pounds of meat was inspected, forty-six million pounds of which was condemned, nearly three-fourths being for tuberculosis. The recent effort of the large packing interests to buy all dairy cows subject to post-mortem inspection shows how serious the plague is becoming. Sooner or later the man who raises tuberculous animals must suffer the loss unless the loss is paid out of public funds, and when the loss is placed upon the producer we may then know that the end of the disease is in sight.

It's easier, surer, safer, and better to raise your cows than to buy them. The separator makes it possible to raise a good calf cheaply.

BLOODED STOCK for May.



All Built of Concrete

For almost every construction purpose—from hitching-posts to dwelling houses—concrete takes the place of lumber or brick.

ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT

(Makes The Best Concrete)

Cement is the heart of concrete, and the quality of the concrete construction depends on the quality of the cement used. The United States Government—has ordered 4,500,000 barrels of **ATLAS** Portland Cement for use in construction work on the Panama Canal. That shows what expert judges think of **ATLAS**. When you buy a bag or a barrel of **ATLAS** Portland Cement you get the same quality that the United States Government has purchased.

Concrete Buildings Need No Repairs

When you put up a concrete building, or a concrete fence or watering trough, it is there to stay as long as the land stays. It cannot burn or wear out—and it is the most economical building material for the farmer.

FREE BOOK We have written an instructive book called "Concrete Construction About the Home and on the Farm." It will show you how to use this handy material in a hundred different ways. We will send you this book free.

If your local dealer does not carry **ATLAS**, write us.

THE ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
Department 22, 30 Broad Street, New York.
Daily Productive Capacity Over 40,000 Barrels, the Largest in the World.

WORLD'S CHAMPION COW.

The milk of the Holstein cow, Grace Fayne 2d's Homestead, was tested for butter by a representative of Cornell University Experiment Station, during the latter part of March, and by the Babcock test showed a yield in 7 days of 28.44 pounds of butter-fat. As such records are commonly stated by the Herd Book Association this yield of butter-fat is equivalent to 35.55 pounds of commercial butter at 80 per cent fat.

This yield exceeds that of any other cow tested under the present scientific systems in use at experiment stations, which are to-day the only true tests, and is a wonderful example of the capacity and development of cows of this famous breed of dairy cattle. The previous high record was held by a Holstein cow owned by a Wisconsin breeder, and New York state now claims the champion cow of the world, owned and developed in Syracuse, by H. A. Moyer.

This cow exhibits to a great degree the characteristic vigor of the Holstein. Her last test was begun when she was 6 years, 23 days old, and showed 5.42 per cent. fat. She was the champion four-year-old of 1907, testing 29.16 pounds in seven days and 119.22 pounds in 30 days. As a five-year-old she tested 30.55 pounds in seven days and 126.68 pounds in 30 days.

Grace Fayne 2nd, mother of Home-

stead, "the \$8000 cow," has just died on Mr. Moyer's farm.

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

Twenty-Fourth Annual Meeting, June 2, at Syracuse, N. Y.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America will be held at the New Court House, Syracuse, New York, on Wednesday, June 2, 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the election of officers and the transaction of any other business which may legally come before it.

This is one of the most thoroughly organized, and active breeders' associations in America, and according to Secretary Frederick L. Houghton's announcement of the business to be considered, the 24th annual meeting will be one of unusual importance. A number of proposed changes in the by-laws will be acted upon, especially in regard to naming of animals.

It will also be a large meeting as the constitution requires the presence of one hundred members to make a quorum.

The Association is doing a great work, and we hope to give our readers a personal report of the meeting.

HAVE YOU A DISEASED COW?

The tuberculin test is the best

means known to detect diseased cattle. It is almost always accurate and consequently should be encouraged.

She Can't Be Both.

It's not possible for a cow to be a remarkable success along two lines at the same time. She can't make milk and meat from the same feed. It's an impossibility.

Breed Your Dairy Stock.

The farmer who overlooks the possibilities of breeding dairy stock is losing one of his best chances to make money. The bull should be kept for something besides keeping the cows in milk.

In buying a dairy cow—just a general purpose milk cow at a private or public sale—you may buy abortion, tuberculosis or bad habits. Of course this does not apply to the breeders who raise stock for breeding purposes. That's their business and they must make good. But when a general purpose dairyman wants to sell, you may be sure there is some reason for it.

First of all you must have a good bull. Not simply an ordinarily good one, but an animal that will improve your stock decidedly, a bull that you will have to pay a good round figure for. If you are not in shape to put up the cost yourself, get your neighbors to join with you. The bull will more than pay for himself if used equitably.

OUR HORSES

SORE SHOULDERS, BACKS, ETC

Spring is with us and the horses are put into the collars for hard work. The shoulders and the neck are tender, and, as usual, the horse in every respect is in poor condition to go into the hard work of the soft fields suddenly. He has probably not been grained much in preparation for his task of putting in the spring crop. His body is covered with a heavy winter coat, which causes him to perspire easily. The first farm work in the spring is the hardest of the year, and at this time a horse is in the poorest condition to do the work without injury to himself. The shoulders, the neck and the back become bruised and sore.

Too much care cannot be exercised in seeing that the collar is a perfect fit. A collar which is too large is more likely to injure the horse than one that is too small. The collar should be scraped each morning and carefully cleaned before it is again put on the horse.

Before the spring work begins, it is well to oil the harness and have it soft and pliable, as we suggested some time ago.

For the first few days of hard work on soft ground, the shoulders of the horse should be bathed in cold water every night after the harness is removed. The horse will be very sore and tired for a few days and should be given every kind of attention. Watch the horses to see that the draft is at right angles with the shoulders. If it is too low, the collar will be constantly "kicking up" at the top and the horse will soon have a sore neck. If the draft is too high, the collar will not rest securely on the lower part of the shoulder, where the horse is best prepared to throw his weight.

If there are any calloused lumps on the horse's shoulders or back, they should be carefully removed during the winter when his services are not much needed. If the collar is put on over one of those "sit fasts," it will have the same result as a man trying to walk with a button in his shoe or a bunion on his foot.

This story is not for the purpose of suggesting treatment for bruised shoulders and sore neck, but just simply to remind you that an ounce of prevention (by having the horse and the harness in good condition before beginning the spring work) is often worth pounds of cure later on when the horse is disabled, and you are deprived of his services, for weeks, right in the busy season.

WHICH MANURE SPREADER SHALL WE BUY?

Progressive farmers have got beyond the point where they discuss the value of the manure spreader. They are pretty well agreed that it is one of the most valuable of all farm machines. The question more frequently discussed these days is not whether to buy a spreader, but which spreader to buy.

Three of the best machines in this

line are those sold by the International Harvester Company.

Two of these spreaders are constructed in the main on the same general plan. They differ, however, on the important matter of apron movement, or the manner in which the manure is brought up to the cylinder for pulverizing and spreading.

The Corn King is a return apron spreader, in which the apron requires to be brought back to a certain position before loading. The Cloverleaf is an endless apron spreader, the apron of which is always in position. Both these spreaders are supplied with either a ratchet, or a double, pawl, worm feed for the apron. Either feed regulates the amount of manure to be spread at any time to a nicety. Both have a vibrating rake to level the manure as it comes to the beater. Both spreaders are made in three different sizes to suit the needs of all classes of farmers.

The Kemp 20th Century Spreader (of the return apron type) is characterized by a staunch frame, strongly braced, superior wood stock, and is supplied with either steel or wood wheels. It also has a leveling rake, and the specially contrived beater bars insure a perfect distribution of the manure.

No farmer goes wrong who decides to purchase any of these excellent machines. Choice between them should be determined by each farmer himself, after study of the catalogue giving the distinguishing features which have only been hinted at here. The same excellent work may be expected from all the spreaders. First, they greatly lessen the work of manure spreading. Second, they greatly increase the value of the manure by avoiding all waste and placing it on the land in a form which makes it immediately available to support plant life.

Particulars regarding I. H. C. spreaders may be had by writing direct to the International Harvester Company of America, at Chicago, or by calling on local International agents.

VALUE OF OAT HAY FOR HORSE FEED.

Good, well-cured oat hay makes an excellent feed for horses, and, also for almost all other kinds of live stock, as oats furnish the very best of coarse, cereal roughage, which is very good for their system.

Oats are often fed unthrashed, and usually horses relish them, both straw and grain, and in fact it is a very good feed fed in this way, but for feeding both straw and oats I think it is better to cut them rather green and cure as hay. In some places it is quite common to sow oats in the spring, and later, when the crop is well advanced, to cut and cure as hay, the same as timothy or other hay crops. In this case the crop is not quite so mature as it would be if cut for threshing out the grain. When well cured, however, this makes a bright and very palatable hay.

BLOODED STOCK for May.

Naturally the greener the condition of the oats when cut the poorer will be the crop in digestible food.

When cut for hay, oats should be mown as any other grass, and treated in a similar manner. Heavy succulent oats may be cut in the morning after the dew is off and then kept stirred to let in the air so as to cure out well. With warm, drying weather this green oats may be cocked up the next day after cutting, and if opened up and exposed the following day to a bright, clear sky, possibly may be hauled in that afternoon.

However, the essential thing is to get in the crop free of excess moisture so that it will not mildew in the mow. The time required to do this will of course depend on the condition of the oats. If very heavy more time will be required, but if rather light they will cure quicker.

I am led to believe that one of the commonest faults in feeding horses is the lack of variety in feed. Taking into consideration the number of different grains and feed stuffs it does seem strange that every team owner should not provide for his animals a ration that would be perfectly acceptable to the system at all times. It is a fact, however, that very few farmers give what might be termed a well-balanced ration.

Many of our farmers still cling to the old ration of corn and hay, which has long since proved to be expensive and wasteful. If you want the best results feed a ration that contains all the elements of nutrition in properly balanced portions. Corn alone is not a well-balanced grain for feeding, neither is oats nor barley. Barley is rapidly gaining favor as a feed, however, and when properly combined with the other grains makes an excellent ration.

When you feed a ground ration, you prepare it for quick digestion. Your animals utilize it more readily and there is practically no waste. It should be remembered that the horse digests the food quickly, and whatever ration you feed should be prepared with a view to supply the nutrition the horse needs.

Your horses will work better and keep in better condition on a smaller amount of ground grains of the proper kind, and an abundant supply of good roughage, such as well-cured oat hay, than they will on a ration of whole corn, feed them what you will of it.

FREE DEAFNESS CURE.

A remarkable offer by one of the leading ear specialists in this country, who will send two months' medicine free to prove his ability to cure Deafness, Head Noises and Catarrh. Address Dr. G. M. Branaman, 13 East 12th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

MADAM—BY BEING a member of a Soap Club you average to save about one-half your daily expenses. This don't mean that you get just Soap, but most anything you ordinarily buy at a grocery store, such as Teas, Coffees, Spices, Baking-powder, Rices, Macaroni, etc. In addition to the regular certificate given with each order we give the Secretary a Special Offer for conducting the club of \$5.00 in CASH or five extra certificates. Write to-day for our new free catalogue. Papworth Premium Co., 512 St. Marks Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

BLOODED STOCK for May.

Oat hay is not only good for work horses, but it is just as valuable for young growing animals and they should be supplied with same if the best results are expected from the feeding.

TEACHING COLTS TO EAT.

The following advice given to me by my old teacher I have found in rearing over 50 colts to be absolutely true, and I hope it may help some other horseman.

While the mare is nursing her colt, feed her once a day on hay cut in inch lengths, mixed with bran, shorts or other ground feed and moistened with water, just enough to make it adhere to the hay and not to be sloppy.

Arrange the feed box so the colt can learn to eat with the mare. In this way, by weaning time, he will be able to keep his colt flesh, and weaning will not hurt him. A little of this feed will digest easily, is economical, will distend his stomach, and, if followed until he is 4 or 5 years old, when his digestive organs are in perfect working order he will be practically immune from colic or stomach trouble.

THE 1,200-POUND HORSE.

A subscriber who owns a few 1,200-pound horses calls our attention to the fact that we are wrong in advocating so strongly the practice of breeding draft horses. He claims that he works a larger acreage per horse than any of his neighbors, although some of them have mares that weigh 1,600 and 1,700 pounds. He has used the coach horse and the large standard-bred horses on common mares, and claims for the progeny of their mating that they have grit, wearing qualities and sufficient strength for any use to which they are put on the farm or on the road.

No man can successfully disprove the fact that there is an important place for the 1,200-pound horse on the farm, as well as in the towns and cities. We have only advocated the freer use of good draft stallions because of the fact that horses of the draft type are more easily marketed and they sell for more money than horses of light weight, unless the latter are exceedingly well finished and show considerable action.

Suppose we have a pair of well-finished mares weighing 1,300 pounds, and one of them is bred to a ton stallion and another to a clean-cut, standard-bred horse. Let the colts be cared for alike and placed on the market at five years old. The chances are that the colt sired by the draft horse will bring his owner anywhere from \$175 to \$225, while the other horse, at the same age, will run in value anywhere from \$100 to \$150. Of course if he is an extra well-finished individual and can go well on the road he may make a \$200 horse, and if he has the action he may be worth considerably more. On the average, however, it cannot be expected that such a type of horse will be worth more than \$150 at the outside. This, then, is the reason why we advise farmers who have good, growthy, sound mares to breed in the direction of the drafter.

The automobile is hurting the light horse market more than it is the mar-



THE CAR FOR BUSINESS OR PLEASURE

The International Auto Buggy has come to take the place of the farmer's carriage or runabout and the driving team. It is carriage and team all in one. And anybody who can be trusted with a team of horses can operate it with perfect safety. The Auto Buggy is emphatically the vehicle for country road travel. It has every advantage that the family carriage or runabout has and many advantages which these vehicles do not have. It is always ready to go anywhere. Rough, muddy or hilly roads do not impair its usefulness.

When there is a trip to town to make, or other errand to do, it is not necessary to take the team from the plow or to stop the farm work. It does not require to be watered or fed.

It does not get "fagged out" as the horses do on a long journey. You can go at a faster clip than you can with your driving team and you can keep it up all day long.

Perhaps the greatest feature about the International Auto Buggy is its simplicity and easy control. There is nothing complicated about it and any member of the family over ten years old can learn to run it in a very short time.

The Auto Buggy has solid rubber tires. There are no tire troubles. It is operated by a thoroughly reliable air-cooled gasoline engine. It is propelled by applying power to both rear wheels. It is chain driven. There are no cog wheels to break and put it out of action.

The Auto Buggy is a rare combination of both a pleasure and a business vehicle. The springs and comfortable seats make it easy riding. Passengers are protected from flying mud and water, no matter how fast the Auto Buggy is speeding. The rear seat and top may be removed, and the Buggy turned into a handy, light-running and capacious carrying vehicle. A ten-feed mechanical oiler makes oiling an easy matter. The tread is the same as that of a standard wagon. The seven gallons of gasoline which it carries is sufficient for a journey of 75 to 100 miles, making surprisingly cheap as well as pleasant transportation for its load of passengers.

The following letter is one of many we are receiving from all over the country, setting forth the complete satisfaction that the International Auto Buggy is giving:

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, New Brunswick, N. J., November 30, 1908.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Dear Sirs: You will undoubtedly remember that I placed an order with you the past season for two Autos, one of which I have been using for the past six months, and I have certainly given it some of the most severe tests that a motor car could be put to, and it has overcome all obstacles and meets my approval in every respect. I have driven the car up and down steep hills, through mud and sand, and the power of the engine and the excellent control one has of the car make it reliable and dependable at all times. I also like your high wheels, solid tire, and for my own use in the real estate business and for a selling agent, I am convinced that your cars are the best of their kind on the market today. Yours truly,
ALBERT SERVISS.

Take the matter up with the International local agent and get a catalog and further information. Or write direct to the home office.

International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, U. S. A.
(Incorporated)

ket for draft horses, and this will apply even more in the future than in the past.

One is apt to get a little more nerve in the light horse than is ordinarily found in the drafter, and if you do not get too much of it, it is an admirable quality. We still come back, however, to the main problem and claim that as a general proposition the average man should get into drafters either by purchase or by breeding rather than into the grade lightweights. We have no comparison to make, however, between the relative profit that is to be realized on breeding the pure-bred drafters or the pure standard-breds or coachers. In that case so much depends upon the man that no comparison whatever can be made.

WHEN WILL PRICES GO DOWN?

Folks continue to ask themselves when the price of good horses will be lowered. It is true that the surplus of scrubs and plugs will pull down the price of good horses, yet the day when good drafters will sell for a song is far away. There has been a wonderful profit in raising good draft animals, compared with the beef animal, and for the farm of limited acreage the horse offers a bet-

ter proposition than the beef animal, since almost the same pasturage is required for both, while one colt sells for as much as five to six calves of equal age.

"Although it takes so many months To make a single year, Yet far more quickly than you think The months will disappear. The very centuries have wings; New years grow old and gray; The work which you intend to do, Begin it, dear, to-day.

Within a single fleeting hour How many minutes lie! But even as you wait to count Will sixty moments fly. If you've a tender word to say, A kindly deed to do, Suppose you do it just this day? I would, if I were you."

—H. A. B.

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Guaranteed
NEWTON'S Liver, Cough, Diarrhoea and Indigestion Cure. A Veterinary Remedy for Udd, Throat and Stomach troubles. \$1.00 per can. of dealers, or express prepaid. Send for booklet. The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

HOGS

IMPROVING THE PIG CROP.

Many men have started out this year with the avowed intention of doing better by their crop of pigs than they have in the past. By doing better, we mean giving closer attention to the feed problem that the pigs, when mature, will have made favorable growth at a low cost, and at the same time have developed strong frames, especially in the case of those pigs which are intended for breeding purposes. The objection to weak pasterns and poor feet is growing greater every year. The breeder is keenly awake to this fact, and the

It will be well for every man who feeder is fast coming to see that he loses on the poor footed hog. desires to bring his pigs through the season in good form and condition to figure on supplying some of those foods which are known to have a favorable influence on the development of the framework of the pig. It is needless to say that corn alone will not serve the purpose. While it is true that corn, in conjunction with good pasture, makes a diet for the growing pigs which can hardly be improved on, it often happens that the pasture contains little to attract the pigs, and in that case they are sure to lie around the yards and stuff themselves with grain in preference to seeking the grass and the exercise in conjunction which is so essential to health and thrift.

Experience has conclusively proven that the best bone building foods are those rich in protein and mineral matter. Skim milk, of course, stands at the head of the list, and it will pay to lay in some tankage, shorts, and possibly bone meal, as well as some pure mineral matter. The Nebraska station has secured very gratifying results from the use of bone meal in pig feeding tests. A ration of corn nine parts and bone meal one part proved superior for bone building to any ration that was fed. In fact it was found that it produced a bone wall twice as thick as that found in the bones of pigs which had been grown on corn alone. When tankage was substituted for bone meal the results were nearly as good.

It cannot be expected, however, that the feeding of foods bearing large amounts of protein and mineral matter, such as have been mentioned, will change the conformation of any part of the skeleton; or, for example, make a pig stand straight on its pasterns. This improvement will have to be made through selection, using no male or female that is faulty in feet or pasterns. It might be argued that if careful selection were practiced, it would be unnecessary to consider the diet, since strong boned breeding stock with short upright pasterns would naturally impress these good points on their progeny. On the contrary, it can be said that men have been trying for years to breed poor footed hogs out of their herds without giving attention to the balanced ration problem, and they are practically where they started.

We generally find that when men

feed little or no grain and do not care to hasten the growth of their pigs, the quantity of bone is very satisfactory. In cases of this kind, the pigs have been compelled to take a great deal of exercise and nature wisely recognizes the need of motive power, and uses the food to build up frame and muscle. But there is a good deal of time lost in growing pigs in this manner. While time is nothing to the hog, it is to the owner, and, when he proposes to force growth, he should plan so that he forces it evenly; that is, the pig is not made fat at the expense of his growth.

The general run of Eastern farmers have not given hog breeding the attention it has received in the West, but they are getting to it now, and those who are in touch with things can tell of the improvement.

THE HOG OF TODAY.

The hog is more of an individual than a machine, and his breeder should treat him as such. Methods which may be accepted as established have been worked out in swine breeding, but adherence to all of them cannot, for many practical reasons, be rigid. The breeder himself, his breeding stock, environment, feed resources, climate and other factors are so largely involved that one man's success may spell another's failure. A common-sense type of hog in the hands of a common-sense breeder constitutes a combination best calculated for satisfaction and profit during a succession of years.

Live stock husbandry represents a high type of constructive effort, and swine breeding offers as much satisfaction and gain as any other branch. It may profitably engage the attention of the man who raises hogs merely from financial motives, but a breeder who attains a foremost place in his calling has an interest in his business not inspired solely by rewards in money. The compensations of swine raising are ample for the man who desires to make his work a profession, as hundreds who have a just pride in their achievements can testify.

Intelligence used in his breeding and care has raised the hogs from the plane of the veriest savage, unsought except when hunted like any other wild beast, to that of a benefactor, contributing a wide variety of meats, among them the most toothsome known to the epicure, and other products essential to the best tables, to commerce and the traues. The hog's disposition has yielded to the influence of good breeding and changed from that of the outlaw, ready for conflict with man or beast, to the peaceable temperament belonging, with propriety, to the barnyard resident. His conformation has been molded by skillful methods from bony, angular uncouthness into a structure of massive width, depth and thickness, affording a marvelous yield of pork and lard. Incidentally, by domestication and generations of breeding him for early maturity and quick fattening, the length of his in-

testines has been increased, it is claimed by scientists, more than 130 per cent.

Swine are as susceptible as other animals to the influences of environment, and three or four generations cover a period long enough to bring about great changes in them. Experiments made at the Wisconsin station in crossing the wild or Razor-Back hogs and their crosses with the improved and approved breeds showed that a marked improvement in appearance and quality in the wild hogs' progeny was possible, although in constitution and gains of flesh, they did not compare with pure breeds, and when cholera struck the station herds these supposedly harder hogs were the first to succumb. Their feeding habits were irregular; on one day they would gorge themselves so that they would be found fasting for the next day or more. These compelling forces of heredity made plain that both right breeding and right environment are essential to the attainment of right results. At the same time environment may be, in some cases, as destructive in its results as in other cases it is beneficial. Swine typical of the best breeding require but two or three generations of wrong environment to degenerate to the level of the most unapproved types. Much, therefore, depends upon the breeder and his provisions for and care in handling.—From Coburn's "Swine in America."

YOUNG PIG MANAGEMENT.

A hog is half made when past the weaning period without a stunt or kink in its growth. Every check or halt in prosperity through its first two months is more expensive than at any later period. Too much rich, feverish milk of the dam, causing thumps or other ailment, may leave harmful results, perhaps as much so as scant feeding or other neglect of the sow. More injury may be done to a pig's growth in two or three days than can be repaired in a month, even if he is made the subject of special care, which, where many are raised, is not the rule, nor easily practicable. "Good luck" with pigs calls for attention, and that, not occasional, but frequent and regular.

From the first week after farrowing until weaning time the sow will be little else than a milk machine, and to be a high-power machine in perfect operation she must have proper care.

Nothing else is so well calculated to make pigs grow as a bountiful supply of wholesome sow's milk, and the pigs that have plenty of other feed with the milk of a well-slopped sow for eight weeks will ordinarily have much the start of those weaned at

LADIES—YOU CAN EARN MONEY by working for me. I want ladies to act as Managers Grocery Clubs. I have a big offer for Managers state. I want a million busy managers of Clubs. Will you be one? Just sit right down Managers of Clubs-of-ten. C. Henry Papworth, Mgr. Papworth Co., 512 St. Marks Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

For Sale

YORKSHIRE BOAR AND TWO SOWS

Eligible for Registration

These are Young, High Grade and Full Blooded. No Better Stock in the East. Sows pigged last season for first time, 13 each.



C. E. SHERIN,

Bound Brook, N. J.

Full Blooded

Yorkshires are the most popular Bacon Hog.

To make room for this season's stock will sell at a bargain. Write quickly if interested. Only 3 left unsold.

five or six weeks, no matter how much food and attention the earlier weaned pigs may have had.

At eight or nine weeks old most pigs are, or rather, should be, fit to take away from the sow; some litters are individually older at seven weeks than others at ten, and better fitted for weaning. Sometimes it is necessary to wean when the pigs are five or six weeks old, and in other cases it may be advisable to wait until the pigs are ten weeks or even older. Breeders who wean at early ages generally do so in order to more profitably raise two litters a year.

Provided with, and taught to eat, suitable feed some weeks beforehand pigs are not noticeably checked in their growth by weaning, but those that have been dependent mainly upon the mother's milk, when abruptly taken away from it, frequently seem to have their growth partially suspended for weeks. Many breeders successfully let the sow wean her pigs, as she will in time, and the change is so gradual that no pause in growth indicates when the milk diet ceased. A modified application of this, in which the pigs are separated from the sow at an age suiting their feeding and the convenience of the breeder, will not infrequently be found advisable, but by no means should the pigs be allowed to remain with a sow until she is virtually devoured by them, as is sometimes done.

It is not a good plan to take all the pigs from the sow, unless one or two of them can be turned with her some hours after, to draw the milk she will have at that time, and again, say after a lapse of 24 hours. The preferred way is to leave about two of the smallest with her for several days, and after that leave only one for two or three days more, by which time the flow of milk will have so gradually diminished that no injury to the sow will result by keeping them entirely away from her. This extra supply of milk helps also to

push the smaller pigs along in growth and put them more nearly on an equality in size with their thrifter mates.

PASTURING HOGS IN SUMMER.

Turning Hogs Onto Pasture Is Economical and Produces Better Meat.

Feeding hogs these days is a very important matter, grain is high and so is every other feed, and as a consequence farmers are looking more and more to the hog pasture for relief.

All pasture grasses are not of equal value. The poorest kinds are much better than none, but the benefits received from any depends largely on the management of both hogs and pasture. Alfalfa stands at the head of the list, June clover a close second, with white clover, June grass and timothy in the order named.

If allowed to roam at will over a large field the hogs will soil and waste a considerable amount of feed. They will eat only the sweetest and freshest and will trample on and leave the balance to get tough and ripe, after which time they will not eat it at all. Dividing off a small patch at a time with hurdles or movable fence works well, providing the hogs can be sheltered from the hot sunshine in the middle of the day.

It is a mistake to compel the hogs to depend entirely upon the grass alone, even though the prices of grain and mill feeds are high. The stomach of the pig is not like that of the sheep or cow and cannot be used as a repository for a large amount of coarse feed at one time.

It has been found by experience and experiment that hogs fed a half ration of cornmeal while running to clover will make as rapid gains as they will if confined and fed a whole ration, and that, too, of a better quality of meat than that made wholly from corn. The grass bulks up the mass in the stomach, enabling the

gastric juices to circulate more freely through it, and digestion is more completely accomplished than if grain constitutes the entire ration. And, further, the clover contains the elements that promote the growth of bone and muscle, which helps to make up a pretty well balanced ration.

Just as quickly as the soil is thoroughly warmed through, sow a patch of rape, and it will be ready for the hogs when the pasture is pretty well played out.

Use the scales on the horses, and hogs and chickens, too, but be sure that you keep the credit account to these animals just as accurately as you do the debits.

GREENWOOD STOCK FARMS—

Farmers and Breeders I now have a large stock, probably the best I ever owned, thoroughbred Poland-China and Chester White Pigs, 2 to 8 mos. old, sows bred and boars ready for service, all from prize winning stock. Guernsey and Jersey Cattle, Buff and Barred Plymouth R. Chickens.

Farms and Residence, Greenwood, Pa. Address C. H. DILDINE, Route No. 1, Rohrsburg, Pa.

BARGAINS IN POLAND - CHINAS, BERKSHIRES and CHESTER WHITES

I now have a large stock of, probably the best I ever owned. Cannot tell you all here, but I have Boars and sows, all breeds, 2 to 6 months old ready for service. Guernsey Calves and Registered Scotch Collie Puppies. Write for prices and free circular. This stock must go and will be sold. M. B. Turkeys, Barred and White P. Rocks, B. Leghorns and Beagle Dogs. F. F. HAMILTON, Cochransville, Pa.

BROWN FENCE

Strongest, most durable fence made. Heaviest, closest wires. Double galvanized. Practically indestructible. Stock strong. Chicken tight. 15 to 35c per rod. We pay freight. The Brown Fence & Wire Co., Dept. 8 Cleveland, Ohio.

OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

Brookside Farm Record for March and April.

The March number published our record for the months of January and February. Since then we have sold and consumed three roosters and two hens, reducing the flock to 97 hens 3 males, and the record for March and April is as follows:

EGGS.

March, 31 days, 1221 or 42 per cent. April, 30 days, 1071, or 43 per cent.

In calculating the above percentages we take into account the available layers only, that is, due allowance is made for setting hens and hens with chicks. In March the number of layers was 90, while in April it was 83, which accounts for the increase of 1 per cent in egg yield, while the total eggs laid shows a decrease.

The Financial Record.

March.

Feed—	
13 bushels corn.....	\$9.10
2 bushels wheat.....	2.20
1 bushel oats.....	.58
100 lbs. beef scrap.....	2.75
100 lbs. grit.....	.75
104 lbs Puritan chick	
Food	1.75
104 eggs set.....	3.12
Total.....	\$20.25

Cr.

2 Roosters sold.....	\$3.00
1 chick consumed.....	.50
Value of eggs laid	
based on average	
price of sales for	
month—101 3/4 doz	
@ 36c.....	36.63
Net profit.....	\$40.13
	\$19.88

April.

Dr.

1 bushel oats.....	.58
10 bushels corn.....	7.00
2 bushels wheat.....	2.20
25 lbs. cracked corn.....	.40
156 eggs set at 3c.....	4.68
100 eggs set (purchased).....	10.00
Total.....	\$24.86

Cr.

2 fowls dressed.....	\$ 1.05
Value of eggs laid at av-	
erage price for month	
89 1/4 doz. at 36c.....	32.13
Net profit.....	\$8.92

summary.

Four months to April 30th.

Total expenses.....	\$74.24
Total value of Products.....	\$138.38
Total net profits.....	\$64.14
Total value of Products.....	\$138.38

The result for the two months is not flattering, due to extraordinary charges for eggs set, amounting to \$17.80, and the high prices of grain. Yet for the year, to date, we have an

average profit of \$16.00 per month.

Our Chicks.

The first hatches came off late in March and up to the first of May we had about 100 chicks. These were all started on the Puritan Chick Food and have done well, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather conditions. No bowel trouble whatever, so far, and no losses to speak of except through the theft of crows.

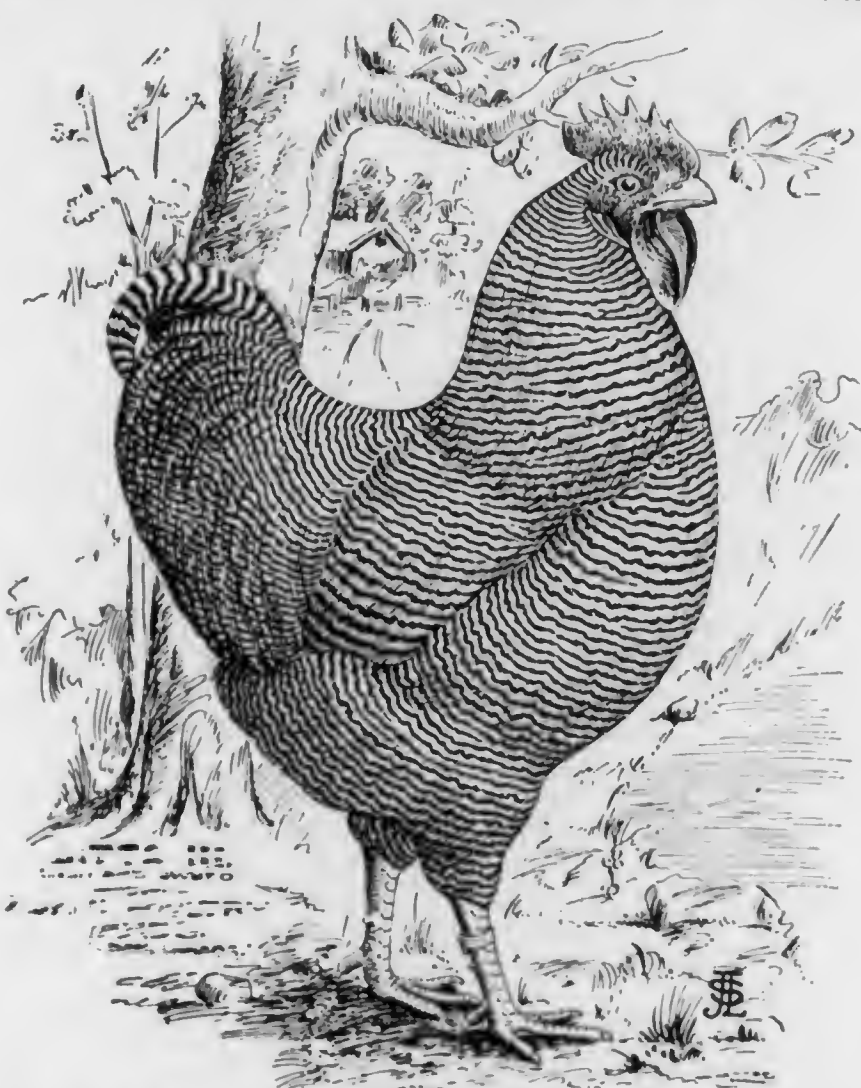
A. C. Thomae.

Bound Brook, N. J.

RHODE ISLAND REDS versus BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

A Problem for Mr. Crank.

Mr. Editor:—I have noted with



Our Friend the Crank's Prize Barred Rock.
One of the Best Cocks Ever Bred in America.

must interest Mr. Crank's comments on my article in February issue.

We all know, and I for one am willing to admit, that the Rock is a noble bird, having an untarnished pedigree, and a first-class show record. But these points of refinement and excellence don't count on the farm. What we need is a fowl that will give quick returns in eggs and poultry, and turn a fair margin of profit.

Mr. Crank is quite justified in defending his favorite strain, but the Rhode Island Reds need no defense. They speak for themselves wherever they go.

In regard to the egg record of 109 eggs per hen, per year, produced by my Reds last year, I agree entirely with Mr. Crank that this is probably excelled by hundreds of flocks every year. But I have grave doubts that the record is excelled by any flocks kept and fed under similar conditions. Mr. Crank has overlooked the fact that my article had reference to con-

ditions on the farm, and hence his comparison with the kitchen-fed coterie of the suburbanite, or the pedigreed flock of the "expert," is no comparison at all.

The practical poultryman, however, need have no fears of the Reds. They will do their duty well under the most ordinary conditions.

Of course, in passing, it would be unfair not to compliment Mr. Crank on the excellent egg yield of his flock for the two months, December and January. His calculations also are quite correct, as far as they go. He says his 11 B. P. Rocks are two or three years old. Now, if it takes the Rocks from two to three years to develop into a first class layer, how many eggs will she have to lay the third year to pay for her keep, eggs of \$1.50 per year?

The farmer looks for quick returns. The Rhode Island Red will fill the requirements.—A. C. Thomae, Bound Brook, N. J.

Persistent Broodiness.

Persistent broodiness in a flock kept mainly for egg production is a bad fault, but then can be most easily broken of broodiness and most quickly brought to laying again by confining them, with a reserve male, in a pen from which the nests have been removed, feeding well on egg-producing food.

This accomplishes the two great essential objects of causing the hens to forget about brooding, while keeping them in condition, and it is more effective than confining them in coops, for in pens the hens may sometimes be got to laying again in four or five days, it rarely requiring more than ten days, unless they are badly out of condition.

Starving to break up broodiness is a cruel remedy, no more effective than simple removal from nests, and certain to postpone laying longer. Sometimes it is not even necessary to remove the broody hen from the flock. The writer broke up one recently by the simple expedient of removing all the nests from the pen the first evening the hen undertook to remain on them over night. After expressing her temper emphatically by running around the yard a while, and pecking at other hens, she finally took to the roost, and did not go on the nests next morning. In eight days she commenced to lay.

Keep Chicks Growing.

Keep the young chicks growing now, while the weather is favorable. Soon the hot days will have their bad effect on them, and they will require all the stamina and constitution you can get into them to carry them along through the summer. A chicken once stunted never recovers, and becomes what it would have been if kept growing from hatching.

THE FARMER'S BEST WAY WITH POULTRY.

The farmer should give his mind as far as circumstances will possibly allow, to a continuous egg supply all the year round. He should endeavor to select a breed, or breeds, or crosses of breeds, best suited not only to general egg production, but to his individual circumstances and conditions. He should so regulate the various ages of his layers as to ensure not only the aforesaid continuous supply, but the greatest possible number of eggs in the winter months, when they are scarce and dear, and to do this he must produce pullets of various ages, and also select possibly different breeds for winter and summer laying. He must also study the food supply, and endeavor to fit it to suit seasons and circumstances.

All these little items make a difference in the number of eggs produced, and in the consequent profit, to say nothing of the care necessary to ensure the possession of a good laying strain—which is an even more important factor than breed. To produce table fowls at a profit when they have to be put on the market in the ordinary way (with perhaps the exception of a few very early spring chickens) requires practically the art of a professional. Every farmer can with comparative ease, market a large number of new laid eggs every week in the year, with great pecuniary advantage to himself and also with benefit to the community at large, for there are always more wanted than can be procured.

SUMMER CHICKS.

Year after year we have proved to our own satisfaction that summer chicks do as well as those hatched earlier in the season. The reason that summer chicks did not do well in the days when poultry-keeping was allowed to take care of itself was that chicks hatched at that time of the year were not considered worth bothering with, and were allowed to work out their own salvation or perish from thirst, from drinking impure water, or from plain lack of proper feed. Hens would be covered with lice, the chicks would be pumped dry of blood by the little vampire red mites, and if two or three of a brood survived, it was all that was expected of them.

Nowadays things have improved wonderfully. Many a prize bird of the smaller breeds has not pipped the shell until late June, yet, by the time winter shows came around, they were in full feather and in perfect show condition. Pullets of these breeds will be nearly ready to lay by the time the show season comes on, and every experienced poultryman knows that a pullet is in best showing condition just as she begins to lay. Don't hesitate to hatch chicks in June, or even July. If the chicks are given shade, pure water, and proper feed, they will grow like weeds during the hot days, and catch up with those hatched too early in the season.

Did it ever occur to you that the rising generation will have to depend more on poultry for meat food than the present one? Well, it's a fact; so you had better get the young people started on the right road. Let them learn.

THESE SICKLY-LOOKING CHICKS NOT FED OUR WAY

They wouldn't be wilted, forlorn and droopy as are these poor little fellows. What's the matter? Likely some one has been feeding a lot of table scraps, or sour bread, or some other indigestible mixture that is fermenting in their stomachs. Tomorrow the owner will find eight or ten dead, and wonder: "What killed my chicks?" Chicks are babies and must have baby food. That's why Puritan Chick Food is so successful in rearing chicks, keeping them well and holding down the death-rate. It just "fits" the interior mechanism of the digestive organs of a chick.

Puritan Chick Food (The Safe Kind)

has a delightful taste and odor to a little chick, because it is compounded of those very pure, wholesome and sweet elements that naturally attract it. Your little "puff-balls" will make things fly scratching; they are always happy and busy, when fed on it. Some of the largest poultry plants use Puritan Chick Food. It pays them. It will pay you, no matter how small your flock. It is foresight, wisdom, economy and profit, for you always to keep it on hand. It's true life insurance for your chicks, and other things being equal. We guarantee it so, and refund money if you're not satisfied. No fussing about it, either—your word is final. Puritan Chick Food is put up in 1-lb. boxes for 25c; 25-lb. bags \$1.00; 50-lb. bags \$1.75; 100-lb. bags \$3.25. Ask your dealer for it. If he hasn't it, we'll supply you. Booklet free. Write now for it.

Puritan-American Poultry Food Mfg. Co.,
Bound Brook New Jersey



To Cross Birds.

If you must cross your birds use blooded stock to do it with. If you use a Brown Leghorn cock and Barred Rock hens you will get black pullets. Use a White Leghorn cock on the same hens and you will get a white pullet. With a White Wyandotte cock and the same hens you will get a very black pullet. These are all good crosses, but one cross is as far as it is safe to go. But why cross up your birds? It is far more profitable to keep them pure.

Will Destroy Millions of Insects.

A good sized flock of chickens given the range of the orchard will destroy millions of insects, bugs and worms—a great benefit for the orchard and fresh meat for the fowls.

POISONOUS EMANATIONS FROM TURKEYS.

Forty turkeys hatched and thirty-eight raised was my last year's experience. One point I wish to impress; upon that point hangs the life of young turkeys; they sicken and die sometimes without apparent cause. In all such cases the probabilities are that they have been poisoned by the emanations from the feathers of the mother. This source of disease and death is often unsuspected.

The dust where the turkey hen hovers her young through the day is contaminated. After every feed the young turkeys are hovered in a nice soft place in the dust. This is Nature's way; the old turkey hen knows her business; but science must come to her aid. Every day the raiser of the turkeys must go around and clear out a fresh piece of clean, cool ground, which the turkey hen will be sure to find.

Doubting this information, given me by an old backwoodsman very successful in raising turkeys, I tried some young puppies in the dust,

warm from the body or breast of the turkey hen.

The puppies slept there all night and the next day drooped; had no appetite, sickened and died.

Cleanliness First, Last and All the Time.

Always remember that cleanliness is written in big letters on every step of the way that leads to success in raising profitable poultry. It is more important than the feed ration. Every poultryman should be a fighter, when filth is the enemy. Begin to fight lice on the chicks the day you set the eggs. Dust the hen thoroughly with insect powder, then again in ten days, and again the day before the hatch.

Sell Half Your Flock.

If you are not getting eggs just sell off one-half of your flock and give the remainder the same feed and care that you gave to them all and a little more, and see if you don't learn something. This does not apply to all poultry keepers, but it does to the most of them.

Watch the mites and lice. If you find any, paint or spray with coal oil at least once a week until you are sure that they are exterminated. If you don't see any of the pests, use the coal oil occasionally, anyway, as a preventive. Do a good job while you are at it, and give the house, roosts and nests a thorough coat of oil.

All breeds of chickens when first hatched are about half white—the breast, tips of wings and lower part of the body being white, also some about the head, but when they feather out they lose nearly all the white; some, however, retain it in the wings until they are nearly matured, when they lose every vestige of it.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

WHAT TO PLANT THIS MONTH

Don't forget to plant beans, peas and radishes so as to have a succession of these delicious vegetables.

Pole Beans.

Set your rows from 3 to 4 feet apart, and the hills about the same distance apart in the rows. The soil must be slightly richer than for bunch beans, and the best way to do it is to mix a little well rotted manure in the hill. Don't cover the beans deeper than 1 to 2 inches, deeper when soil is dry.

Lima Beans.

Cannot be grown satisfactorily except in very rich soil. No matter how rich the soil may be make up hills with extra well rotted manure. For pole varieties make hills at least 4 feet apart each way. After the hills are made put in the poles, being sure to get them deep enough to stand up under the heavy load of vines during the winds of autumn. When the soil is thoroughly warm set in 8 to 10 large beans (see instructions in April number for selecting), and thin to 4 or 5 when they are well up. Cover them only an inch and a half, with eyes down.

The bush limas are very delicate and earlier than the pole variety, but are not so prolific. They may be set in hills 2 to 3 feet apart.

Cabbage.

Set out more plants this month so as to provide for a succession.

Carrots.

Should be planted early this month, from 18 inches for garden cultivation, to 3 feet apart for horse working. Require a rich soil, and frequent cultivation.

Celery.

Soil must be very fine and rich, and the seed covered not over one-eighth of an inch. Keep the bed watered carefully, as it should not be allowed to dry out. In the extreme North seeds should be started in March or April in a hot bed or cold frame. The plants should be transplanted at least once, and are greatly benefited by transplanting twice. You must be careful that the bed is not kept too wet after the plants are well up or they will damp off.

Keep free of weeds. We will tell you next month the best way of setting out the plants to make best celery for fall and winter.

Citron.

Plant at same time, and in same manner, as watermelon.

Sweet Corn.

First of May is early enough, and generally too early unless you have an extra early piece of soil, well protected. There is nothing gained on the average getting such things as sweet corn, melons, egg plants, tomatoes, out too early.

Plant in drills three feet apart, and thin to a single stalk every ten inches to a foot; or plant 5 or 6 grains in hills 3 feet apart each way. We prefer hills in garden. Cover not over 2 inches. Hoe frequently, not too deep, and keep free of weeds. Remove suckers from around the base

of each stalk.

Soil should be rich, or if not put a little well rotted manure in the hill or row. Plant every two weeks until fourth of July.

We always plant Early Corey, Stowell's Evergreen and Country Gentleman, and find the combination keeps us in delicious sweet corn from early summer to killing frost.

Cucumber.

Soil must be rich and should be sandy; moist but not wet. Plant in hills 4 feet apart each way. Into each hill work in a small handful of fertilizer in addition to well rotted stable manure. Do not set the seeds in the manure or fertilizer or they will be burned up. Frequent shallow cultivation is necessary until the vines begin to run freely, after which all you need to do is to pull out stray weeds as they appear in size. Do not allow the fruit to ripen because it shortens the bearing life of the vines. In the farther North we prefer to start the plants in little pots in the hot bed.

Egg Plant.

Egg plants must be started in the house or hot bed, and transplanted at least twice to make good, strong plants. The middle of May, when the soil is thoroughly warm, is plenty early enough to set them out in the garden, in rows 3 feet apart and 2 feet in the rows. Soil must be rich, and should be a sandy loam, and well drained. Cultivate freely so as to keep the plants growing rapidly.

Watch the potato bugs as they are extremely fond of egg plants, and soon strip it of leaves.

Musk Melon.

In the North you must start your plants in the hot bed in either flower pots or berry boxes, as the melon needs a long season for proper development. The soil must be rich, and sandy for best results. Sow 8 to 10 seeds in a hill, hills 6 feet apart all but 4 best plants. Cultivate thoroughly and frequently until the vines prevent. Be careful not to break the vines, as they die easily.

Water Melon.

Cultivation is practically same as for musk melon, except that the soil should contain more sand, and the hills be 10 feet apart instead of 6 feet.

Parsnips.

Should be in by end of first week of May, in drills 18 inches apart. Thin plants to 3 inches in row. Requires rich soil and frequent cultivation. The parsnip is a much neglected vegetable in many parts of the country. Properly and sufficiently cooked the parsnip is one of the most delicious and nutritious vegetables we have for the late fall and winter. Perhaps at first you will not like the flavor, but you will soon grow to enjoy it very much.

Peppers.

The large, sweet sorts should be started in the hot bed and set out as soon as the soil is thoroughly warm and the weather settled, in rows 3 feet apart, and 15 to 18 inches apart

in the rows. Frequent shallow cultivation is desirable for best results.

The small, hot varieties, may be sowed in the garden and they will be in plenty of time in the fall for pickles.

Conclusion.

After sowing and planting everything written about in our April and May numbers, you will have a garden to be proud of, and this will afford you many a delicious and healthful meal during the summer, and provide well for the winter, if you take care of the garden after it is planted. Don't let the weeds get ahead of you.

In regard to watering; you may be tempted to use the well because it's handy, but pond or stream water is always preferable.

There are a good many fine garden spots in the East where irrigation could be used at little expense and with wonderful results. We expect to see it tried before long, and it will pay beyond your wildest dreams.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS AN ACRE FROM THREE SPRAYINGS.

Last year the Ohio Experiment station determined to carry on a spraying experiment, the result of which should become as a beacon light to every apple grower in the state who did not spray. The test was a great success, and it is said that Ohio apple growers have profited thereby largely. Twelve acres of the Schmitkous orchard, located near Amherst, was selected for the spraying experiment, the trees being twenty feet or more in height and having an equal spread of top. Not all were sprayed, some trees being left for comparison. Yet 2,500 bushels of perfect apples were harvested from this acreage, and with the most conservative estimate of average gain over unsprayed trees there was a net profit due to spraying (allowing \$125 for the spraying) of nearly \$1,400, or over \$100 an acre. The remainder of the orchard, where all the trees were sprayed, made even a better showing; and compared with the unsprayed orchards in the neighborhood, the owners were the gainers by between \$2,500 and \$3,000 through one year's spraying of 20 acres.

This orchard, so heavily laden with clean fruit, and surrounded by numerous unsprayed orchards bearing very inferior crops excited widespread interest, and many fruit growers expressed their intention of providing themselves with spraying pumps. The crop from one tree in this orchard sprayed three times, was picked September 14th for exhibition purposes, and the record of the tree was 2,883

Crown Bone Cutter

FEED your hens cut green bone and get more eggs. With a Crown Bone Cutter you can cut up all scrap bones easily and quickly, and without any trouble, and have cut bone fresh every day for your poultry. Send at once for free catalogue. WILSON BROS., Box 130, Easton, Pa.

Best Made Lowest Price

sound apples, only 61 wormy apples and 13 marked by curculio. The average of picked sound fruit at harvest on all sprayed trees of which record was kept was over 96 per cent., while the same average for the unsprayed trees was less than 58 per cent. The conclusions reached from this experiment are that trees should be sprayed at least two or three times a season. The net profit from spraying an average sized tree from 12 to 20 years old throughout one season (at a total cost of from 30 to 50 cents) is stated at from \$3 to \$7, or more, when apples are worth \$1 a bushel. The only essentials for success are a good spraying outfit, spraying at the right time, and spraying thoroughly.

We ran some good articles on spraying through the winter and hope these have induced some of our friends to take up spraying of their orchards in earnest.

Success With Plums.

There is no fruit grown that responds in a more liberal manner to high cultivation and generous care, or offers a greater profit than the plum. I have over 600 plum trees planted in good rich clay soil that is well drained, for low wet soil will not grow the best plums of any variety and a sandy soil harbors too many insects that are injurious to fruit and trees. The comfort and propagation of curculio is fostered by all soils of a light texture, while clay holds more moisture than any other soil and of this element the plum needs a great deal to do its best.

Cultivation is an all-important factor in plum raising, for a failure in this respect means a failure of the crop. I cultivate my plum trees oftener and better than corn. The cultivator is run up to July 1st and soon after a mulch of coarse manure or partly rotted straw is applied to retain the moisture in the soil to mature the crop as well as to mature fruit spurs and buds for the following season. In the fall a light coat of barnyard manure is applied and in the spring a quart of salt per tree broadcasted as far as the branches extend. This promotes the health and growth of the trees and from the dislike that insects have for this substance drives away if not destroys many that attack both tree and fruit.

Isn't it fortunate that we do not all find success in the same thing. Here is a man who succeeds with and believes in, plums.

Now we all know that of late years plums have become almost a luxury with us in the East. Disease got the better of the old plum orchards and new ones have been sparingly set out.

Of course the quantity of California, Oregon and other Western plums brought in has constantly increased, but it's not the same and never can be as fresh, good flavored or economical as fruit grown at home.

Let us look into this a little more carefully.

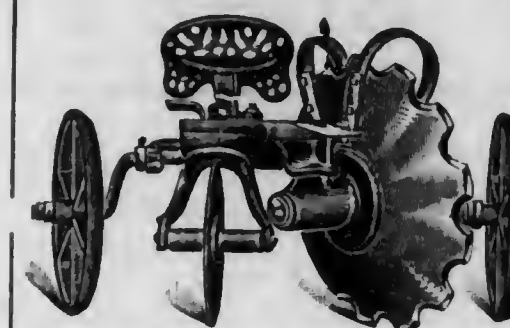
May Spraying With Bordeaux Mixture.

Perfect fruit cannot be raised without spraying, so watch your trees carefully.

Apple—The third spraying of Bordeaux mixture should be done within a week of blossoms having fallen. The fourth two weeks later.

CLARK'S REVERSIBLE CUTAWAY SULKY DISK PLOW

The Only Perfect Reversible Sulky Disk Plow Made.



Plow When Turning to Right

Is controlled at the end of the furrow by a foot trip lever which releases the Turning Disk, so that when the horses are brought in good position to continue plowing it inter-locks itself, without any further use of levers or efforts of the driver. Can be used as a right or left hand plow and is a perfect success. Is mounted on carrying wheels and is as light as is inconsistent with durability. The best results are obtained in plowing fallow land for the Cutaway blades shake out the edge of the furrow so that it isn't necessary to harrow the land after once ploughed with this plow. Send today for FREE Booklet with full information.

CUTAWAY HARROW COMPANY, 806 Main St., HIGGANUM, CONN.

Cherry—After the fruit has set and again ten days later, if there is any sign of rot.

Currants—If any sign of mildew. Spray currants with hellebore or Paris green as soon as worms appear, and repeat when they reappear.

Gooseberry—Watch carefully for worms and use hellebore or Paris green on them. Repeat spraying with Bordeaux two weeks apart until signs of mildew disappear.

Grapes—When leaves are half grown, and as soon as fruit has set. Repeat in two weeks if any sign of disease.

Peach and Apricot—As soon as fruit has set; and repeat in ten days, and again in two weeks.

Pear—When fruit has set, and again in ten days. Give another spraying in two or three weeks.

Raspberry and Blackberry—When new canes are a foot high and a couple of weeks later.

We use and recommend Lion Brand Bordeaux Mixture, made by James A. Blanchard Co., New York, and sold everywhere, because we know it to be pure and effective.

Grow Fruit, But Not too Much of It.

"There is little profit in such surplus fruit as is ordinarily produced on the farm. Generally we are so busy that the labor involved in picking it more than eats up its value when it is disposed of. Fruit growing is a business by itself, and it is only profitable when it is made a specialty."

So one of our readers writes. The man whose specialty is stock breeding should give his attention to his chosen branch, and the farmer who prefers to get his living and profit by growing and selling grain should give his chief attention to it, and not try to scatter fire.

But it's just as true that every one who lives on any kind of a farm should grow all sorts of fruit for his own use and the use of his family, and the farmer who does not misses half the benefit of living in the country.

Keep Bees.

Have a hive of bees, too. They cost only the initial, small expense, and will provide you, absolutely without expense, a bountiful supply of one of the most delicious and healthful sweets.

They are no trouble and don't have to be watched during working hours. They don't even have to be provided with raw material.

A CORN GROWING CONTEST—BEAUTIFUL SILVER CUP.

The Pennsylvania Live Stock Breeders' Association announces a list of prizes for a corn-growing contest in which yield of corn per acre is the chief consideration. Contestants are given liberty to select any acre, and to fertilize, plant and cultivate the crop as they please. A \$50 silver cup and ten cash prizes are offered for the best acre of corn.

For information as to the conditions of the contest, prizes, etc., corn growers should drop a postal to E. S. Bayard, Sec'y., 203 Shady Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. Competition is opened to all Pennsylvania farmers and their families or employees, but is limited to the Keystone State.

Quite a lot has been done in the Corn Belt States to increase the corn yield, and every Eastern State may well follow the lead and example of Pennsylvania to stir up interest in the greatest of all cereals in the East. We have here just as good corn land as anywhere on the continent, and just as clever, up-to-date and aggressive farmers, too.

Let's get up a good healthy competition like this between East and West, it will be so much more interesting than splitting hairs over the tariff question.

HAVE A FEW FLOWERS.

Life is all too short at best, and when kind Providence has put it within our reach to beautify our homes it seems a pity not to do so.

Many a time we have seen the farmer's wife coax, and coax, to have the hired man and a wheelbarrow for a few hours to do the heavy part of the flower garden, but all in vain until too late for results this year.

We know how busy you are and all that, but a few hours can be spared, and should be spared, to put the garden in shape. The women folks will plant it, and take care of it, if you will do the digging and manuring.

The expense for seeds and bulbs is practically nothing. Fifty cents worth of canna roots will, in a couple of years, plant the whole garden, they multiply so rapidly.

LADIES WANTED—TO PURCHASE their groceries, soaps, etc., by our Factory-to-Family plan. We give you full value for your money and in addition the same value in premiums. We are also making a SPECIAL OFFER of FIVE EXTRA CERTIFICATES to secretaries of Clubs-of-Ten. Write for free catalogue. Papworth Premium Co., 512 St. Marks Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

HOME BEAUTIFUL

Conducted by Georgie Middleton Fisher.

WHICH ARE YOU?

The two kinds of people on earth I mean
Are the people who lift and the people who lean.

Wherever you go you will find the world's masses
Are always divided in just these two classes.

And oddly enough, you will find, too, I ween,
There is only one lifter to twenty who lean.

In which class are you? Are you easing the load
Of overtaxed lifters who toil down the road?

Or are you a leaner, who lets others bear
Your portion of labor and worry and care?

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

STRAWBERRIES IN MANY WAYS.

Strawberry Bread and Butter Pudding

Line a buttered pudding dish with half-inch slices of bread and butter. Then turn in one quart of firm, ripe, strawberries which have been well mixed with three-fourths of a cup of granulated sugar. Beat the yolks of two eggs until light, and two tablespoonsful of sugar, a pinch of salt, and one pint of rich milk. Pour it over the berries and bake twenty minutes in a moderate oven. Then spread over a meringue made with the whites of the eggs and two tablespoonsful of powdered sugar. Set the pudding back in the oven with the oven door half open for twenty minutes.

Strawberry Toast.—Butter hot, golden brown toast, and spread it thickly with ripe crushed strawberries which have been liberally sweetened. Set in a hot oven for two minutes, and serve at once. A delicious breakfast dish.

Strawberry Mound.—Crush a pint of fine ripe strawberries with two cups of sugar. Beat the whites of three eggs until stiff, add them to the strawberries, and whip all together until it will stand alone. Pile in a mound in a glass dish, and serve very cold with whipped cream.

Strawberry Parfait.—Whip a quart of thick cream to a stiff froth with one small cup of sugar. When stiff, stir in carefully one cup of strawberry juice. Turn into a mould, press the lid down securely, and pack in ice and salt for three hours.

Frozen Strawberries.—Dissolve one pint of sugar in one quart of water. Add two quarts of crushed berries, and freeze until as thick as mush. Then add one pint of cream whipped, and pack in ice and salt.

Strawberry Blanc Mange.—Stem a quart of ripe strawberries and crush them in a bowl with one cup of sugar. Let stand in a cold place for several hours. Heat a pint of milk in a dou-

ble boiler with one-half cup of granulated sugar. When hot add two ounces of gelatine which has been dissolved in a little cold water. Stir until the gelatine is dissolved, then strain into a bowl, add a cup of good cream, and stir until cold. Then pour over the crushed berries, beating them at the same time, and add the juice of a lemon, mixing it in very gradually to prevent curdling. Turn the mixture into a fancy mould wet in cold water, and set on ice until firm. Turn out carefully on a shallow dish, and garnish with whole fresh berries.

Frosted Strawberries.—Dip fine, ripe berries, one by one, into the slightly beaten white of egg, then roll in powdered sugar, and let dry.

Strawberry Shortcake with Yeast.—Make a sponge with one cup of rich milk or cream, heated until luke warm, a tablespoon of liquid yeast, and two scant cups of sifted flour. Cover and set to rise in a warm place. When very light add enough sifted flour to make a soft dough. Knead for fifteen or twenty minutes, and then divide into two equal portions. Pat out into two cakes about half an inch in thickness, making the center a little thinner than the outside, so that when the cake is risen it will be even on top. Place in tins, cover, and let rise until twice the original thickness. Bake in a quick oven. When done, butter quickly, spread with crushed and sweetened berries, and serve with plain or whipped cream.

Queen Strawberry Pudding.—Cream together two tablespoons of butter and one and one-half cups of granulated sugar, add the beaten yolks of five eggs and two cups of bread-crumbs soaked in one quart of sweet milk. Bake in a buttered pudding dish. As soon as the custard is set, draw it to the front of the oven and spread with slightly crushed and sweetened berries, and cover with a meringue made with the whites of two eggs and two tablespoons of powdered sugar. Set back in the oven with the door half open for fifteen minutes.

Strawberry Roll.—Make a rich puff paste, roll thin, and cover with strawberries. Roll up and lay in a pan. Spread little bits of butter over the top and sprinkle with sugar. Bake in a quick oven and serve with cream and sugar.

Strawberry Ice Cream.—Sprinkle one cup of sugar over one quart of hulled strawberries, and let stand for one hour. Scald one quart of thin cream, sweeten to taste, and let get cool. Press the berry pulp through a fine sieve, and add it to the cold cream. Freeze, and pack in ice and salt to ripen.

Compote of Strawberries.—Boil together until a thick syrup three-quarters of a pound of sugar and just enough water to dissolve it. Then drop in gently one quart of fine, ripe, hulled berries, and let cook very gently for three minutes. Lift the berries out carefully, with a perforated spoon, and lay them in a glass dish.

Skim the syrup, and boil it until thick, then pour it over the fruit and set aside to cool.

Strawberries in Rice Cups.—Soak one cup of well washed rice in one and one-half cups of warm water for an hour. Then pour it in a double boiler with two tablespoons of sugar and one and one-half cups of new milk. Let it cook very gently until the rice is dry, stirring it occasionally. Butter some small cups well, and line them with the rice. Fill up the cups with fine ripe sweetened berries, squeeze over a little orange juice, cover with a layer of rice, and set away to get cold. When ready to serve, turn out carefully on saucers, heap whipped cream around them, and garnish with a few ripe berries.

—By M. F. S.

Oranged Strawberries.

Place a layer of strawberries in a deep dish, cover thickly with pulverized sugar; lay in alternately berries and sugar till all berries are used. Pour over them orange juice, in the proportion of 3 oranges to a quart of berries. Let stand for an hour, and just before serving sprinkle with pounded ice.

Canned Strawberries.

Place berries in pan with 1 cup sugar for every quart of berries. Let stand over night, then drain off the juice, put on stove and let boil until it is as thick as syrup. Fill jars with berries, pour the syrup over them boiling hot and seal at once.

Sun-Cooked Berries.

For 1 quart of fresh, firm strawberries take 1 pint granulated sugar and ½ pint water, or just enough to start the sugar melting. Boil the sugar and water gently till it threads when dropped from the spoon, then add the berries and cook 5 minutes. Pour the berries out on large platters or plates and set in the bright sun. Leave in the sun two days until the syrup is like jelly. Do not reheat them but put in jelly glasses cold. Seal tops with paraffine. The berries will keep their shape and will be delicious in flavor. Don't try to do more than a quart at a time.

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powderpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manufacturer, 47 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write to-day.

Strawberry Jam.

Take 1 part berries and 2 parts sugar and let stand over night. If I am pushed for time I simply stir the sugar and berries well together and set back of rage so the sugar will dissolve slowly. Stir often to prevent burning. When all the sugar is dissolved boil briskly for exactly 6 minutes from the time it begins to boil. Seal at once in glass jars and you will have a dish fit for a king. Some may think this altogether too much sugar. But just shut your eyes and put it in. You will never regret it when once the jam has been tried.

BRUNSWICK STEW.

This famous stew was originally made with squirrel meat in place of chicken, but as squirrels were not always at hand, and chicken usually is, the latter is most generally used.

Have ready a large, fat fowl cut into convenient sized pieces, six good sized potatoes, one pint of lima beans, three ears of corn, four medium sized onions and half a pound of salt pork. Choose a broad bottomed kettle and place half of the pork, chopped over the bottom, then a layer of potatoes which have been sliced thin and par-boiled, then a layer of lima beans, next of corn cut from the cob, then lastly a layer of chicken. Repeat, using up all the vegetables. Add three quarts of boiling water, cover tightly and allow to stew slowly for three hours. Then add six large, sliced, ripe tomatoes, one level tablespoonful of sugar, one of salt, and a good pinch of pepper. Cook slowly for another hour, adding more water if needed. Then rub two spoonfuls flour with four of butter. Stir in, let boil up and serve.

LEMON SYRUP.

Lemons often spoil in warm weather, but if made into a syrup as given below are always ready for lemonade, pies, sauces, etc.

Get one dozen lemons and carefully grate the rind, not allowing any of the white part to be used. Squeeze out the juice and add to the grated rind, letting stand several hours. Then take four pounds of sugar and make into a thick syrup with just enough water to boil it smooth. Stir in the lemon juice and bottle in small bottles, dipping the corks in wax. This will keep perfectly, and the wax may be used over and over if saved for this purpose.

VALUE OF WATER SUPPLY IN HOUSE.

Almost Any Farm Residence Can Be Furnished With This Convenience at Small Cost.

Recently owing to a break in the underground water pipe running from our tank at the well to our house we were for a short time without a flow of water in the house. I don't think I ever before appreciated so fully the convenience and usefulness of an abundant supply of water in the house.

I believe my house is the only farmhouse within a radius of ten miles that has this great convenience. And yet it is not so difficult or expensive an undertaking to supply water to a

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have been sold direct from our factory to the user for thirty-six years. We are

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you if not satisfied as to style, quality

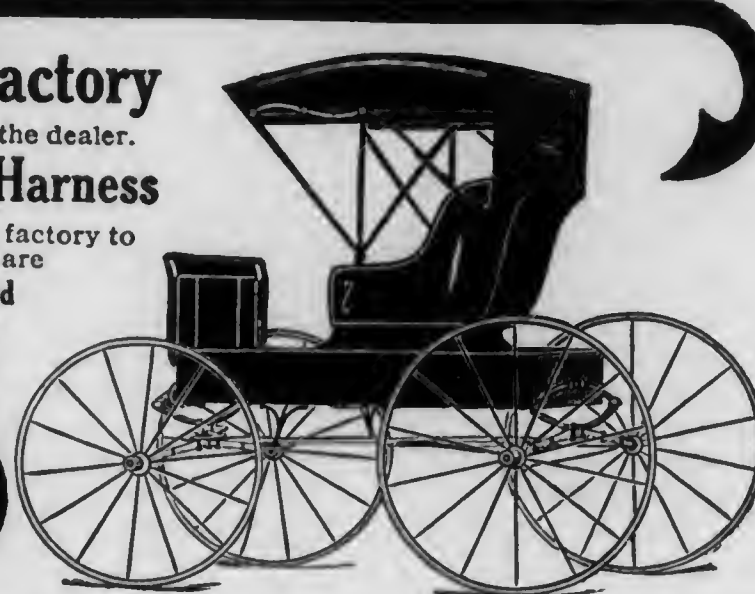
and price. Over 800 styles of

Vehicles and 65 styles of Har-

nasses. Send for free catalog.

Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co.

Elkhart, - - - Indiana



family residence as to make it prohibitory. I have a deep well, sixty-five feet, on top of a hill 198 feet above the water level of the river. A windmill does the pumping, and the tank is twenty feet above the ground. This forces water only into the lower story of the house and we have a bathroom on the first floor. We also have water in the kitchen.

Some years ago I built a house and had a bathroom on the second floor. We got our water from a large cistern, which was filled by rain water from the roof, filtered as it ran into the cistern.

We had no windmill, but used a hand force pump, and forced the water into a tank in the attic, which supplied the bathroom, closet and kitchen. It served the purpose very well, as it took only about an hour's work once a week to fill the tank. This arrangement is one that I think most farmers can work out for themselves, and it is surely well worth doing.

If water is within reach in the ground, dig a well near the house; if not, dig a cistern and wall it up with concrete. Anyone handy with tools can do it. To make concrete it requires four parts gravel, three parts sand and one part cement. Mix the material together thoroughly, being free from dirt or objectionable material, and make it wet enough to be about like thick mush. The wall of cistern should be about two inches thick.

From the cistern the pipe can be conducted to where it is wanted in the house, mostly in the kitchen and bathroom. A good hand force pump will serve just as well to get the water into the tank as a power pump, except for the labor required. What the value of it will be to the entire household can never be fully appreciated without once trying it.

The above suggestions, of course, apply only to houses so situated that the source of water is lower than the house. In the mountains I have seen a great many houses and even towns supplied with water that comes from a source higher than the house.

In such cases all that is necessary is to supply the pipe to conduct the water down to where it is wanted. No doubt in some hilly sections this arrangement can be made. But the cistern idea is applicable in all localities where there is sufficient rainfall to fill a cistern that will hold, say, a hundred barrels, and that is everywhere in this country except in the arid and semi-arid regions.

As digging on the cistern may be done at odd times, anyone who has the strength to wield a pick and shovel

can do this part of the work himself.

While you are at it try to make connection with the windmill, as pumping by hand gets tiresome and after the novelty wears off the tank is frequently left empty.

It will take considerably more than an hour a week, as our correspondent has suggested.

Keep Peroxide of Hydrogen in the House.

A bottle of peroxide of hydrogen should be in every home medicine chest. Diluted with water it cleanses the mouth, sweetens the breath, arrests decay of the teeth, and makes the gums firm. It is also good for sore mouth and as a gargle for sore throat. Applied to open sores it helps along in the healing process, killing all germs which might cause the wound to fester. There are many other valuable uses for peroxide of hydrogen. Be sure to buy a bottle the next time you go to town.

To Clean Zinc.

"Bon Ami" is best of all. Dutch cleanser is good, but does not leave a s bright finish as "Bon Ami."

KEEP THE GRASS CUT.

A little later your wife has to coax you to have the grass cut around the house. Soon it gets too long for the hand mower, and the team and mowing machine must be used, and that's generally just before Independence Day.

It's an unhandy job, the horses get nervous, you lose your temper, and your poor wife watches from the window the few flower beds she has been able to fix up trampled beyond repair.

Take a little more interest in things around the house. The barn and the fields are not all of farming. You have a wife and family to bring up, and you want them to be well cared for and contented as the cows, we are very sure.

And when things look well you are bound to feel a reasonable pride when you take a walk around with your neighbor on Sunday afternoon.

To Keep Away Ants.

Red peppers kept on pantry shelves one or two at each end will keep ants out of the pantry.

LADIES

—I WILL furnish your house free, no matter whether it is a mansion or a cottage, mind you, positively free, I want to furnish a million houses free. I have a Special Offer to make to Club Managers. Will you be one? C. Henry Papworth, Mgr. Papworth Co., 512 St. Marks Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

SHELTER FROM THE SUN.

Too often about the only shelter the hogs have is the shady side of a rail fence.

If you really don't care for the comfort of the animals, nor the results they produce for you, this may answer the purpose, but you should have it very clear in your mind that this is one of the reasons that "hogs don't pay." How could they, how on earth could they.

Just so that you will know how they feel, suppose you put your winter overcoat on some sunny harvest day, and load oats all day long. We guarantee the hogs will have shelter from that on.

It's only a question of a few minutes at best.

LOOK TO THE WATER.

The warm weather is coming. Do arrange things so that your hogs will have a plentiful supply of clean water, not simply at night and morning, but all the day long. Hogs are apt to get thirsty just as frequently as you do, and without water they cannot "make good" as good as with it.

They need water to bathe in as well as to drink, but the supply must not be combined unless in a running stream that clears itself promptly. The hog is naturally a clean animal if he is given half a chance, and it's well worth while to give him an opportunity. It means comfort, and comfort means "peace of mind," which is conducive of flesh and fat, that bring the profit at killing time.

PIGS IMPROVE PASTURES.

Where pigs are grazed pretty heavily they improve the pasture, providing the land is sound, or the animals are not allowed to trample it when too soft from heavy downpours of rain. There is a tendency for clover to thicken where the pigs graze the sward, as the bottom grasses, too, thicken up all the better. This is partly caused by the evacuations enriching the soil, partly from the tall grasses not being allowed to monopolize the situation, for your hogs graze low, and, in a measure, because the very small seed (especially the minute white clover) passes to some degree through the pigs undigested, and then it falls on to kind, rich soil, grows and flourishes exceedingly.

OATS FOR EARLY HOG PASTURE.

"I have a two-acre patch of oats, under hog fence, which I would like to pasture to hogs if I thought the waste would not exceed one-third the crop. Will you give some suggestions regarding the use of oats as a hog-pasture?" Reader.

Answer—Oats make a splendid forage crop for hogs, and if there is any shortage of pasture for them, I would most certainly advise getting them on to this two-acre patch at once. Of course there will be some waste, but hardly to exceed one-third of the crop, and this waste is partially balanced by the fact that no labor or expense is required to harvest the crop. We have sown oats and rape together for early hog-pasture with the best of results.



Big New Buggy Catalog Just Out.

One of the finest books of its kind is the Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co.'s new catalog, which shows all their newest and latest designs. For the benefit of our interested readers a picture of their famous "No. 1000" Buggy is printed here.

"No. 1000" is equipped with true sweep bike axles and twin auto seat, which, as the picture shows, is divided. However, the upholstery is made all in one part as in the ordinary seat. This buggy is said to be an unusually easy-riding vehicle and is built perfectly. Regular buggy style gear, instead of the bike gear here illustrated, may be had by those who prefer it.

"No. 1000" is made with steel tires and 7/8 or 3/4-inch solid rubber tires. Sarven Patent or Half Dodge Spoke wheels can be had on this buggy, too. In fact, several changes may be made to suit the fancy of the user. Many other desirable styles are shown in the big Elkhart free catalog and all are good. Before investing in any kind of a buggy send a postal to the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., Elkhart, Ind. They sell direct to buggy users, cutting out all dealers' profits, and their prices are as low as any on good vehicles. Get your name on their mailing list at once so as to be in on some of the good bargains they are now offering.

Values of Manures.

Compared with well-rotted barn manure, there are 48.60 lbs. of phosphoric acid in hen manure to six in barnyard manure; 41 lbs. of potash to ten in barnyard manure; and 67 lbs. of nitrogen to eleven in barnyard manure. The analysis is based on a ton of hen and barnyard manures.

It pays then to take care of the hen manure. Give them a comfortable house and make them live in it. Don't let them roost all over the buildings and machinery.

Business acumen must mark all farming, and one of the first steps toward systematic profit is to know what production costs.

Guernsey Club Meets.

The Guernsey Cattle Club of America meets in New York City on May 12th, and the Brown Swiss men have their meeting on the 13th, also in New York City.

ONE WAY TO KEEP THE BOY ON THE FARM.

Man dreads isolation and solitude, consequently he hunts the place where the greatest number of people congregate in the smallest space—the city. This is the theorist's reason for so many country boys going to the city,

BLOODED STOCK for May.

where he gratifies the inborn instinct to rub up against his fellow kind to his heart's content. Sometimes he becomes a magnate, and is heralded from one end of the land to the other as a great man—born on the farm—country-bred—raised himself from obscurity to the pinnacle of fame.

This is indeed a great commendation for the country-bred youth, and for the country. But, how many of all the lads who leave a good, country home for the city ever reach this high place in life? Judging from the meagre statistics at hand, the rate is about one in a thousand. The rank and file of country lads who migrate to the city merely fill in the cogs of the wheels which keep grinding away

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Only Two Cents a Word.

All classified. Each initial or number counted as one word. No advertisement taken for less than 25 cents each issue. All replies must be sent direct to advertisers. Cash covering the exact number of words at 2 cents each must be sent with every order. This Department for Live Stock Only.

POULTRY.

FOR SALE—Good honest stock eggs of Single Comb Brown Leghorns; Single or Rose Comb R. I. Reds. Price very reasonable. E. G. BRATTON, Ryde, Pa.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, America's finest strains. Cups and Blue Ribbon winners at Cumberland, Frostburg and Somerset. 600 fine large farm-raised birds for sale at reasonable prices. Twenty-five extra choice Light Brahma cockerels for sale. Write me. HERMAN SHOCKEY, Sand Patch, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HORSES going blind Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia., can cure.

FOR SALE—Very handsome trotting mare, in foal to Perry K. 213, \$100. P. J. WYAND, Cumberland, Md.

CATTLE.

PURE-BRED registered Holstein bull calf, sired by "Clothilde Dekol Dot's Butter Boy." Dam, "May Inka Clothilde." Photograph, pedigree and price on application. MADISON COOP-ER, 191 Court, Watertown N. Y.

REGISTERED Holstein-Friesian Bulls all ages. Prices reasonable. Apply to R. G. WILLIAMS, Canton, Pa.

HOGS.

FOR SALE—Duroc and Poland China Registered stock bred sows. Service Boars \$13 to \$20. 40-lb. Pigs \$5. Also some choice Rhode Island Red chickens. WM. HARSHMAN, Thurmont, Md.

FOR SALE—Some fine Yorkshire Pigs—no better stock in U. S. Just imported—new blood. A. A. BRADLEY, Frewsbury, N. Y.

FARMERS

Send 50c in stamps for 6 months' subscription for the Horse News and Speed Bulletin. Finely illustrated paper. And receive three valuable formulas free—Bone Spavin Cure, Heave Cure and a good Hair Grower—all genuine. Address P. J. WYAND, Cumberland, Md.

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And I can prove it. Forty-five years ago I commenced selling scales to the user letting him have a free trial and never asking a cent in return until he had found that my scale was exactly as represented. I have patented the only reliable PITMAN STOCK SCALE, complete with steel frame, compound beam and beam box without extra charge, sold at a fair price. My scale is not cheapest, but BEST. I will send you full information, a scale on approval or book, "Reasons for Owning a Scale." If you address "JOHN H. PAYS THE FREIGHT," 108C St., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

BLOODED STOCK for May.

with the same monotonous regularity year after year. This is what the city offers to the average youth. He satisfies that inborn craving to mingle with his fellow kind—that is all. He learns more wickedness in six months than the pure-air country boy could learn in a lifetime; and the country is not free from evil by any means.

The boy leaves the farm in nine cases out of ten because he loses interest in country life, and there are a great many reasons for it, the greatest of which is the lack of proper recreation. It is a tough proposition to work all the day long, in the hot sun, and at night, when the chores are done, lounge around the house until bed time. The mind is not in a very receptive or pleasant mood. This is when the youth begins to brood and ponder upon his luck, and before he realizes the magnitude of his step, he bids his father and mother, brothers and sisters, adieu, and wends his way to the city.

There is one way to stop this unnatural migration, and that is the purchase of an automobile or auto buggy. Every farmer who has a son stricken with city fever, will find this the surest remedy for a speedy cure.

The farmer has rural mail delivery, the telephone, and the country huckster wagon delivers groceries to his kitchen door twice a week. Purchasing an automobile breaks the last thread that separates him from the rest of mankind and virtually makes him a suburbanite. It enables him to give vent to that in his make-up which seeks the crowd, and he mingles with his 15 mile neighbors to his heart's content; it practically annihilates distance.

A good car can be bought for from \$600 to \$1000, and one, too, that is built especially for country roads. Such a car is cheap to operate and ready for service at any minute of the day. The cost is so reasonable no farmer can complain that the application of the automobile cure for his son's attack of city fever is too expensive.

No farmer can do too much to keep his boy on the farm. The greatest economical and social problems the world has ever been troubled with are being threshed out on the farm. Let the boy go to college. Give him a knowledge of Greek, Latin, mathematics and science. It won't do him any harm to read in the Roman's own language how the great men of the Roman Empire were farmers; how the elite lived in country homes and tilled the soil. An education of this character will do him no harm; but, above all, give him the best knowledge of soil and farming that is known to modern farm science. This will place him in position to become a man among men. But just the moment you notice the symptoms of city fever, give him a dose of the automobile cure. It is the most effective remedy for this too frequent malady among our country lads.

The International Harvester Company makes a fine auto buggy. Ask any of their local agents, or write direct to the company, at Chicago, about it. One of these machines would not only keep the boys at home but will prove an indispensable convenience to everyone on the farm. It's a tremendous saver of time and

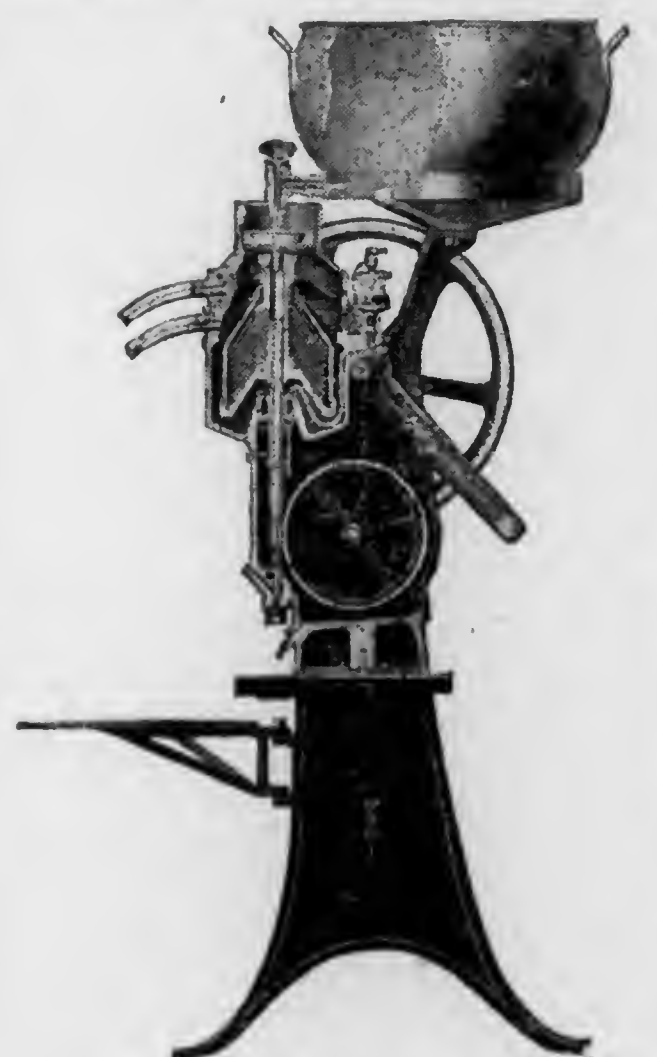
horseflesh, and can be run with safety to owners and the public at large by anyone who can be trusted to drive a horse.

UP-TO-DATE IMPROVEMENTS IN CREAM SEPARATORS.

Cream separators come and go—every year some new names and some that are heard of no more—but all appear to have little effect upon the firmly established prestige of the "World's Standard" De Laval machines, which were first in the beginning and which their makers have spared no effort or expense at any time to keep in the van of all attempted competition.

A year ago we commented at length on the many and novel changes found in the new line of Improved De Laval machines then introduced, and now the manufacturers say that a year's practical experience in the actual sale and use of the new machines has but served to suggest a little greater refinement of perfection in the 1909 machines and to bring out some points of advantage not fully appreciated at first even by those who had designed the new machines.

The interest in cream separators is so great the present year, and this wonderful implement is productive of so much profit and convenience to the dairy farmer, that it is worth while to review again some of the radical changes made in the new 1908-1909 De Laval machines.



(A Sectional View)

The capacities were increased from ten to twenty per cent, while there is claimed to be a noticeable improvement in the still more complete separation of the butter-fat from the milk, particularly under the more difficult but frequently unavoidable circumstances of ordinary farm and dairy use.

The supply can be now low enough to meet the objection that has sometimes been made to the lifting of milk into it. It is spun from a single sheet of tin-plate, so that it is seamless and absolutely sanitary,

while it is globe-shaped and thus avoids any splashing over of the milk.

The bowls retain the distinctive "Alpha-Disc" and "Split-Wing" tubular shaft De Laval features, but have been scientifically re-designed, from engineering considerations, so as to involve the least air resistance in being driven and in the discharge of cream and skim-milk from them.

The bowl is more sanitary in its construction, being free from tubes, wings, orifices, or any part which are not easily unassembled and may not be quickly and completely cleaned.

The supporting spindle now sets well up under the bowl, at the center of weight and balance. It is of the combined spindle and worm screw type, but still detachable from the bowl, the spindle always remaining in the frame where no harm can come to it. It is thus said to possess all of the advantages of both the old double and single bowl pindies, with none of the previous disadvantages of either.

The top bearing, which provides the yielding cushion the bowl spindle must have, is most ingeniously simple, hardy and inexpensive. It is merely a circular bowed steel spring surrounding the bronze bushing, unaffected by wear or conditions of use and easily removed and replaced.

A new feature which appeals to every housewife is the drip shelf coming between the frame and the stoll and catching any oil or overflow of milk and water, that might otherwise run to the floor.

In the reconstruction of the machines every part has been carefully designed with reference to extreme simplicity, not only of itself but in its assembling with the other parts with which it must fit, and it is said that the new machines have been completely unassembled down to the last part within five minutes of time, by persons who had never touched a separator before, and then completely reassembled again within ten minutes without the slightest trouble.

The new machines have been the subject of much favorable comment by Experiment Station and other authorities and many experienced users of separators, have come to appreciate some of the difficulties they had to contend with before and some of the new features which it seems hard to be without once it is known that they can be had.

More than 15,000 users of old machines—various other makes as well as antiquated De Laval—are said to have availed themselves during 1908 of the small "trade" allowances which the De Laval Company makes for such old machines, and it is confidently expected that a still larger number will do so this year.

The accompanying sectional view of one of the machines illustrates some of the new features mentioned.

You Can Make \$10.00 per Day selling our new Coupon Certificates. No experience necessary. Write today for Agents outfit and terms. Bankers Protective Society, Tribune Bldg., New York City.

MONEY MAKING OPPORTUNITIES IN MEXICO

Agricultural Lands and Plantations That Are
Veritable Gold Mines

THE "CALIFORNIA OF MEXICO"

Few people know of the golden opportunities certain parts of Mexico afford.

It is safe to say that in the State of Sinaloa, on the west coast of Mexico, now tapped by the new extensions of the Southern Pacific Railway, there are opportunities such as cannot be duplicated in any part of the North American continent.

This fertile and beautiful country—Sinaloa—has been overlooked by the development companies until recently and is now offered for the first time to the investing public.

CROPS GROW THE YEAR 'ROUND

Those who take advantage of the first offering will naturally profit the most, and we are prepared to convince the most skeptical that no opportunity today holds out such safe and highly profitable returns as the investment of even nominal amounts in this garden of golden sunshine and prolific crops.

Here can be grown crop after crop, as fast as each matures, almost any crop that can be grown anywhere. There is no special harvest period. The growing season is year 'round and the abundant yields are enormous. Two crops of corn, sugar cane and other products which in the States we can grow but one—gives some idea of the possibilities in Sinaloa. Then, there are the more tropical crops, such as bananas, fruit, vegetables, and last, but not least, the famous **Sisal Fibre**.

SISAL FIBRE IS THE MILLIONAIRE MAKER OF MEXICO

One acre of Sisal Fibre plants easily produces from 1,000 to 1,400 pounds of fibre which will bring \$50 to \$60 net profit per acre. Anyone at all familiar with binding twine knows the unlimited market and the good prices fibre brings.

The January Pictorial American says:

"Sisal Fibre is one of the most important products of this slope. In former years the country was dotted everywhere with plantations of it, used in the production of alcoholic drinks, but those were the days before the understanding of Sisal Fibre. Now the plantations are gradually being converted from Mescales into fibre plantations, and a great many thousand tons of this product are exported every year. It is grown on every character of land, but better on the hilly lands bordering on the coastal plain, which are not irrigated. This crop requires absolutely no irrigation, and is originally started from the wild plants which grow in numberless quantities everywhere in the State."

THE CLIMATE IS UNSURPASSED

Labor is plentiful and cheap. We offer acre tracts in amounts desired at surprisingly low prices and easy terms. Remember, we are in a position to thoroughly convince you that this is a safe and profitable investment before you buy. You will miss the opportunity of your life if you don't write for full particulars at once.

Space will not permit of giving fully the glowing opportunities this new country affords, but we will gladly mail literature containing facts and figures that will startle you with their enormous possibilities.

ANOTHER EXCELLENT MONEY MAKING OFFER

We believe in Mexico. We know its opportunities. We are investing our own money and we are offering, to those who wish to join us, an opportunity that we are satisfied has no equal. Knowing the lucrative possibilities of Sisal Fibre, we have gained control of extensive fibre plantations, that are already established and are producing and marketing fibre, on which we offer **share interests**. This stock is offered at very attractive prices and as soon as the public learn of the solid, profitable returns that need only American energy, push and sagacity to develop, we will be unable to supply the demand for this stock. Our plan will be "first come—first served."

A ONE HUNDRED PER CENT INVESTMENT

These plantations are growing fibre today and we predict that every dollar invested in this stock now will double in value in a very short time. **And why?** The demand for fibre from which binding twine and cordage are made is far in excess of the supply. The chief reason is because fibre for these purposes can only be grown in Mexico and as yet is only produced in a limited way. American methods—foresight—modern progress will make a wonderful change and the stockholders will get the benefit.

Let us give you some facts and figures. This is not a new, unknown product. We've been in the twine and cordage business for years—we know whereof we speak. It will cost but a 2c stamp to get some information on this industry that will surprise you. Better send today. Address

PLANTERS FIBRE COMPANY, 1001 Manhattan Building,
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

THE BLOODED DAIRYMAN AND POULTRY RAISER



JUNE.

And what is so rare as a day in June?

Then, if ever, come perfect days;

Then Heaven tries the earth if it be in tune,

And over it softly her warm ear lays.

—Lowell.

Volume XV

Number IV

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT

OXFORD, - PENNSYLVANIA

Twenty Five Cents a Year

One Dollar for Five Years

June
1909

Blooded Stock, The Eastern Farmer, Dairyman and Poultry Raiser June, 1909

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ADVERTISING RATES—15 cents for each agate line, each month. 5 per cent. discount for cash with order. Average seven words to a line. Fourteen agate lines to an inch measure.

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IMPROVEMENT IN BUSINESS AND THE LESSON OF THE HARD TIMES.

It's all rubbish to say that farmers suffered none of the ill effects of the tremendous upheaval of values through which the country has just finished passing. It's true he was better prepared for such a crisis and suffered less than any other class, but yet he did have his share. We are all members of one great nation and no considerable part of us can suffer without affecting the whole.

"All are parts of stupendous whole.
Whose body Nature is, and God the soul."

The farmer, averaging the country over, has been especially blessed with good crops, and a fairly steady market at good prices. But the lean years had left many holes to be filled up, many worrying mortgages and debts to be taken care of.

All branches of labor, skilled and unskilled, also had years of steady employment at good wages. They were in better shape than at the beginning of the panic of 1903, but yet suffered more than the farmers.

After all we must look deeper for the real reason; we must find it in the difference in the very man himself.

The farmer lives his life close to Nature; he is always within her influence, and of necessity a close observer of Her workings. So dependent upon Her is he that he becomes almost a very part of Nature Himself, and She moulds his habits of life as though after Her own fixed laws. He is forced to recognize his human limitations and to realize his dependance upon the Creator of all.

Conservatism is bred in his bone; dislike of the artificial is part of his make up, and appreciation of things at their true value, and thrift, are lessons easily learned.

With the factory worker and the man whose living is earned in the town all is so different. Artificiality is the key-note of everything that surrounds him. It's in the very air he breathes. If he ever does come into contact with Nature, it is on a

walk through the park where he dare not even step upon the grass, or on a Sunday trolley ride to some picnic ground too crowded for comfort.

His earnings are good, but living is so expensive. Even decently fresh vegetables are out of the question except now and again. At least a fair amount of relaxation and amusement he must have, but nothing is free. Almost all the landlord leaves goes to keeping up an artificial appearance, utterly beyond his means, foolish and disgusting in reality, and yet made necessary by the very conditions under which he lives.

Everything around him teaches false ideas of values, and waste and extravagance are the doctrines he is persuaded to follow.

More than his share of illness falls to his lot and the widow is robbed to give him a decent burying.

The savings bank margin is small, and lack of work for any length of time means misery and suffering such as is an absolute impossibility in the country.

Can these things ever be different? Is it possible for the townsman to lift himself above them? Will he work out for himself a salvation?

There is a solution, but it must be worked out on the land, on the very land itself, each plot of which stands ready to meet without expense a large part of the family's living.

But we must stop right here and complete our story in the July number.

WHAT OUR PAPER STANDS FOR For the Farmer, First, Last and All the Time.

But unselfishly and with malice toward none.

It is exclusively for the East, and by the East we mean the states of Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Maine, states where farming conditions are more nearly uniform.

A territory within reach of the advertiser whose market is the thrifty country people of the East, and who

OUR ADVERTISERS—We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. But to make doubly sure we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler advertising in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we do not guarantee to adjust trifling differences between subscribers and honest, responsible advertisers. Neither will we be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent us within one month of the time of the transaction and you must have mentioned **Blooded Stock** when writing the advertiser.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT—The editors are always glad to examine manuscripts suitable for publication in this magazine. Photographers are invited to submit photographs of subjects pertaining to any phase of farm life. Stamps should accompany both manuscripts and photographs to insure their return, if they are not accepted.

want to cover it without getting western circulation that is of little benefit to them.

ARTICLES AND EXPERIENCES WANTED.

Write to us. There are in the lives of every farmer, of every wife of a farmer, and of every hired man, and hired girl on the farm, of every one who lives in the country, whether old or young, incidents, experiences, trials, perplexities, and pleasures that would be of interest and instruction and amusement to the rest of us. Let us know about them. Sign your name or not, as you see fit, but let's unite to make this the best farm, home paper ever turned out.

When you can, without inconvenience, ask a friend or neighbor to subscribe. For sending us a club of three subscribers at 25 cents each, or one at one dollar for five years, we will renew your subscription a year for your courtesy and trouble.

FARM BRIDES AND GROOMS GET A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION FREE.

We have a friend who was born on a farm and lived and worked there until almost twenty, but whose business has kept him in the city for the last twenty-five years, who has asked us to say to you he believes so firmly that the future of every young farmer and his bride will be so much brighter and happier if they start out with a good farm paper to grow up with, that if they will allow him to do so he would consider it a privilege and favor to pay for a year's subscription to **Blooded Stock**, The Eastern Farmer, Dairyman and Poultry Raiser.

All you need do is to send us within two or three weeks of the wedding your name and address, and the date of your marriage, and the paper will be mailed to you for twelve months without any expense to you. Remember, the paper will not be sent to you beyond the time for which the subscription is paid. Of course you will be notified of expiration and we will be glad of renewal.

BLOODED STOCK for June.

Page Three

Prosperity of the Pure Bred Dairy Cattle Interests Growing Reports of the Annual Meetings of the Great Breeders' Associations

Written for The Eastern Farmer by A. G. Morrell.

THE month of May saw the Annual Meetings of the Ayrshire, Guernsey, Jersey, and Dutch Belted Cattle Associations, and all reported advancement.

Interest in pure bred stock is shown by increase in registration; business prosperity by increase of transfers, and recruits to the dairy interests by new membership in the various breed associations.

Good feeling among the men who breed the different sorts of dairy cattle has been growing, and the members of the different associations now attend each other's annual meetings and cattle sales, where a few years ago they studiously avoided them.

A movement which will go far to strengthen and cement this good fellowship is the newly organized "United Dairy Interests," originated by Mr. Valancey E. Fuller, of the Practical Dairyman Association, and formed of representatives of all the dairy cattle organizations. Mr. Robert Scoville, of New York City, a Guernsey breeder, is the President, a member from each of the dairy cattle associations has been appointed to represent his breed, and Mr. Fuller is the Secretary. Such an aggregation of men interested in breed-

ing dairy cattle can do a great deal of good to the pure bred dairy interests, and doubtless will do so.

One thing that has operated to bring about the steady advance in the pure bred cattle business is the enforcement of the Grout or "Oleo" bill. Millions of dairy cows were needed to supply the butter which has taken the place of the great output of spurious "butter" sold for so long to the public. Those who will use oleomargarine, can get it, but they know what they are buying; those who want butter and will pay for it, get what they buy, where formerly they paid for butter and very often got oleo. This demand for the real article has, of necessity, been a great factor in the dairy industry, and

more dairy cows, and better dairy cows, has been the order of the day.

The eastern butter dealer gets most of his butter from the west, so it is in the west that the dairy cattle business is booming. All the breed associations report the greatest demand for cattle in the west and middle west, and a perusal of the lists of transfers of the various breeds shows that for one sale in the east, there are a round dozen in the west, middle west and south.

The dairy farmers forced the passage of the "Oleo" Bill, which has

usual, the Annual Meeting of the American Jersey Cattle Club took place, in New York City. With a membership of 431, there were present only forty-six.

The President's report showed 15,107 animals registered in the past year, an increase of nearly 2,000 over the previous year. There have been 278 tests accepted by the Club, among them 139 private butter tests and 10 private milk records.

The Club has voted \$1,000 for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, and \$500 to the National Dairy Show.

A resolution providing that no private test should be recorded where the reported percentage of butter fat, or the amount of fat, is in excess of the same in the highest authenticated or confirmed tests; and that no private test should be recorded where the amount of butter was reported as being in excess of 3 lbs. a day, both to take effect from January 1, 1909, was voted down at the Directors' meeting.

With so many authenticated tests to the credit of the breed, the private tests are practically useless; as the skeptical naturally say, "If the test would stand it, why was it not authenticated or confirmed?" This is the second year that the progressive few have endeavored to put an end to private tests, and for the second time they have been set back.

The Treasurer's report showed the total receipts as \$56,743.94; the expenses \$41,954.92. The entry fees of cattle amounted to \$39,059; transfers, \$1,754; membership fees for new members, \$1,300.

Mr. Elmer A. Darling was made President of the Club for the sixteenth successive year, F. W. Ayer, of Philadelphia, Vice-President; the Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary, Mr. R. M. Gow, were reappointed. Mr. Gow's name has become familiar to Jersey breeders, as he has done a great deal in the line of writing for the press on the work of the record animals of the breed, the ca-



Imp. France VIII, 12,550 lbs. of Milk in a Year.

Imp. France VIII had a record of 12,550 lbs. of milk in a year, on the Island of Guernsey. She had no other feed but grass and roots, and was, as is the custom on the Channel Islands, tethered. Her photograph shows what a beautiful dairy cow she is. She is now one of the White Springs herd of Guernseys, at Geneva, N. Y. where the "France Family" predominates.

In the meantime, the reports of the various breed associations with the Holstein-Friesian people yet to be heard from, are most encouraging, and things look bright for the pure bred dairy interests.

Annual Meeting of the American Jersey Cattle Club.
On the first Wednesday in May, as

pabilities of the Jersey cow, etc. In Portland, Me., there is a man who is a mine of information as to the surrounding country, and especially as to the city of Portland. He sends out a small booklet on the cover of which is printed, "Ask Mr. Lowell; he'll know." If you want information at the office of the Club, ask Mr. Gow; he'll know, if anybody does.

M. D. Munn, Hy. S. Redfield, C. T. Graves and T. S. Marston were made Directors.

This meeting was rather stirred up by the charge made against two members, that of by-bidding at a western auction sale, one being accused of using a breeder's name as a bidder by wire, with no authority. This charge resulted in the resignation as a Director, after he had been elected by proxies, of one of the accused members, Mr. Marston being elected in his place. Strange to say, the other member against whom the allegations were made was made the Club's representative in the United Dairy Interests.

GUERNSEY CATTLE INTERESTS

The Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the American Guernsey Cattle Club was recently held in New York, and was the largest attended and most enthusiastic ever held.

The report of the Secretary and Treasurer showed that the year had been the most prosperous in the Club's history. The income during the year was over \$20,000, more than a six fold increase in the last fifteen years that Mr. Caldwell has been secretary.

Officers elected were: President, Jas. M. Codman, Brookline, Mass.; Vice-Presidents, Dr. F. W. Brophy, Chicago, Ill.; E. T. Gill, Haddonfield, N. J.; Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. H. Caldwell, Peterboro, N. H. Executive Committee: The President, Secretary and Treasurer, and J. S. Logan Fisher, Philadelphia; Howard B. Tuttle, Naugatuck, Conn.; Robert Scoville, New York; S. M. Shoemaker, Eccleston, Md.; W. D. Hoard, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.; Chas. L. Hill, Rosendale, Wis.; Ezra Michener, Michener, Pa.

A most important step was taken in the registration of Guernseys in The Herd Register, in requiring that all must be registered before they were six months old, unless a birth

report had been filed with the Secretary within thirty days after birth of the calf, when they may be registered any time before they are three years old. If a birth report is not filed, or the animals registered before six months of age, they can only be registered by the approval of the Executive Committee and the payment of a fee of \$10.00.

\$500.00 was appropriated for special premiums and representation of the breed at the National Dairy Show, and a like amount for the Alaska-Yukon Exposition. \$100.00 was appropriated for special prizes at the Iowa State Fair. The offering of several silver trophies was also announced.

A vote of thanks and appreciation was given to Mr. F. L. Ames for the great work he had been doing at Langwater farms, the home of the great dam and daughter, Dolly Bloom and Dolly Dimple, in making such wonderful records. It seems rather surprising that the same honor was not accorded Mr. Alfred G. Lewis, of the White Springs Farm, Geneva, N. Y., for the great influence for good his importations from the Island of Guernsey have had on the breed, as he has imported large numbers of



Imp. Raymond of The Preel.

The head of the White Springs Herd of Guernseys is Imp. Raymond of the Preel 11353. The great son of Masher's Sequel, and the sire of the remarkably handsome Raymond of the Preel VI, and his half-brother, Raymond of the Preel II.

animals of the best type and productive powers. The Guernsey has grown away from perfection of type in this country and needed the impulse of blood from cows with level udders, full fore udders and straight back and rumps. The Lewis importations have done, and are doing an immensity of good, although in another direction from the Langwater work of production.

BLOODED STOCK for June.

A GREAT COW DEAD.

Listen to two Holstein breeders talking together for fifteen minutes, and if they get through without mentioning the bull King Segis, it will be worthy of note. This bull, the head of the Moyerdale Herd, Syracuse, N. Y., is justly the most celebrated bull of the breed today, although he is but five years old, having sired twenty A. R. O. daughters, among them the world's record junior two-year-old, Princess Segis 89345, who made 24.48 lbs. of butter in seven days; and the world's record senior two-year-old, Leila Inka De Kol 85174, who made 24.61 lbs.

Moyerdale Herd is also the home of the latest Champion cow of the breed, Grace Payne 2nd. Homestead, whose latest achievement was the yielding of 35.55 lbs. of estimated 80 per cent butter in seven days, and the average fat content of her milk was 5.42 per cent. This is a wonderful record, especially as the fat.

Grace Payne 2nd. Homestead has been a persistent record maker, having given as a two-year old 16.28 lbs. of estimated 80 per cent. butter in seven days, her milk showing then over 3 per cent. fat. She steadily

increased her yield from year to year until she made the record first noted above.

As some famous men die at just the right time to have their names descend to future generations with lustre undimmed, so this great cow, Grace Payne 2nd. Homestead died just after the greatest Holstein record was completed. She was apparently in the best of health, and was out to pasture. Evidently she took a sudden cold, as she sickened quickly with pneumonia, which resulted in her death, a heavy misfortune to Mr. Moyer, as she would have been priceless as a breeder.

However, as long as Mr. Moyer has daughters of King Segis, and Mr. Gillet as superintendent, he will doubtless

continue to startle the Holstein world with record breakers.

In March was the time to put the pasture fences in shape so that you wouldn't have to leave the corn patch or hay field to drive out the cows and patch up the break. Many a good hired man has quit because of bad pasture fences.

BLOODED STOCK for June.

FAT BASIS FOR BUTTER.

The varying fat basis in the computation of records is a source of much confusion in the minds of those who try to keep track of those of the different breeds. The Jersey people have for years used the 85 per cent. fat basis in computing butter; the Holstein breeders have used the 80 per cent basis; the Guernsey folks use the 85 per cent., as do also the Ayrshires.

Some of the breeders say a cow gave so many "pounds of butter," others say "pounds of fat;" the butter may be on either the eighty or eighty-five per cent. basis, the former always giving the advantage in the total pounds.

Take the Guernsey cow Twilight Lonan, for instance. Her yield on the eighty per cent. basis is 1,247 lbs. of butter, while on the eighty-five per cent basis it is 1,174 lbs. Then there is the wonderful Jersey, Jacoba Irene, whose yield of 1191 lbs. of butter at the lowest fat basis, shrinks to 1121 lbs. on the higher basis. Colantha 4th's Johanna's butter record is on the 80 per cent. basis, and loses appreciably when figured by the higher percentage.

The Jersey, Ayrshire and Guernsey breeders can follow each other's records with comfort, while when the record of a Holstein is spoken of to them in "pounds of butter," they think, and indeed often say, "O, yes, but that's only 80 per cent. butter."

In the printed records the butter-fat yield is used, almost invariably, and one can figure out the butter to suit one's self; but owners usually speak of the yield of their cows in terms of commercial butter, and may use either the lower or the higher fat percentage, according to custom within their particular breed.

The 85 per cent. standard seems to be most favored, and it would be an excellent thing to have all the breed records in conformity, if some plan could be evolved which would not work a hardship on any breed. This variation is one of the results of the by-gone days when the breeds were at sword's points with each other. Perhaps the "United Dairy Interests" can, in time, remedy this matter.

COW COMFORT.

Muslin for the Windows.

About the time the sun shines brightest on the windows in your cow barn, go there and hold your hand near the glass, and then on it. Pretty hot, isn't it? Get your wife to let you have an old sheet, cut it into pieces to fit a couple of your window sashes, take the glass out and tack the muslin in; or take the window sash out and tack the muslin securely all around the window frame. Then the next day go at the same time and feel the air near those muslin windows and put your hand on the muslin itself. Quite a difference from the hot glass, eh? Well, if you feel the difference, so do your cows. Have every other window in the cow stable muslin instead of glass, and you will make your cows more comfortable; and when they are more comfortable, they will give you more milk.

REAL AND FAKE CREAM SEPARATOR IMPROVEMENTS

A year ago, in keeping with its policy of ALWAYS HOLDING A POSITION FAR IN ADVANCE OF ALL ATTEMPTED COMPETITION, the DE LAVAL Company put on the market an entire new line of Improved Farm and Dairy sizes of cream separators.

They were brand new in every part, from the supply can at the very top to the shape of the base at the very bottom, and reflected the result of three years of study, experiment and test by the DE LAVAL engineers and experts throughout the world, based on thirty years of experience in cream separator invention, development and use.

Every good feature of previous DE LAVAL machines was bettered and many new and novel ones added, accomplishing greater simplicity of construction, ease of cleaning and replacement of parts; less cost of repairs where necessary; easier hand operation; more complete separation under hard conditions; greater capacity, and a material reduction of prices in proportion to capacity.

A year of practical experience in the actual sale and use of 100,000 of the new machines in 1908 but served to suggest still greater refinement of manufacture and a few finishing touches of perfection in the details of construction of the new line of machines as they are now offered to 1909 buyers.

The 1908-1909 changes in the DE LAVAL machines on the whole have been SO COMPLETE AND REMARKABLE that the man who hasn't seen and used an Improved DE LAVAL really cannot know what the perfect, up-to-date cream separator is TODAY.

The new DE LAVAL machines literally "SWEEP THE FIELD" in 1908 and competition was driven to such desperate extremity that THIS YEAR most of them have come out with all kinds of CLAIMED advertising and catalogue "improvements." Nearly everybody has an "IMPROVED" 1909 machine and is making a PLAY for business on that basis.

But we make the POSITIVE STATEMENT that there is not A SINGLE NEW OR ACTUAL IMPROVEMENT in any of them, and while some features have been bettered it has been merely through the appropriation of DE LAVAL ideas from TWO TO TWENTY YEARS OLD and in most cases long since discarded in DE LAVAL construction.

That's a PLAIN STATEMENT, made in plain words that no one can fail to understand. It has the knowledge, experience, reputation and capital of the DE LAVAL Company behind it. Some people won't heed it; some people won't believe it. That will be their loss. Those who do will profit and benefit by it.

We stand ready to PROVE IT to any one desirous of buying a separator for the first time or of trading in an old and out-of-date machine for a new one.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

42 E. Madison Street
CHICAGO
1213 & 1215 Filbert St.
PHILADELPHIA
Drumm & Sacramento Sts
SAN FRANCISCO

General Offices:
165 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK

173-177 William Street
MONTREAL
14 & 16 Princess Street
WINNIPEG
107 First Street
PORTLAND, OREG.

Start Now to Fight the Flies.

Flies love dirt and thrive in it; a dirty cow, or a dirty stable, or a dirty lot of dairy utensils will always attract them in numbers which will grow steadily. A cow bothered by flies is not going to make as much milk as one which is free from them; a stable where these pests swarm will not turn out as clean milk as one that is free from them. Sticky fly paper is not only messy looking, but the cat, or the dog, or the proprietor is pretty sure to get fast to it sooner or later; the poison paper which is set in a dish of water is dangerous where there are pets or children.

It's the old story: keep them out and you won't have to catch and kill them. Early in the summer is the time to begin this warfare, and all summer is the time to keep it going. Don't spare the whitewash, keep the stable clean, don't leave milk standing around, keep the cows clean, doors closed and windows screened—here is another advantage of the muslin window—and use on the cows some application which will protect them. The following, given by the Farmer's Advocate, of Canada, is an excellent one: ½ gal. fish oil; ½ pint coal oil; 4 tablespoons crude carbolic acid. Mix these thoroughly and apply once a week, but not on the udder. Do not apply before milking.

CHEESECLOTH A DAIRY HELP.

This is the time to lay in a good supply of cheesecloth for use in the dairy. When pans, or pails, or cans, or covers, parts of the separator, bottles, etc., are cleaned and set aside until the next using, cheesecloth laid over them will help wonderfully in keeping out dust, and preventing their contamination by flies.

There is hardly a more destructive live thing about the farm than the common house fly. Where there is manure, there must, perforce, be flies; but dairy utensils and milk must be protected from them, at all times.

They carry dirt and disease. Your dairy appliances may be kept scrupulously clean, and yet if flies can get to them, your work is in good part undone. Cheesecloth is very inexpensive, and is so soft that it can be kept sweet and clean with only a minimum of labor.

If you set a full pail of milk down in the dairy room, throw a piece of cheesecloth over it until you empty the milk; when you have your milk cans cleansed and dry, do the same thing, setting them in a row, with a piece laid across long enough to cover all the openings; if you set the covers aside separately, cover them; if you have milk bottles, do not leave them with open mouths to catch dust or invite flies, lay a piece of cheesecloth over the table full. When your separator parts are cleaned and dried, if you do not immediately put them together, cover them, or when the machine is all put together again, cover it.

Keep a supply of clean pieces of cheesecloth at hand, and get in the habit of using them, and you will be astonished at the work they will save you in a second rinsing of things which you have cleaned once, and which have become dusty or unfit to

The Separator Used by Prominent Dairymen

W. J. GILLET of Rosendale, Wis., owns the Holstein Cow

COLANTHA 4TH'S JOHANNA

that holds the World's Record for milk and butter.

MR. F. H. SCRIBNER of Rosendale, Wis., owns the celebrated Jersey Cow

LORETTA D. No. 141,708

who won in the most famous dairy cow test held in America.

MR. CHAS. L. HILL of Rosendale, Wis., owns the famous Guernsey Herd and Champion and Grand Champion Cow

TWILIGHT LONAN No. 12,484

ALL THESE FAMOUS DAIRYMEN USE

United States Cream Separators

In fact the Most Progressive Dairymen Everywhere Prefer the UNITED STATES and USE IT.

Remember the U. S. Separator holds the World's Record which record was made in competition with the leading separators of the world.

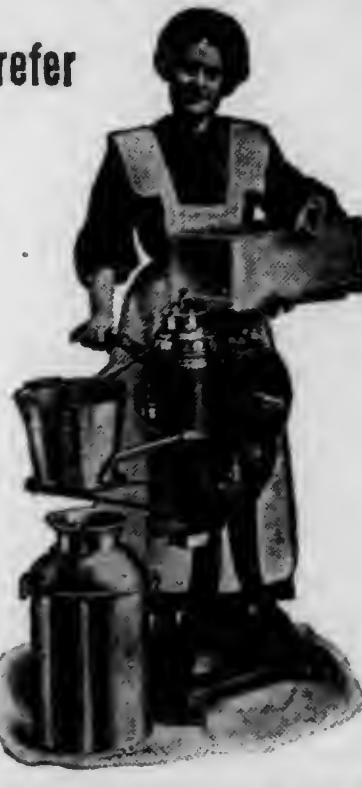
The 1909 Model

has Greatly Reduced Diameter of Bowl, making them operate easier—and still retain their great milk capacity.

Send for Illustrated Catalog No. 26

Warehouses in every dairy section of the U. S. and Canada.

Vermont Farm Machine Co.,
Bellows Falls, Vermont.



use because they have been left uncovered.

DO YOUR COWS JUSTICE.

If you have ten cows and no separator, it will pay you to get a separator, even if you have to sell two cows to do it.

Sell your two poorest cows, if you have any poor ones, and get what will be of far more good to you. With a separator you will get all the fat in the milk; you will have warm skim milk to feed to your calves or pigs; you can get a uniform cream, and, if you make butter, it will have a better flavor and will keep better, and bring a higher price.

Housekeepers are told "Let the Gold Dust Twins Do Your Work," and no doubt these twins have their place in the economy of housekeeping; but they cannot possibly be as valuable an aid as the Money-Saving Twins the dairy farmer may command, the Babcock and the separator. The first, to tell you what your cows are doing for you; the second to do all there is to be done to what the cows are giving. The first will do you justice by telling you which cows you ought to keep and which to get rid of; the second will do the cows justice by making the best of the

cows' yield, for the butter maker, for the calves, the pigs, and, best of all, for your pocketbook.

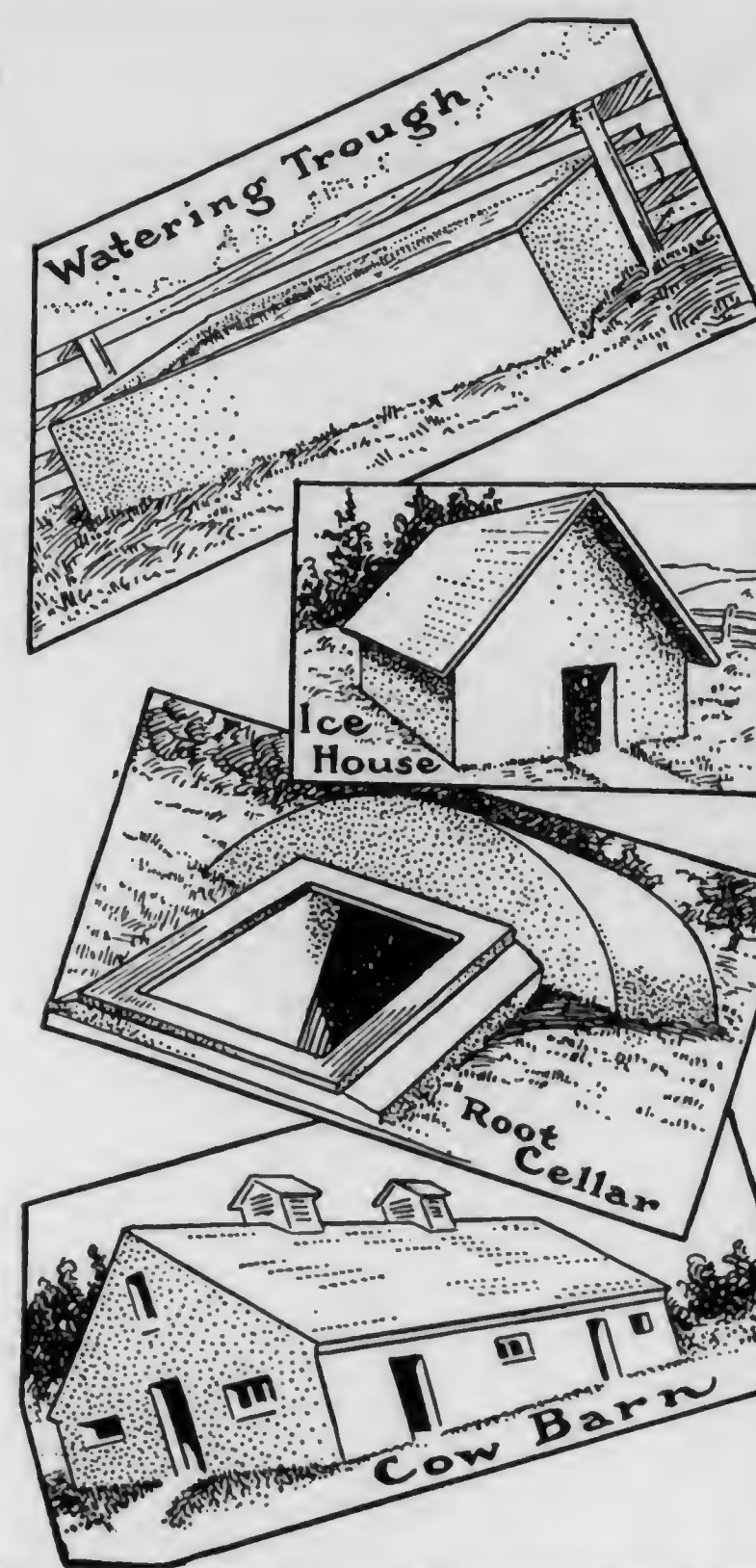
GOOD SIZE CALVES.

On May 17th, was born at Tuscola county, Mich., to Gerusia Irene, No. 57641, a Holstein bull calf weighing 125 lbs. before it suckled. On May 20th, Tuscola Belle III, No. 47010, of the same herd, gave birth to twins, a bull and heifer, weighing 80 lbs. each.

Keep a careful eye on the pastures, and be sure to have green food coming on for the time when the grass is burned up and the cows have to work too hard for a living.

ECONOMY SILO

Model and Highest Award at the Jamestown Exposition. Absolutely all-right. Preserves your ensilage; provides fresh, succulent food for your cattle; and saves a large part of your expense for winter feeding of stock. Shaves of selected timber. Hoops of heavy refined iron, forming perfect ladder. Simple doors, quickly put in place—no complicated fastenings. Easy filling and emptying. Every silo fully guaranteed. You can erect it yourself. Write today for free illustrated catalogue, with testimonials from owners.
Economy Silo & Mfg. Co.,
Box 35H, Frederick, Md.



SUIT YOUR HERD TO YOUR FARM.

In an agricultural paper, a correspondent asks what breed of cattle he should select for his dairy, and the answer, which deals in generalities, lays particular stress on the prospective dairy farmer's "liking" for any particular breed. That is, he is advised to have the breed he "likes best."

He may like Jerseys best, and his farm may be on hilly, rough land, with sparse pasture, and in a location where the land is exposed to winds from a large body of water. That sort of a farm would be no place for Jerseys, no matter how much he liked them. Ayrshires would be the cows he should have. He might like Holsteins, but a farm of this sort would be no fit place for them, either, if he is to get the best use out of them.

Also, it would make a great difference whether he intended to sell market milk, or to make butter, or to send his milk to a creamery, or to a cheese factory. In fact, if he had his farm, he would have to make his business conform to its location, and the breed of cattle which would do best on it, would be the breed to use.

The advice to keep the kind of cows he "liked," is about as sensible as to tell a man who would go into the trucking business, and preferred the clean-limbed trotter, to use trotting blood instead of Clydes or Shires.

TO SIMPLIFY THE BABCOCK TEST.

Bulletin No. 170, sent out by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, contains the results of experiments carried on by J. W. Mitchell and W. O. Walker to shorten the length of time required for making a Babcock test. The new test bottle is described as follows in the bulletin:

"We started our work on the principle of the use of a small centrifuge to be placed on the spindle of the ordinary centrifuge for the purpose of receiving and conveying the water to the bottles while the machine was in motion. This necessitated a modification of the test bottle for the purpose of receiving the water from the small centrifuge. After much experimental work we have succeeded in devising a centrifuge and bottle that give every satisfaction.

"The small centrifuge that is placed on the spindle of the machine for the purpose of adding water to the bottles while in motion, is what we mean by the term 'water centrifuge,' there being, in addition, the large centrifuge for whirling the bottles. The first forms of centrifuge designed by us were made on the principle of a hollow cylinder perforated for the exit of the water. It had a horizontal plate with wings on its upper side, the purpose of these being to set the water in motion and prevent its falling to the bottom of the centrifuge

to too great an extent, as it was necessary to direct it in two main streams, upper and lower, to fill two rows of bottles in the machine.

We have discarded the wings entirely so that now the centrifuge is perfectly simple in construction, consisting simply of a hollow cylinder with the upper and lower parts of the wall perforated. In order to guard against any particles of dirt that might be in the water used entering the centrifuge and stopping up the perforations, we converted the above mentioned horizontal plate into a strainer consisting of a solid bottom with sides of wire gauze that can be easily removed and cleaned when necessary. The whole centrifuge slips on to the spindle of the ordinary machine and the water is simply poured in at the top through the cone-shaped cover of the machine.

"The bowl and graduated neck of the bottle are similar to those of the ordinary test bottle. In addition, our bottle possesses a second neck of a funnel or inverted cone shape for receiving the water from the water centrifuge on the spindle. The upper end of this neck is beveled, for the two-fold purpose of catching the water from the centrifuge and preventing the fat in the graduate, neck from overflowing. The lower end of the neck is reduced in size and prolonged into a curved tube for the purpose of preventing any fat from

(Concluded on Page 19.)

Things That Any Farmer Can Build For Himself With Concrete

Concrete is used by thousands of progressive farmers for the construction of walks around the house, and to the outbuildings; for dry and clean poultry houses and piggeries; for airy, dry and non-burnable stables; and for walls and fences.

The use of concrete is not limited to the construction of buildings. When mixed and ready to be placed, concrete is simply a form of liquid stone, and it may be used to advantage anywhere that stone would be desirable. But—

In building with concrete remember that the success of your structure depends on the quality of the cement used.

ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT

Makes The Best Concrete

ATLAS Portland Cement is always uniform in quality—which means that it is alike at all times in composition, color, fineness and strength.

4,500,000 Barrels of ATLAS were ordered by the United States Government for the Panama Canal.

SEND FOR OUR FREE BOOK
"Concrete Construction about the Home and on the Farm."

TRADE MARK

It contains directions for making and handling concrete, also many specifications, sectional drawings, and photographs of the smaller constructions that can be built by the layman without skilled labor.

When buying cement ask your dealer for ATLAS, if he cannot supply you write to

THE ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY

Department 12730 Broad Street, New York

Daily productive capacity over 40,000 barrels the largest in the world.



OUR HORSES

HORSE SQUIBS.

The only drug in the horse market just now is the scrub.

The fast walking horse earns the most money upon the farm.

The mare that is raising a colt should be given milk producing feeds.

Do not overlook the abundant use of the brush and currycomb just now.

The collar is the most important part of the harness. See that it fits properly.

Do not overtax the mares after foaling if you would have the colts do their best.

The colt that is kept tied in a stall and has no exercise is almost sure to become unsound.

An occasional grooming will not make a well groomed horse. It takes systematic work every day.

Steady, judicious work will not hurt the brood mare but sudden changes and undue exertion should be avoided.

Do not let the horses show a run down or spiritless condition. Good care and watchfulness will prevent this.

Occasional variety of food is desirable, but if a radical change is to be made, it should be worked gradually.

Look at the stallion's feet before using him. If they are poor or defective his colts are likely to have the same defects.

Aside from brushing off the dirt and loose hairs, currying opens the pores, softens the skin and produces a sleek, shiny coat.

Buyers and shippers are always ready to pick up good horses. It is one crop for which the farmer does not need to seek a market.

Stock on the farm is now absolutely imperative and next to the dairy cow there is nothing that turns surer money than the draft horse.

A great deal of the unsoundness to which horse flesh is heir is due to heredity. This is further evidence of the necessity of the utmost care in breeding.

THE FARMER'S HORSE.

An Address by Carl W. Gay, Harrisburg, Pa.

The horse about which I am to talk to-day needs no introduction. He is one you all know, the draft horse. I want to discuss the subject from three points of view: First, What is the farmer's horse? Second, Why? Third, How is he best produced?

It has been very appropriately said that market horses are classified according to their jobs. Thus we find all market horses grouped in four great classes. In the first is one whose job is to furnish horse power to the packer's van or jobber's dray; then there is another class, whose job is to haul some one who can afford to be hauled in luxurious vehicles; another class for the speed- and road-horse, and one for the different types of saddle-horses. A horse's utility depends primarily upon his power of

locomotion, and whether he is a draft- or a speed-horse depends upon whether he moves the mass of his body and whatever is attached thereto with power or at great pace. The basis for all market classification is utility; and when the consumer demands a horse of specified type it is because a horse of that particular type is best adapted to the line of service required. It is in no sense a matter of fad or fancy.

Hence we adopt the market specifications as our standard of what a draft-horse should be. The first essential in this standard is weight, and it has been shown by market statistics that each and every pound which a horse weighs over 1400 pounds adds about twenty-five cents to his market value. The market standard of weight in a draft-horse is a ton, the minimum being 1600 pounds in condition. There are two reasons for this. First, weight insures efficiency in a draft-horse by adding to the resources upon which he may call in the performance of his work. A light horse or team starts and moves its load by sheer muscular exertion and nerve force, while the heavy draft horse can accomplish much by merely throwing his weight into the collar. Secondly, weight increases the efficiency of the draft-horse by making it possible for him to utilize his powers to the utmost. A light pair may possess all the power and courage necessary to move a load, but they lack the weight to hold them to their work and are consequently pulled to their knees at each effort.

When it is borne in mind that the draft-horse, in his highest estate, is a city horse, moving enormous loads through crowded streets and over hard, slippery pavements, this second advantage of weight becomes apparent. Important as we have shown it to be, however, weight alone does not make a draft-horse. There are good mechanical reasons why a horse must be set up, developed and proportioned in a definite way in order to serve best the purpose of a draft-horse. The sum of these distinctive characteristics constitutes the type. One of the first things pertaining to the type that one should consider is lowsetness. The physical principle underlying the advantage of lowsetness is that "the nearer the center of gravity to the base of support the more stable the equilibrium." A stable equilibrium favors power, while an equilibrium easily displayed is conducive to speed. The length of limb is very largely determined by the length of cannon-bone, and a short cannon-bone insures better support below the knee. Furthermore, by the laws of correlation of parts the cannon-bone becomes an index to the general proportions of the horse, and a short cannon indicates a short, compact horse, while a long cannon suggests a leggy, narrow, light-middled, loose-coupled individual. It is a fact that buyers for a certain purpose prefer a somewhat

toppy, upstanding horse to the squat,

extremely short-legged sort, but where power is the sole object in view, the low-set type prevails.

Breadth is the next of the type characteristics to note. "Wide as a wagon" is a common phrase descriptive of the draft-horse ideal. The lateral dimension is chiefly a matter of the bony framework or skeleton, and its objects are twofold: First, power is the product of muscular activity, and the skeleton is the foundation upon which the muscular system is based; therefore ample foundation is necessary. Furthermore, the horse that stands wide has a greater base of support and greater stability for power. Depth of rib together with the well-sprung rib of a wide horse means heart, lung, and digestive capacity. Compactness has already been referred to as a desirable attribute in the draft-horse. In the first place, it insures concentration of power, "bunching hits," as it were. Then, in view of the fact that the seat of power is in the hind quarters while it is applied against the collar, the importance of a short back and close coupling is plain. Finally, that characteristic which best expresses power is massiveness. Massive appearance comes from muscular development. The muscle of power is short, thick and bulky, compared with the long, lithe, band-like muscle of speed. Therefore, the heavy muscled draft-horse presents a massive appearance. In fact, for one word, massive is perhaps the most descriptive of any that could be applied to a draft-horse or colt. Closely allied with massiveness is substance, or "bone," as the horsemen call it. There is sometimes such disproportionate development of bone and muscle that the contraction of the muscles may break the bones to which they are attached. If you are going to have this great muscular horse you must have sufficient "timber" under him. You do not want a draft-horse superstructure with coach-horse underpinning. Excellence in this respect is not altogether determined by the number of inches a horse measures below the knee, however. The character of the bone must be considered along with the amount. It is substance with quality, the most of the best, that is the ideal.

A horse of any type must have a good foot, but it happens that the foot of the draft-horse goes wrong in one way, that of the road-horse

FREE DEAFNESS CURE.

A remarkable offer by one of the leading ear specialists in this country, who will send two months' medicine free to prove his ability to cure Deafness, Head Noises and Catarrh. Address Dr. G. M. Branaman, 13 East 12th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

MADAM—BY BEING a member of a Soap Club you average to save about one-half your daily expenses. This doesn't mean that you get just Soap, but most anything you ordinarily buy at a grocery store, such as Teas, Coffees, Spices, Baking-powder, Rices, Macaroni, etc. In addition to the regular certificate given with each order we give the Secretary a Special Offer for conducting the club of \$5.00 in CASH or five extra certificates. Write to-day for our new free catalogue. Papworth Premium Co., 512 St. Marks Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

in an entirely different way. For that reason there is a peculiar form and texture of horn especially desirable in the foot of a draft-horse. The tendency in this case seems to be toward a flat foot of shelly horn, while the contracted, deep heels with navicular disease, the common defect of the road-horse's foot, are seldom encountered in horses of the draft type.

What we should look for then, in the draft-horse, is a nice, full, round foot, with sufficient depth of heel and arch of sole to overcome the tendency to become fat, and a tough, dense horn.

There is one thing more essential to the typical draft-horse, and that is a good walk. On account of the fact that he does, or should do, his work at the walk, the value of a draft-horse is much enhanced if he be a good walker. Three things which determine efficiency at this gait are length of stride to cover the ground, directness in the flight of the foot with no padding or interfering—the former being most common on account of a draft-horse usually standing toed in, due to his big, wide front—and a snappy way of going which insures the least possible time being consumed in taking a single step. If the advantage to be gained in the amount of time consumed and energy expended by each of these in a single step is multiplied by the total number of steps, the aggregate for the day's work must be great.

The sum of all these desirable characteristics is, in brief, what a draft-horse should be.

The draft-horse is the horse for the farmer, for five very good reasons:

First, because the farmer has the means at hand by which to produce these horses. You would not think of advising the man who has good corn ground to grow wheat if it necessitated his buying a new farm that was adapted to the production of wheat. The same reason applies to this case in point. I believe that there are but few farms in this state where there is not at least one pair of mares suitable, if mated with the proper horse, to produce marketable draft-horses. Second, there is a strong natural force, with which every breeder is confronted, which continually results in variation. For instance, you think you own what is the best mare on earth, and you breed her to what is claimed to be the best horse on earth, and expect to get what will be the best colt on earth—but you don't. The fact that he is inferior to both sire and dam is due to variation. The thing most essential to the draft-horse seems less influenced by this force than those desired in the other types, such as speed or action. In other words, the degree of uniformity which you will realize on what you are striving to attain in breeding draft-horses is greater than in any other class of horses. This is the second reason. With regard to the third: You have here a proposition that becomes self-sustaining at the age of two years, because of the common practice of working them as two-year-olds. You have only to carry these horses two years before they begin to pay for their keep. The fourth is another

matter of risk. If you have a bunch of draft colts on your farm to bring up to market age you take very much less risk of those colts becoming blemished or injured in any way which renders them unmarketable than you do with any other class of colts. Take your wire, for instance. That is the most common cause of injury. Your draft colt is far more quiet and less apt to get into the wire in the first place than your high-bred colt, and if he does get in it, he does not tear himself all to pieces getting out again, as a colt of nervous temperament is apt to do. Then if the two of them get in both get hurt alike and both get out again, it may disqualify the harness- or saddle horse, but unless extensive, it will not materially reduce the market value of the draft-horse. The last reason: You put these colts in as two-year-olds. While the average market age of a horse is five years, many are marketed before that. If you are a good feeder and caretaker the preparations of your colts for market consists simply in doing your moderate day's work in the field, and they go from your hands to the market without any middlemen. You won't find any very wide range between what the producer receives and what these horses finally bring in the market. It does seem to me we have five very good reasons why this draft horse is the horse for the farmer to breed.

What Constitutes a Good Brood Mare.

Now, in regard to his production. Understand, I am not referring now to pure-bred stock, but to market horses. I have already stated the fact that you have the mares available, the wherewithal to begin these breeding operations. This question, perhaps, presents itself: You have a number of mares and you want to select the best; what constitutes a good brood-mare? The average breeder does not attach enough importance to the mare. The brood-mare of many an Eastern farmer is the mare that is simply "good for nothing"—but breeding. After they have done everything else they can with the mare and she has failed, they breed her. You could not expect very good results from that procedure. The things that make a mare a good brood-mare do not always make her a good market mare, and some things desirable in the sire are not so important in the dam. In the selection of your mare, get one that has some possibilities as a brood-mare; a big, roomy mare, with constitution. I think you will find that quality and compactness, and things like that, are usually sought more in the male. Take, for instance, the breeds that have had their origin in a cross of hot blood on cold blood. The hot blood is always on top, on the sire's side. While roominess and constitution, it seems to me, form the primary essentials in brood-mares, I would especially, in selecting these mares, avoid hereditary unsoundness. There is no unsoundness more uniformly hereditary than a curby hock. I do not know anything that would disqualify a brood-mare from my point of view more than a defective hock.

The weak link which measures the strength of the chain of horses of any type, in my observation, is the hock; and I have seen many a good horse, strong in every other respect, absolutely worthless on account of a defective hock. If a horse's legs are so set under him that all parts bear equal weight and perform an equal share of the function of locomotion, no one part is subjected to undue strain and the resulting unsoundness. It is the conformation of the limb which predisposes to unsoundness that is inherited rather than the unsoundness itself.

The Choice of a Stallion.

After you have selected the mares, the next thing would be the choice of a stallion. I do not think I have ever talked along this line but before I had finished I was asked the question, "What do you consider the best breed?"

In the first place, there is no best breed; and in the second place, I am diplomatic enough not to say so if there was. When I say there is no best breed I mean this: Each breed has some characteristic not possessed by any other breed. Search out those characteristics that are back of the different breeds and you will find that every breed, I don't care how insignificant it is, has some characteristics better adapted to certain purposes than others. If you want to say that the breed which has the widest range of adaptability is the breed, I think perhaps I could name it; but when you ask for a statement of the best breed, you have got to tell what you want. I think that is what a man has to do when he starts out to breed his mares. Do not be influenced too strongly by any partisanship. Study your mares, to see what is most deficient. Then study the types of the different draft breeds, and use the one most likely to correct the faults of your mares. Grow what you haven't got in your mares. After you have satisfied yourself as to what breed you want, I would say consider the type and individuality of the horse. The first thing you want is a good horse, no matter of what breed he is. Don't think you can breed to any kind of a horse and trust to variation to give you what you want. The chance is always going the other way. You are much more apt to get what you don't want than what you do want.

Value of Pedigree.

The next thing in order, perhaps, would be pedigree. A pedigree is of value only as a record of the ancestry; hence the advantage of the pure-bred, each of whose immediate ancestors are accounted for, over the grade, whose progenitors are of unknown or nondescript breeding. The only grade horse I would recognize in service, or that I would permit to

(Concluded on Page 19)

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HOGS

THE POPULAR TYPE OF HOG.

The popular demand at the present time is for a class of hogs that are prolific. It does not cost any more to winter sows that farrow ten pigs at a litter than it does those that farrow but four or five. Early maturing hogs are demanded, for it does not pay to keep pigs to more than eight or nine months of age to reach the popular weight, which is from 200 to 250 pounds each. Pigs kept growing right along from time of birth to that age make pork cheaper than they will if kept longer, and it will be of better quality than if the hogs are fed slowly at first and then fattened up for market, as was the custom in times past.

Another point is the fact that people demand bacon and hams that have a large percentage of lean meat. The muscles that make the lean grow only during the time that the pigs are growing. Therefore, it is essential that the pigs be well fed while growing, and at the same time be given an opportunity for exercise to develop muscle.

The waste points, like the long nose and long legs, should be eliminated from the hogs in order to get the most desirable meat possible in the carcass. It seems to be the impression that bacon hogs must of necessity have long, sharp noses in order to get the bacon sides. The impression is an erroneous one. From an experience of more than 30 years in breeding pure-bred Berkshires I know that by selection and following the proper variations a type of hogs with short faces and legs and deep sides can be developed. This same class also carry good hams, which add to the value of the carcass. It is certainly worth while to give more attention to the type of hog that will be most profitable to keep on the farm than was given a generation ago.

Another fact that should not be overlooked is that the wrinkles on the sides are an undesirable feature, as it is very difficult to clean them with a scraping machine, and hand labor must be employed to clean out the crevices. With the type of hogs we have described wrinkles are rarely, if ever found. They are found with the broad, fat back hogs.

It takes a good sow to raise a family of ten without at least one runt, and we are rather inclined to the belief that the average general farmer better stick to the sow that gives him 8 pigs.

Of course, conditions alter cases, and if you have plenty of good, really good, pasture for hogs, and milk, so that they will grow right along, without a set back, it makes a difference.

We have in mind one experienced breeder in particular who will let his sows raise as many as nine spring pigs, but not over eight in the fall, unless they should happen to be an especially early litter.

SKIM MILK FOR PIGS.

An experiment testing the relative value of dairy by-products as food for swine has been completed at the Ontario, Canada, Agricultural Experimental Farm. Five groups of pigs were fed as follows: Group 1, skim milk and meal; group 2, buttermilk and meal; group 3, ordinary whey and meal; group 4, separated whey and meal; group 5, used as a check, was fed water and meal.

The grain ration consisted of barley and frozen wheat, to which wheat middlings were added. Nearly two and one-half pounds of milk and buttermilk were fed with each pound of meal, and about two and three-quarters pounds of whey with each pound of meal. The feeding was continued for a period of 120 days.

Skim milk gave the largest gain per pig, as well as the most economical gain. An average daily gain of 1.36 pounds per pig was made in the group receiving it, and 254 pounds of meal and 626 pounds of skim milk produced 100 pounds of gain.

Buttermilk came so close to skim milk in feeding value that, as far as the experiment goes, it may be regarded as practically equal to skim milk. The group receiving it made an average daily gain per pig of 1.32 pounds, and made 100 pounds gain on 256 pounds of meal and 631 pounds of buttermilk. Ordinary whey fell considerably behind skim milk and buttermilk as a hog feed that showed distinctly superior to separated whey. Separated whey is whey from which the fat has been removed for purposes of making whey butter. A daily average gain per pig of 1.16 pounds was made by the former to 1.07 pounds by the latter, while 269 lbs. of meal and 747 pounds of whey were required per 100 pounds of gain, and 297 pounds of meal and 774 pounds of separated whey were required to produce a like gain. The water and meal group made only .7 pounds daily average gain, and required 430 pounds of meal to produce 100 pounds of gain, live weight.

Each group compared with the check group (that received water) and representing the feeding value of separated whey by 100, the feeding value of ordinary whey is approximately 125, buttermilk 160, and skim milk 163.5. That is, ordinary whey showed a feeding value 25 per cent higher than the separated whey, buttermilk 60 per cent higher, and skim-milk 63½ per cent higher.

Comparing results of this experiment with those of other experiments on record, an important fact concerning the feeding of whey is brought out, namely, that using relatively small amounts of it in proportion to the meal fed with it increases its relative value materially in swine feeding. The amounts fed in the experiment in hand are small in proportion to the amounts of meal that was fed, the same is true of skim milk and buttermilk, but not to the same extent. As ordinarily fed on the farm, whey seldom shows a

value higher than one-half that of skim milk or buttermilk.

ALFALFA FOR SWINE.

No community with high-class swine prominent in its husbandry is poor. No community with large areas of alfalfa can afford to neglect swine husbandry, for its people possess the material for economical pork production equaled by no others. Those who know it best are persuaded that alfalfa will grow, with varying degrees of thrift to be sure, in every one of the United States and in Canada. Hence it is not a misstatement to say, speaking generally, that the American farmer without alfalfa is so through his own fault rather than through any fault of location, latitude, longitude, altitude, precipitation or temperature. These premises being correct, it would seem almost self-evident that he who would rear swine to the best advantage should have alfalfa, and, conversely, the man with alfalfa fields is provided with a part of an excellent equipment for profitable swine-growing. Either interest which is a stranger to the other should take early opportunity for mutual acquaintance.

As a pasture or soiling crop for sows and young pigs, alfalfa proves a wonderfully helpful ration for milk-making in the sow and for growth in the pigs. Experiments have shown that pigs make better growth when the dam is fed considerable alfalfa than those from sows fed the best of commercial rations but with no alfalfa. Of two sets of pigs, one fed clover, rape and soaked corn, and the other with access to alfalfa in lieu of clover and rape, those having alfalfa seemed to grow the more rapidly.

For brood sows it is a most valuable food, either as hay, a soiling crop, or as pasture. The litters of such sows are generally large and vigorous and the dams have a strong flow of nutritious milk. Alfalfa meal in slop may be used with profit where the hay is not to be obtained. It is also claimed that sows fed on alfalfa during pregnancy will not devour their young, its mineral elements seeming to satisfy the appetite of the sow, while contributing to the fetal development of the pigs.

On the farm of former Governor Hoard, all the brood sows have for several years been wintered on alfalfa hay of the season's third cutting, and their drink skim milk from the dairy, without any grain until the last two weeks of gestation. Mr. Hoard says the object is to give the sows a food that will keep them in a non-feverish state and furnish protein sufficient to build the bodies of the forthcoming pigs.

A Kansas farmer reports having pastured 30 pigs on one acre of alfalfa from May 1st to September 1st, when they weighed 100 pounds each and were in fine condition for fattening. Another Kansas farmer reports keeping 100 pigs from about the middle of April to September on five

For Sale

YORKSHIRE BOAR AND TWO SOWS

Eligible for Registration

These are Young, High Grade and Full Blooded. No Better Stock in the East. Sows pigged last season for first time, 13 each.



C. E. SHERIN,

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Yorkshires are the most popular Bacon Hog.

To make room for this season's stock will sell at a bargain. Write quickly if interested. Only 3 left unsold.

THE JERSEY RED.

Quietly but surely the Jersey Red hog is working itself into favor in the East, and few who take hold of it once will change back to anything else. The Red makes a good mother, quiet, gentle, extremely careful of her young, and the meat, under even average conditions, is unusually fine flavored.

We would like to hear from some of our subscribers what they think of the Red, or to know why they prefer some other breed.

BE KIND.

If you do the feeding yourself, and are not naturally a gentle, patient, fair-minded man, perhaps the thought of the money they are making for you will prevent your running the chance of permanently injuring a hog or two by smashing them over the head with the pail just because they obey Nature's instinct to push and squeal for their feed, or to put their foot in the trough. If the hired man does the feeding keep an eye on him.

A year ago I lost a beautiful young sow, a Jersey Red from Arthur J. Collins' stock, through a bick from a young brute who did not have even as fine instincts as the animals it was his duty to feed.

She disappeared suddenly and not for a week was the mystery cleared up, when she was found dead in a neighbor's meadow. I had my suspicions, and it did not take long to get rid of the fellow when I knew the truth.

He was a bright fellow naturally, but one of those poor, young fools who thought it smart to draw his pay on Saturday night and come home drunk on Sunday morning, having spent the night paying for liquor drank up by older and more experienced hands who looked upon him as an "easy mark."

Look Out for the Water.

The only purpose of water for pigs is not simply to quench their thirst, but to make them grow. If they have plenty of water and are on ample pasture, you will notice the difference in the quantity of feed they will need.

Winter Hog Feed.

If you are not yet growing alfalfa be sure to stow away some of your best and heaviest clover where you can get at it readily, for the hogs you winter over. Not only do the hogs relish it, but they thrive upon it, and inexpensively, too.

Be a booster! An occasional boost will do a whole lot in any kind of business—farming not excepted.

He who reforms himself has done more toward reforming the public than a crowd of noisy, impotent patriots.

GREENWOOD STOCK FARMS
Farmers and Breeders I now have a large stock, probably the best I ever owned, thoroughbred Poland-China and Chester White Pigs, 2 to 6 mos. old, sows bred and boars ready for service, all from prize winning stock. Guernsey and Jersey Cattle, Buff and Barred Plymouth R. Chickens. Farms and Residence, Greenwood, Pa. Address C. H. DILDINE, Route No. 1, Rohrsburg, Pa.

BARGAINS IN POLAND - CHINAS, BERKSHIRES and CHESTER WHITES
I now have a large stock of probably the best I ever owned. Cannot tell you all here, but I have Boars and Sows, all breeds, 2 to 6 months old mated not akin; sows bred and boars ready for service. Guernsey Calves and Registered Scotch Collie Puppies. Write for prices and free circular. This stock must go and will be sold. M. E. Turkeys, Barred and White F. Rocks, B. Leghorns and Beagle Dogs. P. F. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

OUR FEATHERED NRIENDS

SUMMER CARE OF POULTRY

Some people are so fortunately situated as to be able to allow themselves to drift into a state of relaxation with the approach of hot weather, but not so with the poultry breeder. Instead of allowing himself to become lazy or neglectful during the warm days of summer, he must be more than ordinarily alert and active. There's a thousand and one things, figuratively speaking, that must receive his daily attention, and a little neglect at this time may change success into failure. If the growing chicks are going to do their best they must have systematic and intelligent care. By this we do not mean that they must only be fed at regular intervals and left to shift for themselves the rest of the time. Their every need must be supplied or they will be more or less seriously handicapped in the race for proper maturity and perfection. The older stock, too, must receive daily care and attention. Wholesome food, fresh water, clean and well-ventilated roosting coops, shade and freedom from lice, are five hot-weather requisites that should not be overlooked. Each is essential if the best results are to be attained. Above all things else, do not compel, or even allow, your fowls to drink impure water. Water becomes stagnant very soon in hot weather and should be changed often. Keep the drinking vessels scrupulously clean and in a shady place. A great deal of sickness in the flock will be avoided if this is attended to. It is a good plan to put a few drops of tincture of iron in the drinking water occasionally.

Separate Cocks and Hens.

As soon as the breeding season is over, separate the males from the females, and keep them separated until eggs are wanted for hatching again. Outside of the breeding season a male bird is not only not necessary, but is a positive nuisance in a flock of hens, worrying and harassing them continually. The young stock should also be separated as soon as the cockerels commence to crow. Both cockerels and pullets will do better than if allowed to run together.

Special Cleanliness Necessary.

During the hot days of summer the poultry-houses and yards need a little extra care. All animal and vegetable matter decomposes very rapidly during the hot weather, and unless the premises are kept scrupulously clean disease is sure to result. The premises should be thoroughly renovated once a week and all decaying matter burned, or buried deep in the ground. Do not allow this decaying matter to accumulate under any circumstances, and above all things do not rake it up in a pile in a corner of the yard and leave it to rot and decay, a breeding-place for disease and vermin.

Shade Vastly Important.

As the weather gets warmer shade of some kind must be provided for both fowls and chicks, so that during

the warm hours of midday they can be protected from the hot sun, exposure to which is debilitating and harmful. If there is no natural shade, such as trees or bushes, it is a very easy matter to provide artificial shade by making a framework and covering with old boards, or old oilcloth or carpet will answer the purpose. This can be set on posts about two feet from the ground and left open on all four sides to permit a free circulation of air. It should be substantially constructed so that it can be moved every few days, for if left in one place very long the ground will become foul and unhealthy. Shade for the poultry is not a luxury, but an absolute necessity. A patch of sun-flowers makes good shade and furnishes feed for the poultry.

Lice Multiply Alarmingly.

With the approach of warm weather the lice will multiply much more rapidly than during the cold months. Don't let them get the start of you. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." It is easier to get rid of a thousand lice than a million. They multiply with alarming rapidity in hot weather. A house that is hatched today will, if allowed to live, be a great-grandparent a week from today, with progeny galore. A few dollars spent for liquid lice-killer, insect powder, whitewash, etc., will prove a profitable investment. When once a flock becomes thoroughly infested with lice and mites it is a difficult task to get rid of them, but it can be done. The quarters must be thoroughly renovated, fumigated and disinfected and the fowls and chicks dusted two or three times a week with some good insect-powder. It is a good plan to close the poultry-house up tight and fumigate with sulphur. After this is done remove roosts, nest-boxes, etc., some distance from the building, sprinkle with kerosene oil and set afire, being careful not to destroy them, only allowing the oil to burn. Then give the poultry-house a thorough cleaning, apply a liberal coat of whitewash, paint the roosts, nests and dropping-boards with the liquid lice-killer, provide new litter and nesting material, and if the job is well done what few lice are left will be very uncomfortable and will leave the premises if they have life enough to get away.

Cleanliness is an important factor in successful poultry culture at all seasons of the year, but is especially important during the hot days of summer. It is not only necessary that the drinking vessels, feed-troughs, etc., be kept scrupulously clean, but the quarters occupied by both old and young stock must be kept free from filth and in a sanitary condition. The droppings should be gathered daily, the coops and houses thoroughly cleansed and ventilated and kept sweet and clean. This means work, but it must be done. All chicks or fowls that die should be buried deep in the ground, or, better still, burned. It is almost impos-

sible to bury the carcass of a fowl so deep that dogs will not dig it up. The drum of an old heating stove makes an excellent furnace in which to burn the carcass of dead fowls. Or, if this cannot be secured, take an armful of straw, lay the carcass on it, saturate the whole with kerosene and set fire to it. Add more straw if necessary, but see that the carcass is completely consumed.

All old litter, nesting material, etc., should also be burned as soon as removed from the poultry-house or coops. Never allow it to accumulate. Ninety per cent of the "mysterious" diseases that attack the flocks during the summer can be traced directly to the presence of filth in or around the poultry-houses or yards.

Not Too Much Corn.

During the hot summer months very little corn or other highly carbonaceous foods should be fed. Neither the old stock nor the growing stock demand it. Not over one-fourth of the daily ration should be made up of corn in any form. The growing chicks need food that is rich in nitrogen for forming muscle and bone, with just enough carbonaceous food to keep them in good condition. Peas are an excellent ration for growing stock. Ground oats, bran and clover meal are also good. When confined in small runs, both the older fowls and chicks should be given their liberty an hour or two each evening just before going to roost. They will pick up insects, worms and green food, and will also get exercise, all of which are beneficial.

Grow New Green Stuff.

Vegetation of some kind should be kept growing in the poultry-yards throughout the summer. This is of course impossible where the yards are small. It isn't a bad plan to have two yards for each flock and change them from one yard to the other occasionally, in the meantime growing green stuff in the unoccupied yards. If it is impossible to keep green stuff growing in the yards, it must be supplied in some other way. The birds must have it. A bed of lettuce can be sown and fed to the birds, or the lawn clippings will answer the purpose if cut fine. Do not feed long grass, however, as it is liable to cause the fowls to become crop-bound.

"Muggy" days are the worst for the old fowls, and the young chicks as well. On these days they should be kept as quiet as possible and not compelled to "hustle" for their food. Too much exercise on these days may prove fatal.

Ventilation.

See that the roosting-quarters are well ventilated, not only during the day, but at night. Better let the fowls roost in trees than keep them in a stuffy, ill-ventilated poultry house during the summer months. A summer poultry-house, open on three sides, can be put up for a few dollars, and will prove a good investment. The three open sides should

be covered with inch-mesh wire netting, to protect the birds from dogs, cats and other night prowlers.

Prepare for Moulting.

The middle of July or first of August is none too early to begin making preparations for the moulting season, especially in the warmer climates. The process of moulting and the growing of new feathers is a severe drain upon the vitality of the fowls, and the better their condition when entering upon this period the sooner they will get through the process and begin laying again. Occasionally a hen will lay right through the molt, but this is not desirable, as her vigor is greatly impaired and the chances are that she will not lay at all during the winter months. It is the early molting hen that fills the winter egg-basket. The hen that molts in August will begin laying again in November, and will—conditions being favorable—lay all winter. If a hen does not get through the molt before real cold weather sets in, the chances are ten to one that she will not begin laying until spring. From the fancier's standpoint, however, where eggs for hatching are made a specialty, it is not always desirable to have the hens lay heavily through the winter, and in this case the late-moulting hen is perhaps the most desirable. If nature is backward, the hens can be forced to begin to moult, and the moulting period is shortened, by adopting the Van Dreser method, which is to semi-starve the fowls, putting them on light rations for a week or ten days, and then feed heavily on nutritious food. This should be done the latter part of July or the first of August. The fowls need special care during the moulting period.

They should be fed a daily mash composed of equal parts of corn-meal, ground oats, bran and clover meal or cut clover, plenty of clean, fresh water, grit, sound grain and animal food of some kind, ground green bone being preferable. Charcoal, broken up in convenient size for them to swallow, is also good for them and will help to keep them in a healthy condition. If charcoal cannot be secured, char some corn on the ear and feed to them. A few drops of tincture of iron in the drinking water will also prove beneficial. See that they are supplied with green food of some kind, and keep them free from lice.

Select Your Breeders.

The flock should be carefully culled late in the summer or early in the fall and all useless old hens, surplus cocks and cockerels not wanted for breeding another year, runts and unpromising youngsters sent to the market, after being thoroughly fattened and finished. The sooner these birds are disposed of the better it will be for the balance of the flock.

The poultryman who gives his fowls the care and attention they deserve during the summer months will not have much time to lay around in the shade. His success depends to a great degree upon "The Summer Care of the Flock."

Don't Waste Time on Imperfectly Hatched Chicks.

It is a mistake to attempt to raise

THESE SICKLY-LOOKING CHICKS NOT FED OUR WAY

They wouldn't be wilted, forlorn and droopy as are these poor little fellows. What's the matter? Likely some one has been feeding a lot of table scraps, or sour bread, or some other indigestible mixture that is fermenting in their stomachs. Tomorrow the owner will find eight or ten dead, and wonder: "What killed my chicks?" Chicks are babies and must have baby food. That's why Puritan Chick Food is so successful in rearing chicks, keeping them well and holding down the death-rate. It just "fits" the interior mechanism of the digestive organs of a chick.

Puritan Chick Food

(The Safe Kind)

has a delightful taste and odor to a little chick, because it is compounded of those very pure, wholesome and sweet elements that naturally attract it. Your little "puff-balls" will make things fly around; they are always happy and busy when fed on it. Some of the largest poultry plants in the world use Puritan Chick Food. It pays them. It will pay you, no matter how small your flock. It is foresight, wisdom, economy and profit for you always to keep it on hand. It's true life insurance for your chicks, all other things being equal. We guarantee it so, and refund money if you're not satisfied. No fussing about it, either—your word is final. Puritan Chick Food is put up in 5-lb. boxes for 25c; 25-lb. bags \$1.00; 50-lb. bags \$1.75; 100-lb. bags \$3.25. Ask your dealer for it. If he hasn't it we'll supply you. Booklet free. Write now for it.

Puritan-American Poultry Food Mfg. Co.,
Bound Brook, New Jersey



imperfectly hatched chicks. They seldom are worth their keep, and are a fruitful source of disease in the remainder of the flock. No mistake will be made in despatching these weaklings at the start—no chicken yard should be encumbered with them.

EGGS HAVE NO. HATCHED WELL THIS SEASON.

Reports of hatching from all over the country indicate that an unusually large percentage of chicks this season have died in the shell. The results seem to be about the same, whether the eggs were incubated under the hen or in an incubator.

All kinds of reasons are given as the cause of this fact. Eggs kept too long before being set, exposed too long to a chilling atmosphere, or in too warm a temperature, not regularly turned or carefully handled after being laid, are some of the causes assigned for the failure of the chicks to hatch.

In many cases these reasons may be the correct ones, but back of them all is the one great primal reason—the condition of the breeding stock.

On the average farm very little attention is given to the females of the flock, and a farmer seems to believe that if he has a sufficient number of good males he is sure of a good percentage hatch, and strong healthy chicks. This is wrong. A sickly cow or run-down mare will not produce vigorous offspring no matter how strong the progenitor may be. Neither will an ill-matured hen produce a healthy chick, even if the male has whole generations of good breeding behind him. Close attention must be given to the hen as well as to the cock, to produce good, lively chicks, and this must be kept up generation after generation. If to sturdy breeding stock is added

plenty of pure, fresh ventilation in the hatching room, there will not be much difficulty about chicks dying in the shell.

Of course, ordinary care must be given to the eggs after being laid.

A FEW TIMELY NOTES.

One of the most formidable enemies of chickens is unquestionably the chicken mite. Observations have demonstrated that fowls infested with mites are exceedingly unprofitable. The cost of keeping them is increased, and the income from them is very much reduced; indeed, when very badly infested, they are totally incapacitated for performing work. The hen will cease laying.

The food left over on the ground after feeding your poultry ferments and decomposes in a very short time on a warm day, and therefore it becomes one of the main sources of gapes in chickens and cholera in fowls. Filth in the summer season should never be allowed. It is well to do away with troughs entirely, feeding only whole grains and scattering the food as much as possible.

Nearly all the fowls in this country are kept in small numbers on farms, where they pick up their own living and receive practically no care. This is why the eggs are produced at so small cost. It is likely that within the next twenty-five years the poultry industry of the United States will develop enormously, and that before long we shall ship immense quantities of chickens and eggs to other parts of the world.

Always turn the chicks away from the feed trough a little hungry, and don't allow feed to lie around to become sour.

A chick that is continually chilled seldom amounts to much, because vitality is used up to resist and overcome abuse.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

IN THE CLOVER.

O smiling ranks of clover,
Shining in summer sheen,
What nod you over so gaily—
In the cool, dark halls of green?

The stately elm, your neighbor,
Bends down a listening ear;
And butterflies, white and golden,
Come fluttering softly near.

The lark, poised high above you,
Drops down on silent wing;
And the blue sky softly whispers—
"Let my clouds the message bring."

What is the story you're telling,
O clover, so pink and sweet,
While the hillside is hushed to a silence
That offers my soul retreat?

In the silence my soul finds answer—
The clover, the bird and the tree
Are smiles of the great All-Father,
Who cares for His fields and for thee.

His world is a world of beauty,
Of sunshine, of peace and love—
So live that your small corner
Smiles back at the smile above.
—Katherine Gerhardt.

WHAT TO PLANT IN JUNE.

Cabbage.

Early this month sow more seed of late varieties, for fall and winter crop. Always include a little red cabbage for pickles, and Savoy cabbage if you want to know how delicious corned beef and cabbage really can be. Sow seed early enough so that plants can be set out during first week of July.

Beans.

Keep on planting every two weeks for a succession. Pole varieties may be put in as late as June.

Beets.

Sow more of the Globe varieties this month, and if you use the long kind for winter get them in this month. Be sure the soil is deep and well worked. Sandy loam is best.

Carrots.

You might make one more sowing of quick developing sorts early this month for fall table use.

Celery.

We are still old-fashioned enough to prefer celery in a trench. Clean out a trench about a foot to fifteen inches, throwing the soil so that you can get at the good stuff first. Then in the bottom level off nicely at least four inches of well rotted stable manure and cover with a couple or three inches of the top soil. Let it settle for a few days, and then set out three rows of celery plants, six inches apart each way, on an angle so that it will be easy to earth up later on. Before you set out the plants twist off the heavy leafy tops. Get them all in the last week of June for winter celery.

Sweet Corn—Pop Corn.

The end of this month is about as late as you can depend upon for last planting of sweet corn, but of course local conditions must be your guide. The market never seems to have enough good sweet corn.

Don't neglect a row or two of pop corn. Think how good it is for the long winter evenings, and it's a profitable crop, too.

Cucumbers.

Sow a few hills late this month for table use. Do not plant for pickles yet.

Lettuce.

You ought to make one more sowing this month, but no one cares a great deal for lettuce through the summer when peas, beans, corn, etc., are in their prime.

Peas.

Sow every two weeks through June, except in the hotter part of the Eastern states, as they do not amount to a great deal through the hottest weather.

Peppers.

Set out the little fellows for pickles this month.

Radish.

Doesn't pay to sow later than first of June until fall. Too many other vegetables.

Tomatoes.

Be sure to take care of your tomatoes. If you are growing simply 25 to 50 plants for your own use by all means train them to good, stout stakes. Have only one main stem and use binder twine for tying loosely to the stake. Snip off all suckers.

Following our instructions will keep you supplied with fresh vegetables all through the season, and provide an ample supply for winter.

PLANT LICE OR APHIDS ON APPLE TREES, ROSE BUSHES, ETC.

In answer to a correspondent, writing from Pittsburg a few days ago, as to what treatment to use to destroy the Woolly Aphis on apple trees, State Zoologist Surface gave the following information, which is published for the benefit of everybody interested:

"The Woolly Aphis on apple trees generally works in spots where the bark has been injured and can at such places be easily killed by painting with a very strong soap solution, using a paint brush, and pushing the soap solution well into the cracks of the infested parts. If not treated it keeps the wound sore and often results in knots, galls or other kinds of deformation. Where the pest has spread to other parts of the tree, such as to the leaves, it can be killed by spraying with whale oil soap, one pound in six gallons of water; or common laundry or other soaps, one pound in three or four gallons of water; or, perhaps best of all, with an eight per cent kerosene emulsion. This emulsion I recommend for all sucking insects, such as plant lice, rose-leaf hoppers, young scale in-

sects, etc. It is made by shaving one-half pound of hard soap of any kind into a gallon of boiling water and stirring it until it is dissolved. Into this pour two gallons of kerosene (after removing it from the fire) and beat it or whip it like beating eggs, or, better, churn it around through the spray pump, about five minutes, when it will assume a thick creamy mass, and will be a permanent stock emulsion from which you can take a supply to mix in water when needed. For this take one part of the stock emulsion to ten parts of water, and this will make about eight per cent actual kerosene in the dilute emulsion. By this treatment the kerosene loses some of its original qualities, and does not float on the water, but becomes dissolved or absorbed in it, and does not do the injury to vegetation that it would if the pure kerosene were used on foliage. At the same time it is also strong enough to kill such pests.

The Woolly Aphis also works on the roots, causing serious deformities or knots, and remains at such injured places. Whenever they are discovered they can likewise be treated by painting with strong soap solution or by uncovering the roots and coating them well with finely powdered tobacco dust, and then replacing the earth. The fertilizing value of tobacco dust, will alone be sufficient to justify this work.

BITTER ROT OF APPLES.

Prof. H. A. Surface, State Zoologist of Pa., calls attention to a very prevalent disease of apples, known as bitter rot, giving its symptoms and telling what to do at present to prevent loss from it, a number of letters having been received by the Division of Zoology of the Department of Agriculture, requesting information on the subject.

Symptoms.—At first there are minute brown specks, varying from one to a countless number, but commonly from one to not more than a half dozen.

These spots enlarge later so as to make each a conspicuous dark-colored, circular spot, which, while preserving its circular form and maintaining a sharply defined border, gradually extends to become perhaps an inch or more in diameter.

The affected area does not become soft, but is soon depressed or somewhat shrunken, while the skin assumes a leathery appearance.

The outer portion of the spot remains smooth and polished, while the central area loses its lustre and becomes roughened by the formation of a multitude of minute pustules arranged in irregular concentric circles.

When the atmosphere is not too dry each of these little pustules open, and there exudes, in microscopic masses, or columns, a waxy substance, which is at first pale pink in color, then pale, dull red, or at length grayish when long exposed to the sun.

The spot ultimately becomes shriveled in appearance, tough in texture, and very dark, apparently black, in color.

The diseased apple usually becomes dark brown throughout and quite bitter, and shrivels into a dry, hard, and much-wrinkled mass called a "mummy." This may remain firmly attached to a twig for a year or more, but usually falls to the ground before the drying process has been completed. The little, dry, shriveled apples often seen clinging to the trees during the winter are evidences of this disease. They should be gathered and burned at any time.

Prevention.—To be on the safe side give trees a thorough application of Bordeaux mixture.

To discover bitter rot, examine the trees in the orchard systematically, following the rows and making the sharpest possible search for the rot spots on the apple.

As a rule, the first infection will be found on the upper surface of the apple; therefore, it is best to make the examination from an elevated position.

A good and quick method is to drive between the rows with a spraying outfit, having two men on the operating platform, a man looking at each side.

After the infected trees have been located, trace all of the diseased apples until the cankered limb, which is the source of infection, has been found. The infected limbs should be removed and burned. Do this cautiously, so as not to spread infection. Wash the saw or pruning shears with such a disinfectant as turpentine or with a five per cent solution of formalin in water.

Spray with Bordeaux Mixture, three pounds bluestone, four pounds lime and 50 gallons water, as soon as the blossoms fall and repeat this three or four times at intervals of two weeks each. This is a little late for results this season, but paste it in your scrap book for next year.

THE OYSTER SHELL SCALE.

In life history the Oyster Shell Scale, like the scurfy, differs from the San Jose in that the young are hatched from eggs, while those of the latter are free at birth. The shape is that of an oyster shell, about 1-16 inch in length and brown in color. Upon overturning the scale, beneath can be seen the mass of pearly white eggs. This is during the winter months. These eggs are laid during September or October, the female dying as soon as this is accomplished. During the time that the trees have no leaves, the boiled lime-sulphur wash (17 pounds of sulphur and 22 pounds of lime to 50 gallons of water, boiled one hour) thoroughly applied, will destroy many of the eggs, without any injury to the trees. For those not destroyed by this treat-

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ment, the best time to spray is just after the eggs hatch. This is generally from the middle of May until early June in this State, varying with latitude. The time of hatching should be carefully watched, beginning about May 10th. When the recently hatched young begin to crawl they can be readily noticed, having a lemon color, and being about the size of the common red mite or chicken louse. They should be sprayed just as soon thereafter, as possible, with kerosene emulsion, not over ten per cent kerosene; or a weak solution of soap, about one pound of either Whale oil soap or ordinary washing soap dissolved in four or five gallons of water. The best time for a single treatment is about the first of June. If this spraying be delayed until the latter part of June or July the young larvae will have fixed and secreted their scale covering, when it is very hard to injure them, and spraying will have little effect.

If two applications can be made, the first should be as soon as any of the young scale insects are observed crawling, and the second about ten days later, to destroy those later hatched.

The Oyster-shell Scale, like the Scurfy and Lecanium, is not nearly so dangerous as the San Jose. It does not spread so quickly, multiply so rapidly, nor is it nearly so injurious to the plants on which it is found. As a rule it is most often found on Lilac, Carolina or Lombardy Poplar, Soft Maple, Willows, Ash and Apple trees. It quite often becomes injurious on young poplars, and may cause death unless the above means, or some others, as scraping etc., are taken to rid the trees of this pest. Like the San Jose and other scale insects, it can be killed wherever reached by painting the infected bark, at any time of year, with a paint brush dipped into a soap solution of any kind made as thick as house paint.—Prof. H. A. Surface.

CHERRIES ROTTING ON THE TREES.

A number of inquiries were received lately by the Division of Zoology of the Penn. Department of Agriculture for a formula for a spraying mixture to be used on peach, plum and cherry trees to keep the fruit from rotting. The answer of Prof. H. A. Surface, the State Zoologist, is as follows:

"The ripe rot or brown rot is due to a fungous disease, which attacks the ripening fruit of peach, plum and cherry trees, and is to be prevented

by spraying before or about the time the fruit is half grown with the self-boiled lime-sulphur wash. Into a barrel put eight pounds of fresh lime or quick lime and eight pounds of sulphur, and into this pour four or five gallons of hot water, and cover it with a cloth to keep in the heat. Stir occasionally with a hoe or something to keep it from burning to the bottom and to keep it from settling too much. Let it remain an hour. Then dilute it to fifty gallons, and spray it over the trees. Cold water should be used for diluting. Repeat this after a hard rain, or if it does not rain repeat in a week or two, and continue until just before the fruit commences to ripen, when there is no need to continue the spraying, because to spray it on ripening fruit means to discolor the fruit and thus render it unmarketable, although it will not be poisonous, and will not be unfit for use, even though it should be stained by the spray liquid.

This self-boiled lime-sulphur wash is not recommended for scale insects, and it is not to be replaced by the concentrated lime-sulphur solutions now on the market, nor by the home-boiled wash which we recommend as the best and cheapest material for treating scale insects. It is a different preparation made by a different formula and method, and these materials should not be confused.

By rubbing nickel and silver ornaments with a woolen cloth saturated with spirits of ammonia they may be kept bright with but little trouble.

ALONG THE WAY.

We are but fellow mortals
Who tread this lowly way.
We all have ills in common,
And bodies made of clay.

Each one has some sore trouble,
Some burden he must bear,
And oft some back is breaking
With a heavy load of care.

So let us strive to help each other
As we journey on life's road,
For a burden borne together
Gives to each but half its load.

—Mac Mac.

LADIES WANTED—TO PURCHASE their groceries, soaps, etc., by our Factory-to-Family plan. We give you full value for your money and in addition the same value in premiums. We are also making a SPECIAL OFFER of FIVE EXTRA CERTIFICATES to secretaries of Clubs-of-Ten. Write for free catalogue. Papworth Premium Co., 512 St. Marks Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

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FEED your hens cut green bone and get more eggs. With a Crown Bone Cutter you can cut up all scrap bones easily and quickly, and without any trouble, and have cut bone fresh every day for your poultry. Send at once for free catalogue.

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HOME BEAUTIFUL

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TIME IS MONEY.

We need a year to grow a pig,
'Tis two before a steer is big,
The hens lay every day.

Alfalfa takes three years to spread,
A horse as colt four years we feed,
The hens lay every day.

A field of grain just once we reap,
A yearling fleece take off our sheep,
The hens lay every day.

A few weeks yield the honey store,
Then, blossom, fruit and all are o'er,
The hens lay every day.

For other things, too long we wait,
Our life is short, and pay day late,
The hens lay every day.

GOOD BREAD.

Such a vast difference as there may be in the product from the same barrel of flour.

One baking may be light, white and sweet, fit indeed to set before a king, while another baking may be sour, soggy and black, from which even a well-mannered pig might well turn in disgust. Much of the latter kind of bread is due to mistakes, a few of which I will name:

1. Using stale yeast.
2. Using water that is too warm.
3. Keeping in too warm a place while rising.
4. Allowing to become too light before mixing or kneading down.
5. Using too much flour.
6. Not having the oven ready when the bread is ready to bake.

Now let me tell you how to make a half dozen loaves of the most delicious bread.

Soak one-half cake of dry yeast in one-half teacup of water over night. In the morning put two or three medium sized potatoes in water. While these are cooking put a half a teacup flour half as much sugar and one-fourth as much salt into a half-gallon jar, or two-quart pitcher; mix dry and pour on boiling water to cook thoroughly, when the potatoes are tender mash through a colander, or fruit press, and add the water in which they were cooked. Fill the jar to within one-half inch of the top with cold water, when you can easily bear your hand in it add the soaked yeast cake, cover with a plate and put where it will be cool in Summer and in Winter will not freeze.

Next morning this will be light, that is, all the potato will be at the top. Now put flour enough in your pan for six loaves—the amount may vary as some flour takes more water than other kinds—make a hollow in the center and pour in all the yeast; stir in flour to the consistency of cake batter, put flour over the top of the sponge and set in a moderately warm place. When this is light mix in the remainder of the flour slowly and knead until the dough will not stick to the pan. Grease the top with nice butter and set to rise once more.

When doubled in size knead down,

not punch nor poke, but knead, grease again and let stand till double again in size, then make into loaves, without using any more flour.

Never add flour after the bread is mixed, it makes the crust tough. When the loaf is nearly double in size put into oven that will brown it in fifteen minutes, and bake for one hour with a steady fire, then let the fire go down, but leave the bread in the oven another half hour, then take out and turn out of the pans but do not wrap up.

If the oven is too hot, set a cup or pan of boiling water in it. If too cold your bread will probably be spoiled anyway, for in hurrying the fire you will burn it at the bottom.

ON THE SUBJECT OF ORDER.

Every good housekeeper has a mania for order. That's as it should be, but don't overdo it. A woman in her endless strife for order can turn a cosy, comfortable cottage into a stiff, ugly abode.

Two sisters visited one of those orderly persons once and it would surprise you to know how far her hobby was carried.

They were taken into the parlor, and oh, how hot and suffocating it was. Every window was shut and blinds closely drawn. The chairs were all in a row, and placed as firmly against the wall as if glued there.

The central table held a fancy vase or two and huge lamp minus the oil. The pictures on one side of the room were balanced on the other by ones of precisely the same size and pattern. The piano was closed and the stool was cuddled up between one end and the wall. The couch, a handsome leather affair, every inch of which was covered with a spread, was placed across a dark corner. There was a violin strapped in its case and under the couch, like a hand-cuffed prisoner in his cell. No cushions, no books or papers, fresh air or sunshine to enliven that deadly display of order.

Coming home the sisters grew quite hilarious in discussing the subject: "She is a dear, good woman," said the dark-eyed one. "But oh, how I would have enjoyed hoisting those blinds up and dragging that couch in by a window and covering it with pillows."

"And I'd tumble and mix those chairs all into the middle of the room."

"Well," said the blue-eyed one, "the first thing I should buy would be an arm-load of late magazines and stand in the door and toss them in seventeen directions. Then I'd open the piano and bring the stool around in front of it. I would place books on the stand instead of vases, and would fill and light that lamp at least long enough to smoke the chimney nicely. Then I'd toss a great, red cushion on the floor and lean the violin against it."

They had now brought comfort and the right kind of order out of the

chaos of things to a satisfactory focus in all things but the couch cover, and it was decided that that should be made into an infinite series of dust caps.

THREE PINEAPPLE RECIPES.

Pineapple Tapioca Mounds.—Soak half a cupful of pearl tapioca over night in water to cover. In the morning add a pinch of salt and two cupfuls of water, and let simmer until the tapioca is perfectly clear. Peel, eye and chop fine a small, sugar loaf pineapple, and cook it until tender with one small cupful of granulated sugar. When partly cold stir it into the tapioca and pour into individual mounds. Set aside to get firm. Whisk one pint of cream to a very stiff froth, add two tablespoons of sugar, the well beaten yolk of one egg, and a teaspoonful of lemon extract. Turn the tapioca out on small plates, and serve surrounded with a circle of whipped cream.

Pineapple Cake.—Beat three eggs without separating until very light. Add one and one-half cupfuls of sugar and the juice of half a lemon, and beat again until light and foamy. Then beat in a scant cupful of cold water, and two cupfuls of flour which have been sifted twice with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Beat until the batter is very smooth, then spread it in two layer cake tins, and bake it for at least twenty-five minutes in a rather slow oven. For the filling chop a very ripe sugar-loaf pineapple fine, add sugar to make quite sweet, and cook to a marmalade. When cool put it between the layers, and ice the cake with a soft boiled icing flavored with lemon.

Jellied Pineapple. Soak one ounce of gelatine in one cupful of cold water for half an hour then dissolve it over hot water. Pare a small ripe pineapple, and cut it in small thin slices. Simmer it for fifteen minutes with one cupful of sugar, then strain off the liquor very gently, and add it to the gelatine with one pint of boiling water, the juice of two lemons, and the thinly peeled rind of one. Strain, and if necessary clear with the whites and shells of two eggs. Wet a quart

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mould in cold water, pour in it a little of the jelly, and lay on it a few small slices of the pineapple. Allow pineapple until the mould is full. Stand in a cool place for several hours before turning it out. Turn out on a flaring glass dish, and surround with a circle of plain whipped cream, then with one outside of this a little strawberry juice to the whip-made a delicate pink by adding ped cream. This makes a very handsome and delicious dessert, but is delicious even without the whipped cream.

CANNING AND PRESERVING.

There are several methods for preserving fruit for winter use, but in the average household canning and preserving hold sway to the exclusion of other methods, if we except indeed the making of a small amount of jelly.

The housekeeper who has the good of her household truly at heart will prefer to can the greater part of her winter's supply of fruit, as by this method the natural flavors of the fruit are best preserved, and it is altogether more wholesome than rich preserves made as in our grandmother's days.

Not that these rich, old-fashioned preserves are not exceedingly palatable, they are indeed most delicious, but if eaten in generous quantities as fruit should be eaten, the excess of sugar used in their preparation renders them extremely unwholesome, and even a perfectly normal stomach will become deranged if the appetite for such sweets is liberally indulged.

Canned fruits on the contrary, may be eaten as freely as desired without any fear of unpleasant results, and when fresh fruits are not obtainable, should prove a part of each menu of the day. The health of the average family would be vastly improved by a more liberal consumption of sound, ripe fruit, either fresh or canned.

A knowledge both of canning and preserving should be a portion of every housekeeper's mental "stock in trade," for while canning is the essential method, a small amount of rich preserved fruit is also very desirable for special occasions.

Perfect jars must be used, and the air rigidly excluded. Select fine, sound, ripe fruit, and have it carefully prepared. Pears, apples, and quinces should be pared thinly and evenly with a silver knife, halved or quartered, and thrown at once into cold water to prevent discoloration. Prepare only as much as may be used in one cooking, and let this be done immediately before it is to be cooked. Small pears are frequently canned without paring. Strawberries should be carefully washed, drained, and hulled. Pick raspberries, blueberries and blackberries over carefully; wash and stem red currants, "top and tail" black currants and gooseberries and prick plums with a fine darning needle to prevent the skins from bursting. Pineapples should be pared with a silver knife and cut into thin slices, and these again cut into several pieces, or they may be chopped or torn from the core with a silver fork. Peaches may be thinly pared with a silver knife, or they may be dropped

into boiling water and allowed to stand for two minutes, when their skins will slip off very easily. The latter method is not only more economical, but the fruit will be much handsomer and richer both in flavor and color. Drop the peaches immediately after pearing or skinning into cold water. Cut them into halves, or if small leave whole. A few stones left in halves will improve the flavor.

The task of removing the stems and buds from gooseberries and black currants is one many housewives greatly dread. It is certainly a tedious one and seems an outlay of time and trouble rather poorly rewarded. Gooseberries and currants are not particularly nice when canned, and two or three quarts of the latter in preserves will prove an ample supply for the average family. In jelly, both black and red currants are delicious, and for this purpose it is unnecessary even to stem them. Merely wash them, and look over carefully for imperfect fruit, leaves, or insects. Black currant jelly is very grateful in sore throat and slight feverish ailments, and is a pleasing accompaniment with venison and wild ducks. Red currant jelly is also a delicious accompaniment to meats and game. Gooseberries make a most palatable preserve, and jelly, and are well worth the trouble of preparing for this purpose.

Cherries may be stoned with a silver knife if a cherry stoner is not at hand. Save every drop of juice as it drips from them.

It is a mistake to buy small or imperfect fruit from motives of economy. The extra time and labor involved in its preparation will frequently prove formidable, the quality will be inferior, and the quantity obtained will usually be much less than if large perfect fruit had been chosen. Opinions differ as to the amount of sugar required for canning fruit, but if care is taken to use only perfect jars and seal properly, it is better to have too little than too much. Raspberries, field blackberries, blueberries, peaches, Bartlett pears and cherries require about six ounces of sugar to each quart of fruit; strawberries, Lawton blackberries, sour pears, crab apples, plums and pineapples, require about eight ounces, and quinces ten ounces. Small juicy fruits require about one cupful of water to each quart of fruit, and large fruits about two cupfuls of water to each quart. Make a syrup with the sugar and water, then put in the fruit. Cherries and blueberries should boil for eight minutes, raspberries, blackberries and halved peaches, for ten minutes, strawberries and plums, twelve minutes, Bartlett pears, halved twenty minutes, sliced pineapples fifteen minutes, crabapples and small pears for half an hour. Seal boiling hot.

Preserves require more sugar and longer cooking than canned fruit. Very delicious preserves can be made, however, with a much smaller proportion of sugar than the old time rule of "pound to pound." Three-fourths of a pound of sugar to each pound of peaches, pineapples, plums, quinces, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries and currants will prove ample. Cherries, blueberries, crab apples and pears, only require one half pound of sugar to

each pound of fruit. In preserving cherries and blueberries allow one-half pint of water to three pounds of sugar, stir until the sugar is dissolved, let boil, then put in the fruit, and let simmer for five minutes. Place strawberries, currants, raspberries and blackberries in layers with the required amount of sugar, and let stand over night. In the morning drain off the juice, put it in a preserving kettle, and let boil for ten minutes. Then add the fruit, let it simmer two minutes, skim if necessary, and put into jars.

To preserve pineapple, sliced or chopped, let it stand in layers with the sugar over night; in the morning turn into the preserving kettle, let it boil rapidly ten or fifteen minutes, or until it looks clear, and seal. For pears, allow one quart of water to three pounds of sugar. For peaches and plums, one cupful of water to each pound of sugar. Cook tender, pears, plums and peaches in the boiling syrup until they can be easily pierced with a fork.

To preserve quinces, cover the skins and cores with the required amount of water and boil fifteen minutes, then strain and cook the quinces, a few at a time, in this water, until tender. Lay them on a platter. When all are cooked, add the sugar, allowing one pound to each pint of juice. Put the fruit in the syrup and keep it simmering gently on the back of the range for two or three hours. The quinces should be a rich reddish color.

Hard pears should be cooked in the same way.

THE SPLIT HICKORY BUGGY BOOK.

Get your name in to the Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co. for their Split Hickory Buggy Book. It shows 125 styles of buggies, surreys, phaetons, etc., and many styles of harness. It's the most complete buggy book ever issued by anybody and shows just how you can save 30 to 50 per cent on a buggy. It tells you how you can try any Split Hickory Vehicle Free for 30 days on all roads in your neighborhood. It quotes remarkably low prices on all buggies sold direct to you from their factory and it tells you why these prices are so low. Big purchases of finest grade raw materials at panic time when the raw-material men needed money most. That is why the low prices are lower this year than ever before. Send in a postal card with your name and address on it. You'll be mighty glad you spent a penny to get this big book. It's worth big money to you because it shows you how to save big money. And it gives information to buggy buyers that makes it a valuable guide to buggy buying. Get this book before you buy a buggy of any kind. Just address a postal to Mr. H. C. Phelps, Pres., Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co., Station 8, Columbus, Ohio.

Eat not to fulness; drink not to elevation.

LADIES—I WILL furnish your house free, no matter whether it is a mansion or a cottage, mind you, positively free. I want to furnish a million houses free. I have a Special Offer to make to Club Managers. Will you be one? C. Henry Papworth, Mgr. Papworth Co., 512 St. Marks Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

THE RUSH OF HAYING WILL SOON BE UPON US.

It was chilly to work on the barn roof last winter, and maybe that's sufficient excuse, but don't let it run until the new crop of hay is mowed away.

If you haven't the shingles ready, nor time to go for them, patch things up temporarily with roofing paper that you can buy at any hardware store.

Don't be so proud of your job that you let it go at that for another year. You have too much at stake.

At least a week before you begin drawing in new hay clean out the mows and give them a chance to freshen up.

Take a careful look at the fork. Give it a good rugging up and oiling. Run the ropes through to see that they are sound, and that the blocks are in shape.

It's not a bad idea, either, to see that the barn doors open without having to kill yourself lifting them over piles of manure and rubbish.

Of course the rack is in condition, mended and painted.

You have examined the mower carefully, cleaning and thoroughly oiling every part so that there will not be a moments delay when you are ready to go into the field.

There is no need for us to remind farmers that haying is a rush time, and that being prepared in advance means that barring accidents or weather conditions over which man has no control, everything will move along rapidly and smoothly, and that the crop will be housed in first-class condition, and economically.

AN ALL AROUND FARM TOOL.

Clark's Double Action Cutaway Harrow and Cultivator combines adaptability to various work with efficiency that is second to none. As a harrow it combines lightness with good work. It is drawn by a team of light horses, cuts a track 4½ feet wide, and can be used with or without its extension head.

A few simple changes convert it into a perfect Disc Cultivator, the double action of which stirs the dirt in two directions, leaving the ground level.

When desiring to throw soil up toward the crop, all that is necessary is to adjust the gangs to the desired angle, a very simple operation. It can also be easily shifted to throw the dirt away from the row.

In changing the cultivator to the different position for cultivating, the only thing that is altered is the links that are attached to the lower end of the levers, and these shifts are made by taking out the cotter pin and placing the lug on the end of the lever in either of the three holes in this lever link attached to forward gang.

As a matter of fact, more different

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kinds of work can be done with this double Action Cultivator than with any other made. It is the only disk cultivator on the market embodying the double action principle. It will do the work of several disk machines that would cost the farmer several times as much, and do it more thoroughly because it has four gangs instead of only two. The draft is suitable for two light horses, and is direct for the center at all times. This machine is always sent with Extension Head and Jointed Pole, and with two large discs for listing, when so ordered.

Full particulars can be had by writing to the Cutaway Harrow Co., of Higganum, Conn., mentioning this paper.

ECHOES OF THE 1907-8 PANIC.

A report just submitted to the New York State Board of Charities shows that the increased cost to the State for the support of needy people since the beginning of the financial depression last fall has been \$3,000,000. In New York city during the last year the number of persons committed to public charitable institutions whose applications for relief were investigated, was double that of the preceding year. The State Board removed 903 aliens to their homes in other States and countries, and in addition 2,420 persons committed to New York city public charity institutions were examined but not removed for various causes.

If it were possible to get statistics of those who suffered in silence, those who saw their savings of years slowly but surely dwindle away, and with them their hopes of a comfortable nest egg for declining years, the cost of the panic would add a good many millions more.

What nonsense to blame Mr. Roosevelt, or any one class of people for the panic. We all had our share. Years of good times made us careless, extravagant, reckless. Surely nothing could happen to such a great, and wealthy and prosperous country as ours. It was a repetition of the old Egyptian experience of seven years of lean eating up the seven years of good times, and we all suffered.

If we have grown wise through adversity, unselfish, then the panic has not been in vain.

ANOTHER WAY OF KEEPING THE BOY ON THE FARM.

We see so much in our papers nowadays that the boys shall stick to the farm. The boys will not stick unless farming looks good to them, as they have a right to and ought to choose the best occupation there is (which of course is farming) but it must be made to look that way to the boy. If a boy lives on a farm from the time he is born until he is twenty-one years old and never gets a day off to go to a fair or for recreation, never gets anything but salt pork to eat because the good meat has got to go to town for a good price is gotten for it there, never sees a lawn, grove or orchard on the farm, is never given anything he can call his own to receive the profit from and is never allowed to take part in the social side

BLOODED STOCK for June.

of farm life, he will not choose farming for his vocation and you cannot blame him.

Use common sense and good judgment. Put yourself in your son's place and treat him as you would be treated yourself. Pay attention to the social side of life and let him invite his neighbor friends over on Sunday afternoon. Furnish him with

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Only Two Cents a Word. All classified. Each initial or number counted as one word. No advertisement taken for less than 25 cents each issue. All replies must be sent direct to advertisers. Cash covering the exact number of words at 2 cents each must be sent with every order. This Department for Live Stock Only.

POULTRY.

FOR SALE—Good honest stock eggs of Single Comb Brown Leghorns; Single or Rose Comb R. I. Reds. Price very reasonable. E. G. BRATTON, Ryde, Pa.

Barded Plymouth Rocks, America's finest strains, Cups and Blues. Ribbon winners at Cumberland, Frostburg and Somerset. 600 fine large farm-raised birds for sale at reasonable prices. Twenty-five extra choice Light Brahma cockerels for sale. Write me. HERMAN SHOCKEY, Sand Patch, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HORSES going blind Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia., can cure.

FOR SALE—Very handsome trotting mare, in foal to Perry K. 213, \$100. P. J. WYAND, Cumberland, Md.

CATTLE.

PURE-BRED registered Holstein bull calf, sired by "Clothilde Dekol Dot's Butter Boy." Dam, "May Inka Clothilde." Photograph, pedigree and price on application. MADISON COOP-ER, 101 Court, Watertown, N. Y.

REGISTERED Holstein-Friesian Bulls all ages. Prices reasonable. Apply to R. G. WILLIAMS, Canton, Pa.

HOGS.

FOR SALE—Duroc and Poland China Registered stock bred sows. Service Boars \$13 to \$20. 40-lb. Pigs \$5. Also some choice Rhode Island Red chickens. WM. HARSHMAN, Thurmont, Md.

FOR SALE—Some fine Yorkshire Pigs no better stock in U. S. Just Imported—new blood. A. A. BRADLEY, Frewsbury, N. Y.

FARMERS

Send 50c in stamps for 6 months' subscription for the Horse News and Speed Bulletin. Finely illustrated paper. And receive three valuable formulas free—Bone Spavin Cure, Heave Cure and a good Hair Grower—all genuine. Address P. J. WYAND, Cumberland, Md.

I Make the Best Scale on Earth

And I can prove it. Forty-five years ago I commenced selling scales to the user letting him have a free trial and never asking a cent in return until he had found that my scale was exactly as represented. I have patented the only reliable FITLESS STOCK SCALE, complete with steel frame, compound beam and beam box without extra charge, sold at a fair price. My scale is not cheapest, but BEST. I will send you full information, a scale on approval, or in 3 styles, 10 sizes. We manufacture a THE Ditcher and best CORN HARVESTER ever made. Cuts two rows with one horse. Agt's wanted. Write for catalog. H. L. BENNETT & CO., Box 22, Westerville, Ohio.

STUMP PULLERS

Warranted the most practical machine made. One man can lift 20 tons. Made in 2 styles, 10 sizes. Screw, Cable and Hand Power. We manufacture a THE Ditcher and best CORN HARVESTER ever made. Cuts two rows with one horse. Agt's wanted. Write for catalog. H. L. BENNETT & CO., Box 22, Westerville, Ohio.

BLOODED STOCK for June.

music, musical instruments, books, magazines and farm papers. Plant an orchard and grove and make a nice lawn. Don't send all the best stuff to town but set a good table, as I believe the old saying "the best way to a man's heart is through his stomach" can also be applied to the boy. Employ labor saving devices so work is not drudgery to him. Then give him something to care for and manage himself and let him receive the money when it is sold. When he has finished his common school education give him an education at an agricultural school if possible and by the time you feel old age creeping over you, you will have someone to take care of you and make the old homestead more like home so you will not have to leave the old place to spend your last days all by your lonesome in town.

We Have Received the Following Communication from Washington: Department of Agriculture, Office of Experiment Stations, Washington, D. C.

"The next annual meeting of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers will be held at Seattle, Washington, in August, 1909. At the same place and beginning August 18 will be held the annual meeting of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.

This is the first time that the Association of Farmers' Institute Workers has met upon the Pacific coast, and it is desired that as many will attend as possible in order that the work of the farmers' institutes in the various States and Provinces may be fully represented.

The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition will be in operation at Seattle at that time, and no doubt excursion rates with stop-over privileges will be granted by the transportation companies.

A programme of the exercises and containing full information respecting transportation rates and hotel accommodations will be sent out as soon as the arrangements have been completed.—John Hamilton, Farmers' Institute Specialist.

KEEP CULTIVATOR RUNNING.

Soon we will be in the midst of haying and then we will be tempted to slight the corn and potatoes. We cannot afford to do this however. It will pay to keep plenty of help at this season of the year so as not to slight the cultivation. We ordinarily put in quite a part of the morning cultivating during the haying season as the most of our hay is put up and hauled in the afternoon. If one is really interested in this part of his work, as he should be, he will find time to keep everything well cultivated.

Remember that a deep cultivation will not make up for being behind. No, often one had better keep out of the field than to root prune the corn or potatoes, and that is what you are sure to do by deep, late cultivation. Endeavor to always keep the corn-field loose and then you will have no excuse for running the cultivators deep.

Wash the earth from the base of a single hill of corn and note the network of roots even when the corn is

not more than six inches high, and then you will realize more fully what deep cultivation means to the plant.

Invitation Received by the Editor of This Paper.

On behalf of the Trustees and Faculty of the Pennsylvania State College the honor of your presence is respectfully requested at the exercises of Commencement week, June thirteenth to sixteenth, nineteen hundred and nine, State College, Pa.

Calendar of Commencement Week.

Friday, June 11.

8.00 p. m.—The Pharosians—Auditorium.

Saturday, June 12.

10.00 a. m.—Sophomore vs. Freshmen Baseball—Beaver Field.

2.30 p. m.—Bucknell vs. State Baseball—Beaver Field.

7.45 p. m.—Musical Clubs Concert—Auditorium.

9.45 p. m.—Sophomore "Stunts"—Auditorium.

Sunday, June 13.

10.30 a. m.—Baccalaureate Sermon, Rev. Walter M. Walker, D. D., Pastor of Penn Avenue Baptist Church, Scranton, Pa.—Auditorium.

4.00 p. m.—Sacred Concert by Cadet Band—Front Campus.

6.30 p. m.—Y. M. C. A. Meeting—Front Campus.

8.00 p. m.—Sacred Concert—Auditorium.

Monday, June 14.

10.00 a. m.—Regimental Review—East Campus.

2.00 p. m.—Class Day Exercises of the Class of 1909—Front Campus.

3.30 p. m.—Univ. of Pittsburg vs. State Athletic Meet—Beaver Field.

7.30 p. m.—Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees—Carnegie Library.

8.00 p. m.—Junior Oratorical Contest—Auditorium.

9.30 p. m.—Philochorean Reception McAllister Hall.

Tuesday, June 15.

8.30-10.30 a. m.—Class Reunions—Old Main.

10.30-12 m.—Alumni Business Meeting—Old Chapel.

9.45 a. m.—Annual Business Meeting of the Phi Kappa Phi Honor Fraternity—Auditorium Foyer.

11.00 a. m.—Annual Public Address before the Phi Kappa Phi—Auditorium.

2.00 p. m.—Annual Concert by the Cadet Band—Front Campus.

2.00 p. m.—Trustee Elections—Delegates, Room 121; Alumni, Room 114, Main.

3.00 p. m.—Alumni Parade—Old Main to Beaver Field.

3.30 p. m.—Alumni Field Events and Baseball Game—Beaver Field.

8.00 p. m.—"Popocatepillar VII" by the Thespians—Auditorium.

9.00 p. m.—Alumni Reception—McAllister Hall.

Wednesday, June 16.

9.45 a. m.—Commencement Procession—Carnegie Library.

10.00 a. m.—Commencement Exercises—Auditorium.

Address—"Ideals," Julian Kennedy, Ph. D., Pittsburg, Pa.

2.00 p. m.—Dedication of Mining

Museum—Mining Building.
3.30 p. m.—Alumni vs. College Baseball—Beaver Field.
4.00-6.00 p. m.—Reception to Commencement Guests—President's Lawn, West Campus.
8.00 p. m.—Junior Farewell Reception to Seniors—Armory.

(Continued from Page 9)

stand for service, is a grade horse that has demonstrated his ability to get good stock. If a grade horse has stood in a district for a number of years and gets a good type of colts, I do not think you are justified in putting that horse out of service. But the pedigree is a guarantee; it is an insurance policy. When you breed to a grade horse you have no insurance—he stands there an individual; you don't know where he came from as to his ancestry, and therefore you don't know where he is going with regard to his progeny. He may reproduce himself, or he may reproduce something behind him that you don't want. The horse that is pure bred has a guarantee with him that his ancestors are of the same excellence that he is; and for every ancestor that stands behind him, of his own type, he is that much more likely to beget this type.

As I have stated, the great thing the breeder has to contend with is unfavorable variation. If you want to eliminate variation as much as possible and save yourself all the chances possible, go to the pure-bred horse whose ancestry is known to be uniform and of the right sort.

After you have satisfied yourself as to that point, it seems to me there is just one more. You may have a horse of the breed that you want; he may conform to the market type exactly and be a superior individual, and he may have as good a pedigree as any horse ever possessed; but when that horse is led out of the stable, as soon as he sticks his head out of the door, you may wonder whether he is a stallion, a stag, or a gelding, and in some cases you may suspect him of being a mare. He lacks masculinity. The prepotent, impressive sire will have the development of forehead, the hardness of feature, the courage and boldness characteristic of the male; and without these manifestations of sex characters you can hardly hope for success, even though he has type, individuality and breeding.

To summarize, the fact has been established, I believe, that the farmer's horse is the drafter, the correct ideal of which is the market type. The successful production of this horse involves the selection of large, roomy, vigorous, well-formed mares, and a stallion in which breed, character, type, individuality, purity of lineage and masculinity are all well-marked, leading features.

Continued from Page 7.

rising into it during the test. Furthermore, the direction in which it curves, namely, towards the outer wall of the bottle, causes the acid to flow down the side of the bottle to the bottom, thus avoiding its mixing with and charring the sample."

MOTHERS BED WETTING cured. 25c package FREE C. H. Rowan, Dep 300, London, Can.

MONEY MAKING OPPORTUNITIES IN MEXICO

Agricultural Lands and Plantations That Are Veritable Gold Mines

THE "CALIFORNIA OF MEXICO"

Few people know of the golden opportunities certain parts of Mexico afford.

It is safe to say that in the State of Sinaloa, on the west coast of Mexico, now tapped by the new extensions of the Southern Pacific Railway, there are opportunities such as cannot be duplicated in any part of the North American continent.

This fertile and beautiful country—Sinaloa—has been overlooked by the development companies until recently and is now offered for the first time to the investing public.

CROPS GROW THE YEAR 'ROUND

Those who take advantage of the first offering will naturally profit the most, and we are prepared to convince the most skeptical that no opportunity today holds out such safe and highly profitable returns as the investment of even nominal amounts in this garden of golden sunshine and prolific crops.

Here can be grown crop after crop, as fast as each matures, almost any crop that can be grown anywhere. There is no special harvest period. The growing season is year 'round and the abundant yields are enormous. Two crops of corn, sugar cane and other products which in the States we can grow but one—gives some idea of the possibilities in Sinaloa. Then, there are the more tropical crops, such as bananas, fruit, vegetables, and last, but not least, the famous **Sisal Fibre**.

SISAL FIBRE IS THE MILLIONAIRE MAKER OF MEXICO

One acre of Sisal Fibre plants easily produces from 1,000 to 1,400 pounds of fibre which will bring \$50 to \$60 net profit per acre. Anyone at all familiar with binding twine knows the unlimited market and the good prices fibre brings.

The January Pictorial American says:

"Sisal Fibre is one of the most important products of this slope. In former years the country was dotted everywhere with plantations of it, used in the production of alcoholic drinks, but those were the days before the understanding of Sisal Fibre. Now the plantations are gradually being converted from Mescaleros into fibre plantations, and a great many thousand tons of this product are exported every year. It is grown on every character of land, but better on the hilly lands bordering on the coastal plain, which are not irrigated. This crop requires absolutely no irrigation, and is originally started from the wild plants which grow in numberless quantities everywhere in the State."

THE CLIMATE IS UNSURPASSED

Labor is plentiful and cheap. We offer acre tracts in amounts desired at surprisingly low prices and easy terms. Remember, we are in a position to thoroughly convince you that this is a safe and profitable investment before you buy. You will miss the opportunity of your life if you don't write for full particulars at once.

Space will not permit of giving fully the glowing opportunities this new country affords, but we will gladly mail literature containing facts and figures that will startle you with their enormous possibilities.

ANOTHER EXCELLENT MONEY MAKING OFFER

We believe in Mexico. We know its opportunities. We are investing our own money and we are offering, to those who wish to join us, an opportunity that we are satisfied has no equal. Knowing the lucrative possibilities of Sisal Fibre, we have gained control of extensive fibre plantations, that are already established and are producing and marketing fibre, on which we offer **share interests**. This stock is offered at very attractive prices and as soon as the public learn of the solid, profitable returns that need only American energy, push and sagacity to develop, we will be unable to supply the demand for this stock. Our plan will be "first come—first served."

A ONE HUNDRED PER CENT INVESTMENT

These plantations are growing fibre today and we predict that every dollar invested in this stock now will double in value in a very short time. **And why?** The demand for fibre from which binding twine and cordage are made is far in excess of the supply. The chief reason is because fibre for these purposes can only be grown in Mexico and as yet is only produced in a limited way. American methods—foresight—modern progress will make a wonderful change and the stockholders will get the benefit.

Let us give you some facts and figures. This is not a new, unknown product. We've been in the twine and cordage business for years—we know whereof we speak. It will cost but a 2c stamp to get some information on this industry that will surprise you. Better send today. Address

PLANTERS FIBRE COMPANY, 1001 Manhattan Building, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

THE BLOODED DAIRYMAN AND POULTRY RAISER



JULY.

Hot Midsummer's petted crone,
Sweet to me thy drowsy tone
Tells of countless sunny hours,
Long days and solid banks of flowers;
Of gulfs of sweetness without bound,
In Indian Wildernesses found;
Of Syrian peace, immortal leisure,
Firmest cheer, and birdlike pleasure.
—Emerson.

Volume XV

Number V

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT
OXFORD, - PENNSYLVANIA
Twenty Five Cents a Year One Dollar for Five Years

July
1909

Blooded Stock, The Eastern Farmer, Dairyman and Poultry Raiser July, 1909

SUBSCRIPTION—25 cents a year; five years for \$1.00. Single copy 5 cents. Discontinued at end of paid subscription. Samples on application. Canada subscription 12 cents extra.

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CHANGE IN ADDRESS—When ordering a change in address be sure to give former as well as present address.

ADVERTISING RATES—15 cents for each agate line, each month. 5 per cent. discount for cash with order. Average seven words to a line. Fourteen agate lines to an inch measure.

Printed on the first day of each month by L. H. Hitchler.

Entered at the Post-office at Oxford, Pa., as Second-Class Mail Matter, May 27, 1899.

TREMENDOUS COST OF BAD ROADS.

The average cost of hauling on country roads in the United States is twenty-five cents per ton per mile. In France, Germany and England it is ten cents per ton per mile, while road experts estimate that the cost of hauling on broken stone roads, dry and in good order, should be only eight cents per ton per mile.

Loren W. Page, director of the United States office of public roads, argues from this that the cost of hauling in the United States may well be reduced one-half, or to twelve and a half cents per ton per mile, which would mean a resultant saving of about \$250,000,000 a year. He adds: "And if wise and equitable road laws and good business management are substituted for the present antiquated and wasteful systems, an additional direct saving of \$40,000,000 in the administration of the roads will result; so that, by the simplest possible process of reasoning, it is apparent that the people of this country have it within their power to save themselves \$290,000,000 a year in the two items of hauling and road administration." This is an immense total, beyond the power of the average mind to grasp. But the need of better roads is a fact which every mind can comprehend. How long will it be to prove and cite statistics before the necessary work is done.

THE THREE "DS" RESPONSIBLE FOR MOST OF THE WOES AND WRONGS OF THE WORLD.

That 90 per cent. of the criminals in the penitentiary of one of the middle western states are there as the result of intoxicating liquors is the startling statement made by the warden. Crimes committed while intoxicated or impelled by a brain so drink-sodden as to have lost all discrimination between right and wrong form the great majority.

Drink, drugs and divorce are called the "dread D's" by expert criminologists, for they are responsible for most of the woes and wrongs of the

world. The problem of how to check and correct these evils confronts the nation more seriously today than ever before in its history.

TUBERCULOSIS UNDER CONTROL.

Such rapid progress is being made in the treatment of tuberculosis that as notable a medical authority as Dr. William Osler declared publicly a few days ago that consumption is no longer a problem of the doctors, and that it probably will take only two or three more generations to reduce its ravages to the rate at which typhoid fever has been regulated.

Outdoor life and plenty of wholesome, nourishing food continue to be prescribed for those just taking down with the disease.

Dr. Osler and other notable men declare that children's playgrounds are invaluable, keeping the children in the open air as much as possible, checking tuberculosis and building up strong, sturdy bodies which can withstand the ravages of serious diseases.

TONSILS DECLARED AS USELESS AS THE APPENDIX.

Wholesale cutting out of tonsils in the throat of everyone subject to tuberculosis was advocated by homeopathic physicians attending their recent state convention in Illinois. One of the doctors present declared that no use for tonsils has ever been

(Concluded on page 15)

WHAT OUR PAPER STANDS FOR For the Farmer, First, Last and All the Time.

But unselfishly and with malice toward none.

It is exclusively for the East, and by the East we mean the states of Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Maine, states where farming conditions are more nearly uniform.

A territory within reach of the advertiser whose market is the thrifty country people of the East, and who

OUR ADVERTISERS—We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. But to make doubly sure we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler advertising in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we do not guarantee to adjust trifling differences between subscribers and honest, responsible advertisers. Neither will we be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent us within one month of the time of the transaction and you must have mentioned **Blooded Stock** when writing the advertiser.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT—The editors are always glad to examine manuscripts suitable for publication in this magazine. Photographers are invited to submit photographs of subjects pertaining to any phase of farm life. Stamps should accompany both manuscripts and photographs to insure their return, if they are not accepted.

want to cover it without getting western circulation that is of little benefit to them.

ARTICLES AND EXPERIENCES WANTED.

Write to us. There are in the lives of every farmer, of every wife of a farmer, and of every hired man, and hired girl on the farm, of every one who lives in the country, whether old or young, incidents, experiences, trials, perplexities, and pleasures that would be of interest and instruction and amusement to the rest of us. Let us know about them. Sign your name or not, as you see fit, but let's unite to make this the best farm, home paper ever turned out.

When you can, without inconvenience, ask a friend or neighbor to subscribe. For sending us a club of three subscribers at 25 cents each, or one at one dollar for five years, we will renew your subscription a year for your courtesy and trouble.

FARM BRIDES AND GROOMS GET A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION FREE.

We have a friend who was born on a farm and lived and worked there until almost twenty, but whose business has kept him in the city for the last twenty-five years, who has asked us to say to you he believes so firmly that the future of every young farmer and his bride will be so much brighter and happier if they start out with a good farm paper to grow up with, that if they will allow him to do so he would consider it a privilege and favor to pay for a year's subscription to **Blooded Stock**, The Eastern Farmer, Dairyman and Poultry Raiser.

All you need do is to send us within two or three weeks of the wedding your name and address, and the date of your marriage, and the paper will be mailed to you for twelve months without any expense to you. Remember, the paper will not be sent to you beyond the time for which the subscription is paid. Of course, you will be notified of expiration and we will be glad of renewal.

BLOODED STOCK for July.

Page Three

The Greatest Herd of Imported Jerseys in the East. The Home of the Fairy Family.

Written for The Eastern Farmer by A. C. Morrell.



THAT great stretch of land extending from what was, in the old days, the City of Brooklyn, and is now the Borough of the same name, to Montauk Point, has for many years been famous for the quality of its potatoes. Indeed many barrels are sold every year as "Long Island potatoes," which never were hilled within miles of its sandy soil.

Then, too, within the last decade, it has achieved a shorter lived fame as the location of Oyster Bay, the home of "Bwana Tumbo," our erstwhile turbulent Chief Magistrate.

But in purebred cattle circles Long Island is known as having the greatest herd of imported Jerseys east of the Mississippi, owned at East Norwich, by Mr. Chas. I. Hudson, a New York City banker.

This gentleman is no novice in the business, as he started a herd of Jerseys at Alexandria Bay, on the St. Lawrence River, twenty-two years ago. This herd was composed of St. Lamberts, the then most fashionable line of blood, which had been developed and boomed by Mr. Valancey E. Fuller, then of Hamilton, Ontario, from whose herd Mr. Hudson purchased his first bull.

Two years ago Mr. Hudson decided to go into imported blood, and in that short space of time has gathered, by purchase abroad and in America, and by breeding, at Knollwood Farm, a herd of wonderfully beautiful cattle, which are performers as well.

Some of the Knollwood cows came from Mr. Frank Hart's herd in Ohio, among them Raleigh's Housie, by Eminent's Raleigh, a beautiful thing, of typical, dairy conformation, with a remarkable paunch, and a large and well shaped udder.

Another beauty of this family is Raleigh's Fairy, dam Fairy Maid 5th, a grand-daughter of old Mona 9th. So dark as to be almost black, she carries a lovely head and neck, has a very long body and great depth. Her udder is nicely rounded and level, and she has nice teats, well set.

With her first calf she milked over 8000 lbs., so she is no drone.

Her half-sister, Raleigh's Calais, is my choice of the herd. What a lovely thing she is! Not a flaw to be found in her, she is an ideal Jersey cow, from the tips of her graceful horns to the end of her switch. She will be five years old in November. While on the Island of Jersey she won the First Prize for heifers in

death of these two great animals makes all the more valuable the progeny they left behind them.

Mr. Hudson has imported for himself some extra fine specimens, among them Fauvic's Sappire 3d, who won first over the Island of Jersey in 1908, 50 cows competing. She has a public milk record, made in Jersey, of 47 lbs. 8 oz. in 24 hours. She is by Mabel's Poet out of Fauvic's Sappire 2d. I first saw her in quarantine, and tho' just off the ship, and out of condition, she showed great dairy capacity, having a great deep body, a very large and beautiful udder and excellent veins. Another is Convent Lady, 219485 Imp., by Cuning Lad out of Sweet Pea. She is a large cow, of extra good constitution and has a lovely head and neck, good barrel and back and a beautiful, large udder. She, too, is a Winner. Mr. Hudson, doing business for so many years on that fateful street in New York, with the river at one end and a graveyard at the other, knows several things about



FAIRY GLEN'S RALEIGH 79438 IMP.

Son of Mabel's Raleigh and Fairy Glen. His dam, who died recently, was considered by many to be the greatest cow on the Island of Jersey. Fairy Glen's Raleigh is the junior service bull at Knollwood Farms.

milk over all Jersey, and the Gronville Parish Prize, both in 1907, the latter over 69 entries.

The head of the herd is Eminent's Flying Fox, 75266 Imp., a son of Fox's Belle of Trinity by Eminent 2d. This bull won First Prize at Trinity, Island of Jersey, in May, 1906. He is very showy, with a handsome head, good carriage, and exceptionally good top and under lines. He is very low set, has a great paunch and splendid ribbing, and long, well set rudimentaries. He has six crosses of Golden Lad, and is coming five years old.

A second service bull is Fairy Glen's Raleigh, coming three years, a son of the winner of ten prizes on the Island of Jersey, the famous cow Fairy Glen P. S. 9178 H. C., on whom her owner, on the Island, would not put a price, and who died recently.

The sire of this bull was Mabel's Raleigh, a bull greatly prized on the Island, and purchased by Mr. T. S. Cooper. Before he could be shipped to this country he suddenly died, and it is believed he was poisoned. The

"corners" and he has certainly "cornered" the blood of the "Fairy" family of Jerseys. Generally speaking, the man who makes the corner gets the money; but in this instance, the man who made the corner in Jersey blood, spent his money, and that most freely.

Raleigh's Fairy Boy, who is out of Fairy Glen and by Eminent's Raleigh (the sire of Mabel's Raleigh) was just what Mr. Hudson wanted to round out the Fairy family, and, although Mr. George Council and Kinloch Farms, both Western buyers, bid fast and furiously, he went to "Knollwood," from the Cooper sale, last Decoration Day, at the long price of \$8,200.

Well, Fairy Boy is a mighty handsome bull, a dairy bull, and a great breeder. I have seen a number of his heifer calves and they are the most pot-bellied, "cowy" looking things imaginable, and have simply wonderful udder development. It is likely that Fairy Glen's great udder is responsible for this, although the three crosses of Golden Lad, through

his sire, must have great influence. Fairy Glen herself is a daughter of Orlando, who is a great-grandson of old Golden Lad, giving a fourth cross of this great bull.

There is going to be great breeding done at Knollwood Farm, as the proprietor has taken home the pick of the 1908 Cooper sale, and was a discriminating buyer of some choice females, in addition to the noted Fairy Boy.

In writing of such a herd, where over a hundred bovine beauties deserve nothing but praise, one has positively an "Embarrassment of riches," and as East Norwich, L. I., is easily accessible from New York City, any lover of the dairy cow can get his own impressions of them by a visit.

TO DISCOVER BEST METHODS OF PASTEURIZING.

Cornell University has taken the preliminary steps in the proposed work of finding the methods best suited for the proper pasteurizing of milk.

They will endeavor to discover what method will insure the destruction of pathogenic germs; cause the least possible change in the natural condition of the milk, and how the proper, every-day work of the operators of machines can be guaranteed.

Prof. Stocking says: "At present, we do not know whether the majority of the pasteurizing is good or bad, and we can only tell by studying the milk which is being treated in commercial plants."

Whether this work will do anything to settle the much debated question of pasteurizing or not pasteurizing milk for the city markets, remains in the future; but, as the work will be conscientiously and thoroughly done, it must have its value.

Clean Milk Needs No Pasteurizing.

The process is, at best, a makeshift, no matter how it is carried on, or by whom, or in what machine. Just as "good wine needs no bush," so clean milk needs no pasteurizer. I say again, what I have said before: that if the Borden Company, who gather milk from many farms and a large territory, can keep it so clean that it can be used raw, so can other dealers. Raw milk must be clean to keep well; pasteurized milk need not be clean to keep longer than raw milk. I have in my ice box at this moment a bottle of raw milk that is, to my certain knowledge, three days old, and probably it is at least 24 hours older. It is perfectly sweet. If it

had been commercially pasteurized, it would, by this time, have been smelling to Heaven, altho not sour.

It is notable that those who clamor for pasteurized milk are not the consumers, but the dealers and makers of pasteurizers. If it were possible to give the consumers a chance to fairly try both sorts and then say which suited them best, we might see a great light.

TUBERCULOSIS IN MILK A "BOGEY."

Another "bogy" in the milk situation is tuberculosis, and it is just about as substantial as the fearsome "bogy men" of our childhood days.

In spite of the assertions of those who, for reasons known to themselves, and to a few others, but not to the general public, try to make it appear that city milk is laden with the germs of tuberculosis, the carefully compiled records of the Health Department of New York City, show



FAIRY GLEN P. S. 9178 H. C.
Winner of ten Island of Jersey Prizes, including the Blythwood Cup.
Dam of Fair Glen's Raleigh, service bull in the Knollwood Farms Herd. She died recently.

that deaths from this disease have steadily decreased in number for the past twenty years. The tuberculosis death rate for 1908 was the lowest on record, 40 per cent lower than that of twenty years ago.

This unwarranted scare is lessening the use of milk among those who have confidence in the matter published in the daily papers. One of these papers is owned in part by a man who has tried his hardest to mould public opinion to force the city to take over his pasteurizing operations. And it very often happens that the press is like a flock of sheep in regard to following a leader in advocating some such fad. A great deal of ignorance is displayed in the writings on milk in the daily press, and it is harmful to the public in that it gives them a distorted and false view of the situation.

To the farmer, also, it is harmful; his business is hurt; he is looked upon as using unfit, diseased cattle and sending to the city milk which will spread contagion. This is eminently

BLOODED STOCK for July.

unjust, besides being based on untruth.

If the tuberculosis in cities was to be justly ascribed to milk in the proportion these calamity howlers would have us believe, the population of the crowded sections would have been decimated from year to year. Too long has the willing, faithful cow been saddled with the mortality of consumption.

It is decidedly not the milk she gives that is responsible. Let the blame rest where it should: first on the constant influx of foreigners who look on cleanliness as a device of the Evil One; second, on the positively criminal crowding of this same element into the poorest sections of cities; and third, on the laxity, nay the absence of any real attempt at enforcement of the ordinances against expectoration in public places.

"THE MERCIFUL MAN IS MERCIFUL TO HIS BEAST."

The hot summer pastures will show who is merciful and who is not. If you see a field without a tree in it, and cows pastured there through long day-time hours with no water in sight, be sure the owner is not merciful to his beasts, not even kind. If another herd has the shelter of spreading branches, and the waters of a brook to quench their thirst, they are in the hands of a merciful and humane master.

If it is at all possible, keep your cattle housed in the hot summer days and pasture them during the night.

They will come into the barn in the early morning with fuller udders, under this treatment. They can crop the grass untormmented of the flies and sun, and will be able to do their best at the pail.

It's not only much more comfortable for the cows, but what, perhaps, will interest many farmers more, it's better for your milk check. Perhaps you think it's just a "notion." Try it, and find out for yourself, you dairymen who think the cow owes you everything and you owe her nothing!

MILK FOR STOUT PEOPLE.

Milk, and nothing else, is the latest cure for stout people. Prof. F. Moritz, of Strasburg, the pioneer of this new dietary, declares positively that an exclusive diet of milk is the simplest, the most comfortable and cheapest remedy for obesity. A limited quantity of water may be taken, but, with this exception, the patient takes absolutely no food or drink but milk. The allowance varies in indi-

BLOODED STOCK for July.

vidual cases, from a little over two pints to three and a half pints daily, taken at five separate "meal times." Milk is filling and satisfying, and the patient suffers neither from hunger nor thirst. The cure is easy for the doctor to direct, and makes no great demands on the patient to carry out. As for its efficacy, Prof. Moritz says that one patient lost fifty-six pounds in eighty-one "cure days," an average of more than half a pound daily. The cure is said to be especially beneficial in all cases when the patient has any heart or kidney trouble.

THE QUESTION OF FEEDING A DAIRY RATION.

The amount of butter-fat contained in the milk from a herd of cows can be appreciably increased through more liberal feeding, provided such cows are already being well fed, sheltered, and cared for. It is natural for cows to give milk containing a certain per cent. of butter-fat. This amount can not be materially changed under normal conditions. A larger yield of butter-fat must come, generally speaking, through an increased yield of milk rather than as a result of a higher percentage of fat in the milk.

In a hundred pounds of the feeds named, there would be the following amount of digestible nutrients:

	Protein	Carbohydrates	Fat
Corn chop.....	7.9	66.7	4.3
Shorts	12.2	50.	3.8
Bran	12.9	40.1	3.4
Linseed oil meal..	29.3	32.7	7.
Cotton seed meal..	37.2	16.9	12.2

The total digestible nutrients at the above prices would cost per pound as follows:

	Cost of feed per 100 lbs.	Total Dig. Nut.	Cost per lb.
Corn chop.....	\$1.25	78.9	\$.0159
Shorts	1.25	66.0	\$.0189
Bran	1.10	56.4	\$.0194
Linseed oil meal..	2.25	69.0	\$.0326
Cottonseed meal..	1.60	66.3	\$.0242

But since these different constituents contained in feeding stuffs are not equal in feeding value, pound for pound, we should in making a comparison of this for feeding dairy cows reduce them first to the basis of the feeding value of carbohydrates.

We know that a pound of fat for the purpose of furnishing heat and energy and laying on body fat, is worth more than twice as much as a pound of carbohydrates. We would multiply the digestible fat in each one of these feeding stuffs by two, and since a pound of protein is worth more than three times as much as a pound of carbohydrates, we would

multiply the digestible protein by three before adding them to the carbohydrates. The sum of these products will, we believe, be a more just basis on which to change the feeding value of the different feed stuffs named above. Considered in this way, we find that:

	Pressed as carbohydrates	Cost per Unit
Corn chop.....	99.0	\$.0126
Shorts	94.2	.0132
Bran	85.6	.0128
Linseed oil meal ..	134.6	.0167
Cottonseed meal ..	152.9	.01045

Thus we see that cottonseed-meal would be the cheapest feed to purchase at the above prices.

It has been found that an animal requires for each hundred pounds of



Glimpse of the Barns at Knollwood Farms.

weight, the following amounts of digestible nutrients: .07 of a pound of protein, .07 of a pound of carbohydrates and .01 of a pound of fat, in order that they may maintain their weight, neither gain nor loss of flesh, hence a 1000 pound cow would require 7 pounds of protein, 7 pounds of carbohydrates and 1 pound of fat, as a maintenance ration. If she is producing milk in addition to this, she must be fed in proportion to the amount and quality of the milk which she is yielding. For each pound of average milk (testing 4 per cent) the animal must be fed the following amount of digestible nutrients: Protein, .048 pound; carbohydrates, .233 pound; fat, .0164 pound. With this information at hand we are prepared to make up a ration to suit the needs of each individual animal in our herd. The amount of digestible nutrients required to maintain the animal plus the amount of nutrients necessary to produce the milk which she is producing, will indicate the amount of each of these constituents that it is necessary to feed her.

It is profitable and desirable to feed just as large a proportion of the nutrients as possible in the form of roughage, and especially is this true of the most expensive one of the three, protein. Hence we would want to include in our ration such foods as alfalfa, clover, or cow-pea hay, which are rich in protein.—Prof. J.

C. Kendall, Kansas State Agricultural College.

SOJA BEAN MILK.

The Japanese Government has lately bought quite a number of Ayrshire cows on the Pacific coast, and tried to get some of the crack cows in Pennsylvania herds. Evidently there is a desire on the Government's part to introduce dairying into Japan, where this industry is in its infancy.

An excellent and cheap substitute for milk is made in that country from the Soja bean, by soaking, pressing, and boiling it in water. This "milk" looks and tastes like cow's milk, but has a very different composition, the water being 92.5 per cent, the protein 3.02 per cent, the fat 2.13 per cent.

Sugar and potassium phosphate are added, and the milk, after the final boiling, is thick like our condensed milk, and of a yellowish tint.

The greatest contributing factor in the results from the use of the Soja or Soy bean to make such a milk, is no doubt the presence of what is termed "vegetable casein" in the bean, which is held by authorities to be identical with the casein in cow's milk.

This bean is a native of Japan, and is used by

the people as food, as well as a means to make up for the absence of what we have such an abundance of, cow's milk.

If you are afraid your supply of winter fodder will run short, sow a few acres of millet. It must be done by the end of this month.

Speak not but what may benefit others or yourself; avoid trifling conversation.



RALEIGH'S CALAIS 218034 IMP.
First Prize heifer in milk on Island of Jersey, August, 1907. Owned at Knollwood Farms, E. Norwich, L. I.

OUR HORSES

THE HORSE IN SUMMER.

A horse is just like a man or any other animal. Conditions must be right for him to accomplish the greatest amount of labor. On the average farm the horse is usually a hard worked and poorly cared for animal, poorly or at least improperly fed, with uncared for sores, rarely groomed.

He should be fed regularly, and not too much hay. Be careful of the hay. Much of it at this time of year is dusty and musty. If you must feed it dusty sprinkle well with water just before feeding.

The amount of grain fed must depend upon the animal and work he is put to, and only the feeder can tell best what is needed, because of the difference between animals, as far as "keeping" is concerned.

About one-half the entire day's ration should be fed at night, and a bran mash given once a week is beneficial and relished.

If it can be arranged there should be an enclosed yard where the horses could be turned out in the evening for a roll. It will do them more good than half an hour's grooming.

Neck and shoulders should be thoroughly washed with cold water in hot weather after a day's work. While resting in the field raise the collars so as to relieve the pressure and allow free circulation of air.

A pail of water during the morning, and again in the afternoon, is humane.

Throw away sweat pads and have collars that fit properly. Clean collars daily after a hot, hard day's work, scraping them with a piece of hard wood, not a knife.

And now look out for the flies. You want the horse's efforts put into whatever work you have him at, not used up in switching flies, and kept nervous and stamping this way and that, destroying the crop probably, instead of putting his attention on to what he is doing.

The parts of the horse where the flies bite most severely are about the ears, neck, legs and belly. There are various preparations on the market, but for the average horse owner a net is most serviceable, and the kind will depend upon the horse owner. A good leather net is best, with long strings to protect the legs. White muslin blankets with holes cut in each side for ventilation are also good. Some prefer them, but suit yourself, so long as the poor horses have all the comfort it is possible for you to give them during weather that tries the best of us at times, but especially when we are a little out of sorts or have anything that annoys us.

What is the matter with my horses? A few days ago one of them had a swelling come in the muscles just back of the right shoulder, and the next morning a colt, five years old, had the same kind of a swelling come on both sides in the large muscles of the same place. In the afternoon

two more horses were attacked in the same way. They seem to feel all right when turned out in the yard, then become a little stiff in the shoulder; after they walk around a while they go better. When driven on the road they go well for a ways, then all at once will become stiff for a while. After the spell is over they will start to trot again. Is it dangerous and what is the remedy? What is the cause?

Answer—We are afraid you are using collars that are not properly fitted to the horses' shoulders. Many good horses are ruined because of badly fitted collars. They should fit the shoulder of a horse as snugly as the shoes worn by the driver. The collar as well as the horse's shoulders should be washed every evening during the spring work. Keep the collars oiled with vaseline which will make them soft and serviceable. Good fitting collars will correct the trouble you mention. Don't spoil a two-hundred dollar horse by using a cheap, poorly fitted collar.

I have a four-year-old mare which, when I work her on soft ground and she pulls a little hard and gets warm, begins to tremble in her shoulders. Otherwise she is all right. What is the cause of her doing so?

Answer—Probably your horse has not had regular exercise during the winter, hence, the muscles of the shoulders are soft. Possibly the collar does not properly fit the neck and shoulders. The draw or short traces may pull too high or too low on the shoulders. Good horse sense should be exercised in all of these and other matters when horses are put to work on the soft ground in the spring of the year. Bathe the shoulders every night, when at work, with cold water.

What can be done for a horse that has the colic every day? What causes it?

Answer—In most instances colic is caused by overfeeding the horse with hay or giving large quantities of water very soon after feeding grain. Do not give a work horse all of the grain and hay he will eat. Ten to fifteen pounds per day is amply sufficient for an ordinary work horse. When they are not at work always reduce the grain ration. Do not give much, if any, water just after feeding grain. Give your horse plenty of salt mixed with wood ashes. Equal parts of powdered gentian, ginger, soda and nux vomica, mixed and fed in teaspoonful doses, will relieve the trouble.

SIRE OF 600 COLTS DEAD IN WASHINGTON.

Lord Carlyle, Clydesdale, a handsome bay with white markings, weighing 2,000 pounds, owned by Hugh Mathews, of Pullman, Wash., south of Spokane, died near Albion, Wash., a few days ago, at the age of 22 years.

The animal is credited with being

the sire of more than 600 colts, and was one of the most widely known draft stallions in the Northwest. He did more to improve the grade of horses in the Spokane country than any dozen stallions owned in eastern Washington, the colts selling at from \$200 to \$2,000 each.

The animal made fortunes for several breeders and leaves many high grade animals to perpetuate its noble name.

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Barred Plymouth Rocks, America's finest strains. Cups and Blue Ribbon winners at Cumberland, Frostburg and Somerset. 600 fine large farm-raised birds for sale at reasonable prices. Twenty-five extra choice Light Brahma cockerels for sale. Write me. HERMAN SHOCKEY, Sand Patch, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HORSES going blind Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia., can cure.

FOR SALE—Very handsome trotting mare, in foal to Perry K. 213, \$100. P. J. WYAND, Cumberland, Md.

FOR SALE—Two litters Scotch Collie puppies, sired by the noted "Flying Comet" and "Laddie Boy," out of bitches bred in the purple; perfectly marked golden sable; strong, healthy, farm-raised stock. Prices from \$10 up. FRANK H. TAYLOR, Reedsville, Pa.

CATTLE.

PURE-BRED registered Holstein bull calf, sired by "Clothilde Dekol Dot's Butter Boy." Dam, "May Inka Clothilde." Photograph, pedigree and price on application. MADISON COOPER, 101 Court, Watertown N. Y.

REGISTERED Holstein-Friesian Bulls all ages. Prices reasonable. Apply to R. G. WILLIAMS, Canton, Pa.

HOGS.

FOR SALE—Duroc and Poland China Registered stock bred sows. Service Boars \$13 to \$20. 40-lb. Pigs \$5. Also some choice Rhode Island Red chickens. WM. HARRISMAN, Thurmont, Md.

FOR SALE—Some fine Yorkshire Pigs—no better stock in U. S. Just imported—new blood. A. A. BRADLEY, Frewsbury, N. Y.

FARMERS

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HOGS

FALL PIGS.

Age to Breed Sows.

Have your sows all been bred? Don't let them go over this month. Late fall pigs are not, in my experience, profitable. I'd rather let my brood sows go over until time to breed for early spring pigs than have them farrow too late in the fall, so that it would cost too much to raise the pigs, and interfere with breeding for early spring.

Of course, this is my own particular opinion, and I have no idea of trying to stuff it down your throat. Every man has a right to do what he considers best for himself in a matter of this kind.

In regard to the age to breed sows, I agree with the following, which is the advice of one of the best breeders in this country. He says:

"To produce the best results a sow should be at least twelve months old or over before she is bred, then by the time she will farrow her first litter, she will have attained good size and therefore be better prepared to stand the drain on her, which will be required to raise a litter in good condition. Besides she will make a larger and better developed sow than she would have done if she had been bred earlier in life, as the requirements of her maternal duty would draw upon her strength and curtail her development to some extent. She will also be able to give her litter a better start in life than a younger sow would do; in fact, she would do just as well as an aged sow.

Most breeders believe they are not justified in waiting this long on sows before they breed them, because of their anxiety to get them into the productive field. Yet if a breeder has a choice sow and wishes to make something strictly first-class out of her, he is sure to wait the extra six months on her before he breeds her. In other words, he wants to give her a chance to do her best.

A sow should never be bred before she is eight months old, and she should then have the very best of care until her litter is weaned. And she should not be bred to farrow her second litter before she is twenty-three or four months old, for she needs at least seven or eight months time to finish her growth before she farrows her second litter, and if she is a good suckler she will make little, if any, growth while she is suckling her first litter.

Therefore she must have time to finish her full development before she farrows her second litter, or she will always be under size, and thus establish a decrease in size instead of maintaining or enlarging it.

Taking into consideration the very great desire for size at this time where it is combined with smoothness, style and finish, it would be wrong even out of policy to attempt to decrease the size by over-drawing upon nature by an excessive breeding. We should have a little more patience and let our sows fully mature before their second litter and it will be ob-

served that it will aid in increasing the vigor, as well as the size and produce better finished hogs; as like will produce like, which is the foundation of the breeding business."

Give them Plenty of Water.

A healthy, growing hog requires, and will consume, enormous quantities of water, if given the opportunity, and it means money in your pocket to provide plenty of clean drinking water for your hogs. There is no need to tell you that water makes weight, and that a hog who has to squeal morning, noon, night, and all the intervening hours for, not plenty of water, but simply for enough to quench his thirst, and even after all that effort not to get half enough, cannot grow fat as economically as the contented animal who grunts only because his every want is well satisfied.

And the hog that has to go thirsty has generally to squeal for food too.

Don't keep hogs at all if you cannot, or will not, keep them well watered and at least satisfyingly fed, because they cost you more money than you will ever get out of them. Besides, their continual squealing must cause many a twinge of conscience.

THE HOG WALLOW.

The subject of the hog wallow has been brought up at this time by the following contribution received from a Missouri subscriber:

It is almost impossible to grow swine and not have to cope with the mud-hole nuisance. At the first sign of warm weather the normal hog as instinctively seeks the wallow as the small boy does the nearby swimming hole. If the hog cannot find a wallow he makes one and the success which attends his efforts is enough to lead one to believe that nature intended the wallow to be a part of the environment of the hog.

It is not impossible that the extensive use of corn which heats the hog more than any other food has had something to do with the development of the mud-loving instinct.

Some persons consider the mud-hole a menace to the health of the herd, but it is improbable that a fairly "clean" wallow, that is, one not contaminated by the drainage from manure piles, can be considered in this light. There are a number of stronger objections to the mud-hole, especially when the same is formed around tanks and stable entrances. Hogs will not attempt to make wallows at these places if they have a wallow at some more favorable location, a fact which some men use to advantage. Probably the best plan is to allow the most favorably situated wallow to stand, and from time to time during the season spread over its surface some good disinfectant, such as kerosene or a reliable patent dip. This is a plan followed by many swine raisers and the claim is made that it accomplishes as much or nearly as much good as dipping. In addition, the treatment keeps the wallow from getting stagnant in hot

weather. The plan is certainly worth a thorough trial and I submit it for the consideration of your readers.

We endorse the practice here recommended by this subscriber and our endorsement is not based so much on theoretical knowledge as on practical experience. There was a time in our hog raising experience when we tried to prevent the formation of wallows, though, of course, we tried to substitute shade in their place. We found it to be an almost impossible task to prevent the formation of wallows and years ago we began the practice here referred to, namely, that of using disinfectants in these vile but seemingly necessary cooling places.

Five gallons of dip ought to last one season on the average farm where not more than 100 or 125 hogs are raised. After each rain, by pouring, say, one quart of the dip into the principal wallows the skin of the hogs will be kept in perfect condition, they will not be bothered with lice, and in our opinion this amount of dip will keep in check the development of disease germs.

It's a good plan, you know, to keep in touch with the thoughts and doings of farmers and editors in other parts of the country. Here is a Missouri brother who favors the hog wallow, and an Iowa editor who thinks his ideas are about right.

What are your ideas on the subject? We would like to hear from you.

Bringing Sows in Heat.

If you want your sows to farrow at a certain time feed them twice a day all they will eat of parched or roasted corn. In from one to three days they will be in heat.

This rule is also good for cows. A good way to parch the corn is to throw the ears into a brisk fire and let them remain until the outer tips of the kernels are burned to charcoal.—Charles R. Walkley, Plains, Mont.

Have any of our readers tried this plan? Or have you something you think better to suggest?

GREENWOOD STOCK FARMS.

Farmers and Breeders I now have a large stock, probably the best I ever owned, thoroughbred Poland-China and Chester White Pigs, 2 to 6 mos. old, sows bred and boars ready for service, all from prize winning stock. Guernsey and Jersey Cattle, Buff and Barred Plymouth R. Chickens. Farms and Residence, Greenwood, Pa.

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I now have a large stock of probably the best I ever owned. Cannot tell you all here, but I have Boars and Sows, all breeds, 2 to 6 months old mated not akin; sows bred and boars ready for service. Guernsey Calves and Registered Scotch Collie Puppies. Write for prices and free circular. This stock must go and will be sold. M. B. Turkeys, Barred and White P. Rocks, B. Leghorns and Beagle Dogs. P. F. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.



OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS

MARY'S LITTLE HEN.

Mary had a little hen
Upon her little farm.
Against the wolf before the door,
It proved to be a charm.

Each day it laid a little egg,
Which Mary sold at town,
And thus she bought her groceries,
And now and then a gown.

The years passed, and Mary paid
The little mortgage due,
And sent her girl to boarding-school,
Her boy to college, too.

She has a nest-egg in the bank,
And even keeps a cook,
And everything about her has
A thrifty, well-kept look.

Says she, to those who daily fail
With needle, brush and pen:
"If you would do as well as I,
Just keep a little hen."

WHY A FARMER SHOULD KEEP HENS.

Why should the farmer keep hens? For the same reason that he keeps a pig, or a cow or a sheep, because it pays, not for any social benefits.

How many farmers I have heard say that it does not pay to keep hens. They make the statement as a general proposition, applying to all classes and kinds of farmers under all conditions and circumstances, not as a specific case. If they would only say, "it does not pay me to keep hens," I could and would easily believe them, for no doubt they would be telling the truth. The trouble is, they blame the hens, and not themselves, and this I will not stand for, as it is a base slander on the greatest branch of animal industry in which mankind is engaged. More people are employed in poultry keeping to-day than in any other part of the world's work. Last year's poultry products amounted to six hundred and fifty millions from 234 million hens, an increase of over fifty millions over the previous year.

Most of these same farmers have an idea that the dairy interests lead all others, when in fact the dairy products are exceeded by those of the little speckled hen.

Others have a notion, perhaps from reading the market quotations, that the wheat crop beats them all. A great crop to be sure, but not so great as the poultry and egg crop. In fact, the latter is excelled by no other products of the soil except the oat and corn crops.

Now all these million of peoples who are producing these millions of dollars in poultry products are not fools, not by a mile. Neither are the critics; they are simply mistaken and no other proof but the statistics ought to be necessary, yet I will not attempt to dazzle the doubters with census figures.

It has been said that the critics of any trade, profession or calling are those who have been unsuccessful, and this applies with full force to

poultry keeping. Those who have failed condemn it. There are farmers who fail in farming, merchants who fail in business, teachers who fail in teaching, mechanics who fail at their trade, lawyers and physicians who fail in their professions, and yet is anyone so stupid or bold as to claim that there is no money in any of these callings? The very thought of these callings is to make money. It is no money in poultry-keeping? It is the individual that fails, not the class.

In the eastern and middle states, especially near the great cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and also in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, are large egg and broiler plants where thousands are kept. On Long Island is a duck farm where a hundred thousand ducks are hatched and raised every year for the New York market. Many of these plants have mammoth incubators with a capacity of fifty thousand eggs at a hatching, and the number of these large incubators is increasing.

At the Austin goose farm at Mansfield, Mass., there are annually fattened from 20,000 to 30,000 green goslings for the Boston and New York markets, at a weight of from 11 to 12 pounds, at from 17 to 25 cents per pound, an average of possibly 20 cents.

Do Watch the Lice.

When the results of some of the little things of farming are set down in dollars and cents so many of us see the point so much more quickly. This ought not to be so, and yet it is a "sure fact" that it's only when we see how our pocketbook is actually affected that we "waken up" and put a stop to whatever it may be that is causing us a loss.

Prevalence of lice, mites and kindred vermin probably has more to do with lack of profit in poultry raising than anything else. The fowls cannot thrive and do their duty if they are in a constant state of irritation from the presence of these little pests, and while so large a part of the food consumed must go to support the loss in "wear and tear" caused by thousands upon thousands of these "varmints."

Poultry lice have a biting mouth and chew their food, which is believed to be chiefly the feathers and dry skin scales.

Then they have, nearly all, sharp claws, and running around causes much of the irritation. The more nervous the fowl the greater the ill effects.

The result of experiments has shown that chicks not affected by lice and mites will gain at least half a pound more in weight in the first six months than those so affected.

The bird or poultry louse breeds and lives on the body of the fowl, and the only way to destroy it is to take each fowl separately and rub into every part of it pure, fresh Persian insect powder. Three or four times a year will be sufficient, if you

do the job thoroughly. Don't be afraid to use too much powder or time.

The House or Red Mite.

This is the rascal that sucks the blood. They breed in any crack or cranny about the house, and at night travel about the roosts and feed up. When not filled with blood he is a creamy-white or gray color, and can live a long time without feeding, many months in fact. Setting hens are frequently driven off their nests by these fellows, and they are sometimes the cause of death to little chicks.

Liquid lice killer, freely used, will get rid of the mites.

If they are particularly bad, and it's possible to close up all openings, the most effective method is to burn sulphur or formaldehyde candles in the house. Of course the chickens must be kept out for at least 24 hours.

The injurious effects of lice are over estimated, because it's the mite that really is to be feared, and that really makes poultry production unprofitable.

Their work is not simply temporary but will in time absolutely kill the laying capabilities of the fowl.

If you depend upon spraying you should spray three times on the first day, just a little while apart, and then a couple of times every day for two weeks. In this way you will destroy each batch as it is hatched.

Your house may be infested and yet you may not dream of it, as the mite is a knowing fellow—he slips out, bites his victim, and runs back to cover, where only a careful investigation will find him.

Fall is the Time to Start in the Poultry Business.

The time to start in the poultry business is the fall, no matter what you may think or be told to the contrary.

There is so much preparation to be done, and you must have time for it.

Buy your fowls in the fall, when prices are low, and have the whole winter in which to get to know their peculiarities, and besides it is more economical, and far more satisfactory to produce your own eggs for spring hatching.

No matter what you may decide to do later, begin your operations with only one breed, and give the matter of additional varieties very careful consideration before you decide to add them. This breeding of too many kinds has been the stumbling block that has brought ruin to many an enthusiastic breeder.

Stick to one breed and make a suc-

MADAM—BY BEING a member of a Soap Club you average to save about one-half your daily expenses. This don't mean that you get just Soap, but most anything you ordinarily buy at a grocery store, such as Teas, Coffees, Spices, Baking-powder, Rices, Macaroni, etc. In addition to the regular certificate given with each order we give the Secretary a Special Offer for conducting the club of \$5.00 in CASH or five extra certificates. Write to-day for our new free catalogue. Papworth Premium Co., 512 St. Marks Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

cess of it is our advice.

The selection of the variety depends upon your object. If you wish to be a fancier, to show, and sell your eggs and stock for breeding, it's a pretty good idea to select one of the less known, one good breed in which there is less competition. If for broilers, White Leghorn, but if for eggs for consumption, any one of the several breeds might be chosen—White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Wyandottes, R. I. Reds.

Success depends more upon proper handling than upon the breed, unless of course you go beyond all reason and select a breed known to be practically worthless for any purpose except showing.

Molting.

The molting season is here. Take especially good care of your fowls during this most trying period of all their lives. The strain on them is far more than we imagine, and during molting more diseases are contracted than at any other time.

All hens do not start at the same time, nor does the same hen start at the same time each year. Some birds consume a longer time than others, though the average is from eight to ten weeks for the whole flock.

Feed plenty of green food and meat. Mash foods are desirable, and the best whole grains to feed are whole wheat and oats.

The early molters are the early layers, the ones that lay eggs when prices are highest.

I Do Not Keep Roosters.

I am not at present a large breeder, but I have been, and shall be again. I have always found it a good plan to keep no roosters excepting with the hens selected for breeding purposes.

Without roosters the hens are just as contented, lay more eggs and the eggs are more agreeable for cooking, and certainly infertile eggs keep longer.

Besides, you save the expense of food for an unnecessary unit.

How to Store Eggs for Winter Use.

If you want to eat eggs in winter and don't want to pay the customary high prices, you can do so by saving or buying them in the summer and storing them by the following method: Be sure that the eggs are fresh. Apply a thin coating of common lard over the eggs so as to cover the pores; then pack them in salt, using a common dry goods box. Put in first a layer of salt, then a layer of eggs, etc. Now put them in a cool, dark place, the cellar preferred. We have kept eggs this way for months with perfect success.—A. C. S.

We have had better results with water glass, which can be purchased at or through any drug store. Eggs preserved in this way have been boiled and eaten, months afterwards, exactly as though freshly laid.

POULTRY AS FOOD.

Did it ever occur to you that the chief end of your work and existence on the farm is not to provide good things for other people, but to make a living for yourself and your family, and to enjoy the bountiful blessings

THESE SICKLY-LOOKING CHICKS NOT FED OUR WAY

They wouldn't be wilted, forlorn and droopy as are these poor little fellows. What's the matter? Likely some one has been feeding a lot of table scraps, or sour bread, or some other indigestible mixture that is fermenting in their stomachs. Tomorrow the owner will find eight or ten dead, and wonder, "What killed my chicks?" Chicks are babies and must have baby food. That's why Puritan Chick Food is so successful in rearing chicks, keeping them well and holding down the death-rate. It just "fits" the interior mechanism of the digestive organs of a chick.

Puritan Chick Food (The Safe Kind)

has a delightful taste and odor to a little chick, because it is compounded of those very pure, wholesome and sweet elements that naturally attract it. Your little "put-balls" will make things dry scratching, they are always happy and busy, when fed on it. Some of the largest poultry plants use Puritan Chick Food. It pays them. It will pay you, no matter how small your flock. It is foresight, wisdom, economy and profit, for you always to keep it on hand. It's true life insurance for your chicks, all other things being equal. We guarantee nothing but the best. No fussing about it, either—your word is final. Puritan Chick Food is put up in 5-lb. boxes for 25c; 25-lb. bags \$1.00; 50-lb. bags \$1.75; 100-lb. bags \$3.25. Ask your dealer for it. If he hasn't it we'll supply you. Booklet free. Write now for it. Puritan-American Poultry Food Mfg. Co., Bound Brook, New Jersey.



that, under your skilled hand, your farm produces.

Of course the farmer's table, at least once a day, is rarely set without a liberal supply of pork or beef, too often it's pork. Now pork is as delicious as any meat, but variety is the controller of health as well as the "spice" of life, and we neglect poultry too much.

Once a week, at least, we might have chicken; once duck, now and again turkey, and, for those who know how delicious it is, goose.

It won't cost any more, nor as much, to produce these as it will pork, and no one can tell us that such a frequent change would not be relished and enjoyable.

A LITTLE ADVICE TO THOSE WHO KEEP CHICKENS ON TOWN LOTS.

If you can arrange it conveniently, divide your run into two parts and let the fowls use only one at a time. Spade it up thoroughly and sow oats thickly. They grow quickly and as soon as they are up four to six inches let them on to it and treat the other half in the same manner.

Spade up a few square feet of the run they also occupy, after the oats are eaten down, a couple of times a week, so that the fowls may get the worms and bugs and have fresh soil to scratch in.

Do not keep a dog, but feed the table scraps that would otherwise be wasted on him to the chickens, where they will be of some benefit to you.

The lot-kept fowl will, with ordinary care, outlay and outpace poultry kept under any other average condition, and one reason for it is the table scraps they receive.

Don't forget that hens enjoy green stuff just as much as you do your fresh beans, peas, lettuce, cabbage, etc., and that it's just as necessary for them.

When you trim the lawn throw in a reasonable amount of the freshly cut grass and clover. They are especially fond of the clover clippings. If your lawn is a large one, cure the grass in the sun and store it away in a dry place for the winter when green stuff is so scarce.

Give them shade. Plenty of fresh water.

Sharp grit. Oyster shells.

Charcoal.

Ground bone.

Watch the lice and mites.

Keep the nests attractive.

Do not allow cluckers to remain in the nests. If you do not want them for setting, shut them up where they will be comfortable and yet have no nest to set in, and they will soon forget about it and go back to laying.

How to Clip a Hen's Wings.

"Clipping off the flight feathers of a wing to prevent a fowl from flying over a fence causes it to look misshapen or one-sided. There is no necessity for cutting off the feathers. The object can be attained by cutting off the inner web of four or five of the long flight feathers, so they cannot hold against the air, and the wing will retain its place and the outside of the same will not be disfigured. Do not destroy the wing by clipping it after the molting season on such fowls as are intended for selling or showing."

Because table scraps form a large part of the small flock's rations and they are an evenly balanced ration, is one of the reasons why a small flock of hens does better than a large flock.

"A little farm well tilled and a little barn well filled" is just as conducive to comfort and happiness now as it was in the last century. Small farmers, who are good farmers, come about as near being independent as any class of people on earth.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

WHAT TO PLANT IN JULY.

Bush Beans.

Make two plantings this month, one during the first week and the other towards the end, and let it go at that.

Late Cabbage.

Put in your late cabbage this month. The sun is hot nowadays, so is the garden, and you remember these articles are only for garden purposes, not for truckers, who of necessity do things in a wholesale way and must employ different methods. Shelter the newly set-out plants and keep them watered.

Sweet Corn.

Get in a couple of plantings this month. Do have enough of this delicious vegetable, and sow frequently rather than too much at one time so that it will be fresh.

Lettuce.

If you care for it, make a couple of plantings this month.

Radish.

Sow a couple of times this month if you care for them.

Ruta-baga.

Sow this month for winter supply, and be sure to do so, in rich soil, because you will find turnips delicious with beef and pork in the winter when fresh vegetables are scarce. Some prefer white turnips, if you do, sow them now.

PICKLING CUCUMBERS.

A Suggestion of a Maine Farmer.
Sow plenty, as the pickle jar never seems to hold out.

A simple and very effective way is to make up your hill, then place an old flour or apple barrel in the center, half filled with manure. Sow the seeds rather thickly around the barrel. If the weather is dry throw a couple of pails of water in the barrel now and again. It carries the good out of the manure down to the roots of the plants with the moisture. The vines will climb up over the barrel and will produce more fruit than in any other way.

These may be used for slicing.

STRAWBERRIES.

What to Do in July.

Bearing beds should be renovated immediately after picking is over. One of the principal benefits of the thorough cultivation is fixing the loosened soil and distributing a mulch of it around the old plants, which will greatly aid them in starting a new growth.

After fruiting the strawberry plant goes through a kind of death and resurrection. The old roots die and new ones start out just above them.

For some days during the process of this change, the vitality of the plant runs low. A mulch of loosened earth at this critical time not only

preserves moisture, but brings it up to the new roots and holds it there, stimulating them into vigorous growth.

Mowing off the leaves removes a heavy drain, and leaves them to give all their strength to the production of a new root system.

There are authorities who claim it is more economical to take thorough care of an old bed, and that results in shape of more and better fruit are greater, than to have a new bed every two years.

One thing is certain, neglect at this season has ruined more strawberry beds than any other factor, and that they positively must be weeded and cultivated.

BE CAREFUL OF THE MELON VINES.

Don't take a chance on killing your cantaloupe vines just to pull out the few tall weeds that persist in ornamenting every well worked and developed melon patch.

You may dodge back and forth, jumping from one clear spot to another to get at the weeds and think nothing is attached to them, but next day you will notice dead vines. The long thread-like tendrils attach themselves to almost anything, and when broken the plants quickly bleed to death. Just keep away, the weeds will do no great harm and you want melons.

Bagging Grapes.

Enclosing the bunches in paper bags of suitable size prevents injury by disease and also prevents the fruit from attack by birds. Some varieties are greatly improved in quality, and the bloom of the fruit is preserved at ripening time.

Put the bags on when the berries are well formed on the bunch, and pin it around the stem.

Of course this can be done only where grapes are grown in a small way, or for show purposes.

Do Not Thin Onions Too Much.

Onions grow with the bulbs out of the ground, so will stand crowding in the row as few vegetables will. They will grow on top of one another and pile themselves up along a row. Some growers do not thin the rows at all, unless the seed was sown very thick, claiming that a moderately thick row will yield more than one thinned. But the onion is a hungry plant and must be highly fed.

Cut Worms in the Garden.

The cut worm is almost immune from anything man can do to destroy it. They are the most difficult pest to kill, by any means, in fact are almost impossible to destroy by artificial means. We know of nothing that can be used in a practical way. The weather is the only enemy they have, and if it has rained in your section, their fate is already sealed.

In India the formula used by the government for poisoning cut worms is four pounds of white arsenic and eight pounds of sugar, in six gallons

of water, used to moisten eighty pounds of fine-chopped straw. Small quantities are dropped at the base of plants.

DRYING APPLES ON SCREEN.

Dried apples, if properly handled, make a delicious, healthy and economical dish in winter, but, owing to improper methods of drying, many do not hold them in very high favor.

In the first place, the slices are usually cut thin, in order to promote rapid drying. This allows the heat, either sun or artificial, to sap away and destroy most of the rich, juicy flavor so much desired when the fruit is cooked for the table.

Unless apples are extra-sized, we only quarter them for drying. Any of a large size we slice into eight pieces. Of course, it requires considerably more time for them to dry thoroughly, and they will need closer attention than if thin-sliced, but with the time saved in slicing fewer pieces, together with the excellence of the fruit thus obtained, we always feel that this is the one and only really satisfactory method of slicing and drying.

For drying, prepare a screen with light, wooden frames, so it may be swung any place desired. By this plan, the fruit will dry more rapidly than if spread out on a compact surface, as the air will also strike the slices on the under side of the screen, thus carrying on the process of evaporation both above and below. Still, it is advisable to stir the slices occasionally, to insure even drying. Another advantage of this frame is, that it may be swung over the stove during rainy or damp weather, and the drying process be carried on uninterrupted at a time when most people are losing their fruit by souring, because conditions will not admit of its being placed where it can dry. We always keep a mosquito-bar spread over the fruit to ward off flies and insects, as their filth, once dried with the apples, is never removed. Also, we are careful to see that the screen is perfectly clean and free from rust.

—M. A. Coverdell.

PLANT A TREE HERE AND THERE.

It would not be a bad idea for those interested, as all should be, in the preservation of our native forests, to bring again into fashion that old song, "Woodman, spare that tree."

One of the best known and most extensive dealers in lumber in the Northwest has stated that the visible supply of timber would be exhausted in thirty-five years. Forests all over the country have been so depleted by wanton waste and the ravages of forest fires in addition to the immense amount required by manufacturers, that unless reforestation is practiced by land owners and fostered by the United States Government, some other material will soon have to take the place of wood. The government

has awakened to the condition of things and is setting aside various forest reserves in different parts of the country, and the study of forestry has been introduced into many of the agricultural colleges.

Some one said a long time ago, that he was a public benefactor who made two blades of grass grow, where one grew before. Much more will he be a benefactor who adds a tree, here and there, by the wayside, on the prairie, the farm, the mountain slope. Pines will grow in the poorest soil; apples, peaches and plums can be grown from the seed; maples will repay in three years the planting of a tiny rootlet; nut-bearing trees will reward you twofold when of age. Plant trees whenever and wherever you can, and if you do not live to sit under their shade, some one else will, and will remember you with blessings on your memory.

To Make Good Cowpea Hay

Requires careful handling of the crop. The plant should have made its growth and have at least the first pods ripe when the mowing is done. Uniformity in maturity is essential in getting the best results. The use of a tedder is very helpful. The serious loss of leaves can be avoided by not handling the hay when the leaves are dry and brittle. The curing is best done in small cocks and the hay is ready for the stack.

Something More About Alfalfa.

Alfalfa, like corn and cotton, demands certain conditions of the soil and certain constituents in that soil. Every crop demands certain foods. All crops except alfalfa and the other legumes obtain practically all their food, including nitrogen, from the soil. The latter crops use nitrogen but get it from the air. Alfalfa takes nitrogen from the soil only during the first few months of its growth, and thereafter not only takes its own necessary supply from the air, but a large surplus which it stores in the soil, available for whatever crop may follow. Other crops take much nitrogen from the soil, but contribute nothing to its enrichment.—From Coburn's "The Book of Alfalfa."

The Grain Shock.

A round shock of grain will stand hard wind better than a long shock with bundles set in pairs, but when it comes to curing or drying out, the long, narrow shock has every other beaten badly. They should be set with the ends to the north and south, giving the sun a chance at each long side. After the long shock has settled a few hours it is not so easily blown over either.

Lima beans can be gathered, shell and dried while green, and served as green beans all winter. They are better than ripe beans. Peas are treated in the same way, but they are better when canned.

Timothy hay cut in August is poor stuff for winter feeding. The more clover mixed with the timothy the more valuable will the hay be for feeding cows.

A good cure for cholera is a tablespoonful of alum in a quart of drinking water.

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Is controlled at the end of the furrow by a foot trip lever which releases the Turning Disk, so that when the horses are brought in good position to continue plowing it inter-locks itself, without any further use of levers or efforts of the driver. Can be used as a right or left hand plow and is a perfect success. Is mounted on carrying wheels and is as light as is inconsistent with durability. The best results are obtained in plowing fallow land for the Cutaway blades shake out the edge of the furrow so that it isn't necessary to harrow the land after once ploughed with this plow.

KILLING CANADA THISTLES.

Isn't it about time for the Canada thistle to be talked about again? I have killed and seen them killed in the following ways:

For a small patch a sharp hoe or mattock is all right. The thistles should be cut off below the surface of the ground every time they get three or four inches high. This will do it if followed up persistently for three or four years.

Cutting with a mowing machine or scythe will do the same thing in about the same time. They should be cut just after blossoming, but before the seed forms. The stalks are then hollow in the lower part and the plant at this period seems very sensitive to sunshine and moisture. I once killed a plot of these pests in the state of New York by one mowing. It was done in very hot weather and just before a heavy shower. The thistles were very large but they never showed up again.

In a conversation with a neighbor about killing Canadas he told me that several years ago a friend offered him the use of a good piece of land that had become infested with thistles, for a corn field, if he would kill them. The ground was well prepared and had an extra amount of cultivation besides hand hoeing. All the thistles that could not be turned under with the cultivator were cut out with the hoe all summer, and in the fall the piece was sown with wheat. The wheat made a good growth, but there wasn't an armful of thistles the next year on the whole ten acres and there hasn't been any since to amount to anything.—Hiram Flannigan, Allegan Co.

The editor of this department can vouch for the effectiveness of all these methods, as he remembers their having been used in Canada when he was a boy on the farm.

About the Best Place to Put Away Binder Twine.

When one is busy in the harvest field, it is very provoking to get hold of binder twine left over from last year and find that the mice have ridled the balls. But the man who can head off mice is a good one. We hung ours from the top of the wagon shed for years and had no trouble, then we hung it one year from the rafters of a new bin. It was on a wire run from one rafter to another, and though it seems impossible, the mice made a high jump of some sort and landed in that sack.

Carry a Pocketful of Staples.

It is now coming to the time of year when the cattle are apt to get into the habit of breaking through the weak places in the wire fences. The staples will fall out because of the checking of the posts and other causes and the saggy wire is a temptation to the cows to reach through the fence and try a few bites of grass on the other side. Then they get clear over, the trouble is started and it is hard to stop this breechy habit.

When you have an hour or two to spare, it pays to take a pocketful of staples and a hammer and put in those staples wherever one is needed. We have some woven wire fence around the lots and find that hogs get to rooting under them much worse than in large fields, then it comes in handy to have some stakes ready to drive in between the posts. A stake can be driven in in a few moments and saves a lot of trouble.

Intensive Farming Best.

Intensive farming and extensive farming sound about alike, but they are vastly different. Intensive farming means that the farmer is making the small tract pay, while extensive farming too often means that the farmer is spreading himself over so much land that none of his work is well done and his margin of profit is smaller, if not wholly eliminated. Farm little and well rather than much and poorly.

To Keep Worms Out of Cabbage.

One reader writes us that to pour half a pint to a pint of soap suds, once a week, over each cabbage plant will protect the patch against worms. This is a good way to use up the suds on washday.

Match marks on a polished or varnished surface may be removed by first rubbing them with a cut lemon and then with a cloth dipped in water.

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Absolutely air-tight. Preserves your ensilage; provides fresh, succulent food for your cattle; and saves a large part of your expense for winter feeding of stock.

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SUMMER BREAKFASTS.

How to make the breakfast nourishing and wholesome in summer without getting them too heavy is the problem that confronts every country housekeeper. The city man who must be at his office or place of business by eight or nine in the morning is able to leisurely eat a little fruit, a tablespoon of cereal and drink a cup of coffee, knowing that he will be all right till the noon lunch, but his country brother would starve to death on such fare. He must have something substantial for the first meal of the day. The recipes given below are all good and have helped several country ladies set food before their families without having things everlastingly the same:

Creamed Potatoes.—Have the potatoes peeled and cooked the night before. Little ones are best, but the larger ones may be cut in thick slices. Place one pint of sweet milk in a frying pan and bring to a boil. Add the potatoes and draw to a place where they will heat without scorching. Rub together one tablespoon of flour and one tablespoon of butter, and add to the potatoes after thinning with sweet milk. The flour and butter would cook in a lump if not thinned. Season with salt and pepper and serve.

Quick Biscuits.—Bake your biscuits the day before and in the morning sprinkle with hot water very lightly. Heat in oven five minutes and serve. Many housekeepers never think it possible to have hot biscuits for breakfast because of the time it takes to make them, but these are almost as good as freshly baked ones.

Meat Toast.—Chop fine cold bits of pork or beef, rejecting all fat and gristle. Put one pint sweet milk in frying pan and add one scant tablespoon flour rubbed smooth in a little milk. Add the chopped meat when the whole is boiling and a generous piece of butter. Pour over slices of buttered toast when boiling hot.

Creamed Codfish.—Simmer the fish in boiling water several hours, changing the water two or three times. Set away till next morning for breakfast. Heat one pint of milk to the boiling point and add a lump of butter the size of a walnut. Thicken by adding one tablespoon of flour rubbed smooth in cold milk and then add the flaked fish. Heat through and serve.

Quick Hash.—Have one quart of cold boiled potatoes chopped fine and seasoned. Put one tablespoon of fryings and butter mixed in a frying pan, and when hot add a large onion chopped fine. Fry five minutes and

add the potatoes, putting in a little more butter to keep from scorching. Cover closely to allow the potatoes and onions to steam a little, and five minutes before serving add one pint of cold boiled or roasted beef ground fine. The potatoes should be well browned when the meat goes in.

Rolled Oats.—Soak the oats in cold water all night and in the morning put to cook in the same water. Cook at least half an hour—an hour is better—for uncooked cereals that need long boiling bring on stomach disorders. Serve with fruit juice or cream.

Baked Eggs.—Butter a large dripping pan and into it break as many eggs as needed. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and bake till the white is set. An easy way to serve eggs when the top of the stove is needed for other things.

Watermelon Rind Preserves.

In making watermelon rind preserves select the white, firm inner rind, "neither pink nor green." Cut in the desired shapes, not too thick, about a half inch will do.

Make a brine of one pint of salt to one gallon of clean water, in which soak the rind over night. After this soak in clear water, changing the water three times, using each water one hour.

Now weigh the rind and allow 3-4 of a pound of sugar to each pound of rind. Put the sugar into the preserving kettle and add enough water to wet it thoroughly. Let this boil until it will spin a soft thread. Now add your rind, and put in the sliced peel of one lemon to each five pounds of fruit, and a small quantity of the lemon juice, and an ounce of ginger root to each five pounds of fruit.

Let this boil until the rind is a rich, clear pink, nearly red. Remove the rind to the jars, boil the syrup a half hour longer, or until it is nice and thick, and pour over the rind.

This is a "sure-keep" recipe. The main precaution is to be sure the salt is all soaked out of the rind before preserving.

If these directions are followed, using good judgment and a little perseverance, you will be delighted with the preserves.

Another Way to Make Watermelon Rind Preserves.

Here is my recipe for making watermelon rind preserves. Cut all the red from the inside and peel the green from the outside of the rind, with a sharp knife. Then cut into small pieces and boil in clear water until tender, then take out and drain the water from them. Next weigh them. To every pound of the rind use one and one-half pounds of sugar. Make a syrup of the sugar and water and drop the rind into the syrup and into this slice lemons. Use two lemons to a gallon of preserves. Boil until the rind looks clear and the syrup is thick. Place in jars while hot and make sure to have sufficient syrup to cover them, and then seal.

Watermelon Pickles.

Peel rind, cut in squares. To one gallon of rind use from 1½ pints to 2 pints of granulated sugar. Let stand over night. Next morning take one-half gallon of good vinegar, (not too strong) to one gallon of rind. Pour syrup off rind into vinegar and let come to boiling point, skimming off scum. Add rind, cook until tender. Add any desired flavor. Any of the spices make a good flavor—especially cloves and cinnamon.

Sweet Cucumber Pickles.

To a peck of cucumbers take ½ pint coarse salt and make a brine sufficient to cover cucumbers. Pour on boiling hot, let stand 24 hours, then pour off. Repeat twice more, using new brine each time and allowing 24 hours between each change. On the fourth day drain off the brine, pour on boiling water and let stand another 24 hours. When the cucumbers are well filled out pack in jars, putting among them little bags of mixed spices and bits of horseradish—or the spices can be boiled in the vinegar. Heat vinegar enough to cover and add 2 or 3 cups of sugar to suit taste. Pour on scalding hot, when cool place horseradish leaves on top, cover with plate and weight down. Put in cool place.

Green Beans for Winter.

Pick, string and wash green, tender beans. Pack in jars or kegs with a layer of salt over each layer of beans. Add no water. They will make their own brine. About a quart of salt will be required to each gallon of beans. When wanted take out of brine, soak a day and a night in fresh water, changing it once or twice, and cook like fresh beans.

Fruit Pie.

When I make my biscuits for breakfast I keep out enough dough for my pie crust, then when I start dinner I work lard or butter into it to make it as rich as I wish. It is then rolled out thin and cut in pieces as for dumplings. I next take a buttered pudding dish and put in it a layer of pastry, then a layer of sweetened fruit. I alternate fruit and pastry till dish is full, finishing with the pastry. Over the top I put bits of butter, bake in a moderate oven till thoroughly done and serve with cream.

Looking glasses ought always to be washed with soapsuds and warm water, then polished with a newspaper made into a pad. This will give them a very brilliant polish.

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MOTHERS

BED WETTING cured. 25c package FREE. C. H. Rowan, Dep 300, London, Can

Black Jack Jelly.

Mash the berries, either dewberries or blackberries, and strain the juice through thick cloth. A salt bag is a good thing to use. Measure it and put it on in a granite kettle. Measure the sugar, pint for pint, and heat it thoroughly before adding it to the juice. Let the juice boil ten minutes, then add the hot sugar. Let it boil twenty minutes longer, and it is usually ready to be put in the glasses; but you will have to use your own judgment about this.

This jelly is especially good for sick people, and well folks find it appetizing.

Raspberry Jelly.

Allow ¾-pound of pounded sugar to every pound of ripe berries. Boil the berries for 10 minutes, strain, weigh the juice, add sugar and boil 16 or 20 minutes. Skim and stir well.

Pickled Currants.

Put 6 heaping cups of sugar into 1 quart vinegar. Scald 7 pounds currants and put in jars. Boil the syrup a few minutes, then pour it over the fruit. Use only half as much vinegar if the currants are to be sweet.

Spiced Beans.

Cook string beans in slightly salted water until nearly tender. Sweeten and spice to taste enough vinegar to cover the beans when put in cans. Let vinegar come to a boil, fill glass jars with the beans, pour the hot vinegar over them until jars are full and seal up tight.

Beet Salad.

One quart cabbage chopped fine, 1 quart red beets boiled tender and chopped fine, 2 cups sugar, 1 teaspoonful black pepper, 1 tablespoon salt, 1 teacup grated horseradish. Cover with cold cider vinegar and seal. This is nice with cold meats.

Canned Blackberries.

Pour the berries into a pan of water and pick them as quickly as possible. If you will take them up in a saucer and keep your hands under the water you will get through with almost no stain on the hands. Put them into a porcelain or granite kettle. To two gallon add one quart of water and keep them boiling for fifteen minutes. Pour a small quantity of hot water into each can, and let them stand while the berries are cooking; pour the water out and turn in the hot berries. Heap up each can and pour a tablespoon of hot water on top. This prevents moulding. Screw up just as quickly as possible, and they will keep for years.

For mildew, use lemon juice and sunshine; if the mark is obstinate, dissolve one tablespoonful of chloride of lime in four quarts of cold water and soak the articles until mildew disappears. Rinse very thoroughly to avoid any chemical action on the linen. Grass stains may be removed by cream of tartar and water.

Tall flower vases should be weighted by pouring in a small quantity of shot or pebbles that they may not be easily overturned. Sand is also useful in this connection.

Sweet Potatoes.

Every cook knows how to bake or boil sweet potatoes; but there are cooks, even in the states where sweet potatoes are grown, who do not know how to serve them in any other way.

They are delicious cut in thin slices and fried like "Saratoga chips," or quartered lengthwise, dropped into boiling lard, and allowed to cook until they are tender.

Another nice way to serve them is to parboil them, then slice them and broil them on a buttered gridiron over a clear fire. Or, parboil them, then scrape them, place them in a dripping pan and let them bake half an hour.

Sweet potatoes roasted with meat are delicious; they are also nice parboiled, sliced, then sprinkled with sugar and baked.

Creamed sweet potatoes is a favorite dish at our house. To prepare it, pare the sweet potatoes, cut them in quarters, lengthwise, drop them in boiling water and let them boil steadily until they can easily be pierced with a fork; then drain them quite dry and add a piece of butter the size of a hen's egg, a pinch of salt, a little white pepper, a teaspoonful of sugar sprinkled evenly over them, and half a cup of good sweet cream; cover tightly and let them stand on the stove about five minutes before serving.

Sweet potato soup is made as follows: Boil sweet potatoes until they can be mashed through a colander, then return them to the water in which they were boiled, add pepper, salt and butter to taste and serve with croutons.

Cold boiled sweet potatoes may be pared, cut in slices and fried in butter, when they will be as good as when first cooked. They may also be mashed through a colander, and made into a pie, using the same ingredients as for squash pie. It is considered by many as superior to squash or pumpkin pie.

And these are only a few ways of using this delicious vegetable.

Cinders in the eye may be removed by placing a grain of flax seed under the lid. It is not painful. It begins to swell and dissolves a glutinous substance that covers the ball of the eye, enveloping any foreign substance that may be in it and which may then be easily washed out.

Do you know, there is no better dressing for leather than castor oil? Try it, if you have not done so, and you will always keep it in the house just to use on leather that needs softening. We think there is nothing like it for everyday shoes, and the men folks use it to keep the harness soft and pliable.

TO PREPARE FRUITS FOR EXHIBITION PURPOSES.

The specimens to be preserved should be the most perfect obtainable. In most cases fruit of a fair degree of ripeness is better than partly green specimens. Exhibition jars should be of clear white glass and preferably with round glass stoppers. The tall cylindrical form is desirable, especially for the smaller fruits.

The assorted fruit is first carefully

placed in the jar, which is then filled with clear water. After standing a short time the water should be poured off so as to remove all particles of dirt from the jar and contents. The jar may then be filled with the preserving fluid and kept in a dark, cool place until the time for exhibition, at county fairs or elsewhere. Frequent examinations should be made to determine how well the fruit is keeping. If the liquid becomes colored from the fruit, it should be poured off and replaced by fresh fluid.

The following formula has been successfully used at the Colorado Agricultural College, especially with plums, grapes, cherries, currants and gooseberries: Formalin, 1 pint; salt solution, 2 pints; water, boiled and cooled, 17 pints.

When made up, the solution will keep indefinitely.

For raspberries, the following mixture is recommended: Formalin, 1 part; glycerine, 10 parts; water, 89 parts. Strawberries may be preserved fairly well in a saturated solution of common salt, and better still in a fluid composed of formalin, 1 ounce; alum, 1 dram; glycerine, 5 ounces; water, 3 pints.

The glass stoppers of bottles and jars may be made perfectly tight by smearing the ground surface with a small amount of light colored vaseline. This will also prevent, in great measure, the sticking of the stoppers when it is desired to remove them.

Keep your eyes wide open before marriage, half shut afterward.

They that won't be counseled can't be helped.

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Every-one Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powderpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manufacturer, 47 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write to-day.

I Make the Best Scale on Earth

And I can prove it. Forty-five years ago I commenced selling scales to the user letting him have a free trial and never asking a cent in return until he had found that my scale was exactly as represented. I have patented the only reliable FIFTEEN STOCK SCALE, complete with steel frame, compound beam and beam box without extra charge, sold at a fair price. My scale is not cheapest, but BEST. I will send you full information, a scale on approval or book, "Reasons for Owning a Scale." If you address "JONES He Pays The Freight," 108 C St., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

STUMP PULLERS

Warranted the most practical machine made. One man can lift 20 tons. Made in 3 styles, 10 sizes. Screw, Cable and Hand Power. We manufacture a THE DITCHER and best CORN HARVESTER ever made. Cuts two rows with one horse. Agents wanted. Write for catalog. H. L. BENNETT & CO.,

Box 22, Westerville, Ohio.

You Can Make \$10.00 per Day selling our new Coupon Certificates. No experience necessary. Write today for Agents outfit and terms. Bankers Protective Society, Tribune Bldg., New York City.

ODDS AND ENDS OF INTEREST TO OUR PEOPLE.

VIOLATIONS OF THE OLEOMARGARINE LAW IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The following statement from State Dairy and Food Commissioner Foust will be read with interest: "Considerable agitation has recently been aroused owing to reported violations of the Oleomargarine Law in a certain section of the State. As Dairy and Food Commissioner, I desire to say that whenever and wherever violations of the Oleomargarine or other Pure Food Laws are discovered by this bureau, or reported to it, they are prosecuted to the full extent of the law. Oleomargarine Law, like the Liquor and similar laws, is extremely difficult to enforce, and while violations occur now, and always have occurred, it is the purpose of this Bureau to reduce violations to a minimum and to punish to the maximum every violator of the provisions of the law. To this end I solicit information that will enable this Bureau to locate any violations of the Oleomargarine Law that may occur in any part of the State.

This is particularly solicited from dairymen, and especially from the public press, which has much to do with the formation of public sentiment. While public sentiment is strong against wrong-doing generally, and properly so, it is unfortunate that public sentiment in certain parts of the State is more or less opposed to the enforcement of the Oleomargarine Law, and for this reason in its fight for observance of the law this Bureau invites the co-operation and support of every newspaper, every organization and every individual in the Commonwealth.

The following extracts from the records of this office show the activity of the Bureau from the date of the approval of the Oleomargarine Law, May 29th, 1901, so far as those counties in the section of the State are concerned in which violations of the law most frequently occur and where public sentiment makes them most difficult to suppress: In the counties referred to, viz: Allegheny, Beaver, Fayette, Lawrence, Mercer, Washington and Westmoreland—during the years 1901 and 1902, Commissioners Welles and Cope terminated 133 cases, and turned into the State Treasury \$5,273.59 in fines and costs; during the years 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906 Commissioner Warren terminated 302 cases, and paid into the State Treasury \$23,687.50 in fines and costs; during the years 1907, 1908 and 1909 to June 15th, Commissioner Foust terminated 330 cases, and paid into the State Treasury \$33,429.28. In addition there are 33 Injunction Cases pending in the Superior Court for violating the orders of the Court, and 50 First and Second Offense Cases for trial; with a large number of cases before the Alderman and many others in preparation."

THE IRON ORE DUTY.

If there is one natural resource in this country which does not need tariff or any other sort of protection against the same product from foreign countries, it is iron ore. In no other country on earth is iron ore so abundant, so accessible, so cheaply mined and transported to smelting furnaces and rolling mills as in the United States. In no other country—unless it be in one province in China—are all the materials for iron and steel making found grouped together as in Alabama. There is no "steam shovel" iron ore mining done anywhere on earth except in Minnesota; where exist bodies of splendid ore, lying practically on the earth's surface, from which steam shovels load cars containing 25 tons of ore in from 3 to 4 minutes. It is said that at the Cleveland mines, in England, the ore from which our mines must be "protected," it costs more to pump air to the miners working some 2,000 feet below the surface than it does to mine much of the ore in Minnesota and put it on shipboard at Duluth.

This recalls an interview between an iron "master" and the writer of this, while approaching Birmingham, Ala., the home of the first, on a train, a few years ago. After expatiating at length on the iron and steel making facilities of Birmingham, which, in truth, have no equal in any country, the "master" was asked about the tariff on iron ore and its products. He replied, in substance: "Well, your iron people up north want the tariff, but we care nothing about it. If any foreign country can make iron or steel cheaper than we can they are welcome to the business."

PRESIDENT TAFT THE GREATEST TRAVELLER WHO EVER OCCUPIED THE WHITE HOUSE.

President Taft expects to begin a long transcontinental journey the middle of September, going from Washington direct to Denver and from there to Salt Lake City, Spokane and Seattle. He will "do" the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition and then start south along the Pacific coast, going as far as Los Angeles, where he will remain several days. From there he will go to El Paso, where it is planned that President Diaz, of Mexico, will join him for a friendly conference. The president will return to Washington by way of Louisiana, Mississippi and Georgia, making several stops en route. He had planned to include Alaska in his itinerary, but Mrs. Taft's poor health has made it necessary to forego this. The president will probably travel through the West in a special train, although in the East it has always been his custom to travel in a special car attached to regular trains. Elaborate arrangements will be made for his protection and entertainment and numerous speeches will be made along the route, at large cities and way stations where the presidential train may stop. President Taft is probably the greatest traveler who has ever occupied the White House and his proposed summer trip will be made a notable one.

BLOODED STOCK for July.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

The Future Supply of Lumber.

Frederick Weyerhaeuser, the noted western lumber magnate, declares there is a great deal of useless worry about depletion of American forests. He believes that careful lumbering, such as he alleges is being carried on at present, will conserve the forests sufficiently, and that the young trees growing up will maintain a timber supply which will never be exhausted.

This belief is directly contrary to that held by the government forester, Gifford Pinchot, and numerous other experts who have thoroughly investigated the situation. The interests Mr. Weyerhaeuser represents have millions of dollars at stake and they do not seem to be worrying. But that present lumbering methods are careless and wasteful can hardly be denied. There is much timber cut that should be allowed to remain standing, and forest fires deplete thousands of acres. The government and timber association patrols are minimizing the fires, and careful business methods should minimize the cutting waste. Lumber is a too important factor, even in the coming age of cement, to be wasted without thought of the future.

Manure Spreader has Become One of the Necessities.

No farmer who has once used a satisfactorily operating manure spreader could be persuaded to consider it any less necessary to his success than even a cultivator or harrow. Of course you could get along without one, just as you can use a rake instead of a harrow or hoe in place of a cultivator. But having once learned what a manure spreader will do for you, you would not do so.

It means the more thorough pulverizing of barnyard manure and the more even and regular distribution of that most precious and effective of fertilizers. And these in turn insure economy in use of manure and greater results from your lands, in the shape of larger crops and better quality.

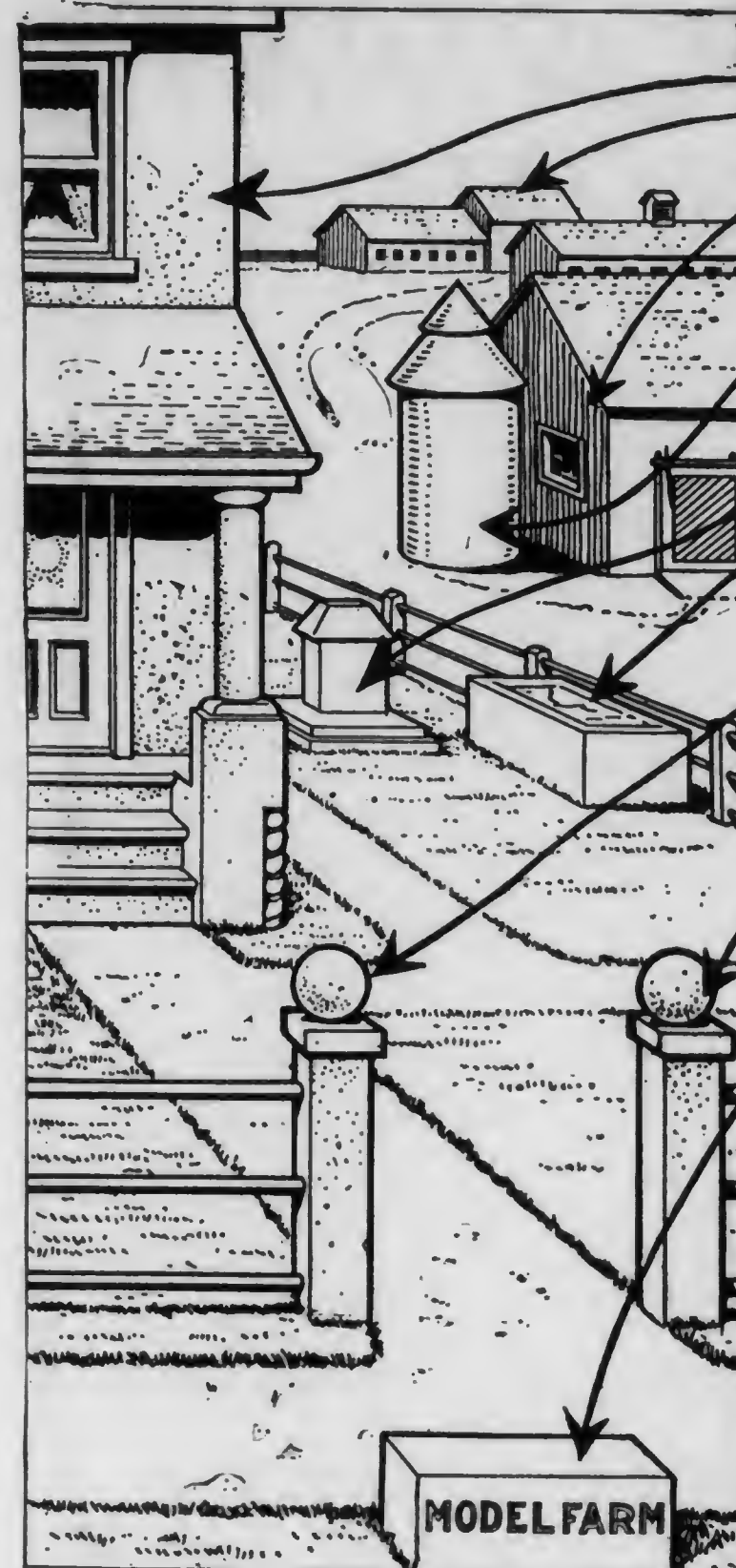
If you haven't yet bought a manure spreader, look into the matter pretty carefully in time to get one for this fall's sowing.

Don't let things go "helter skelter" around the place, even though it seems to take every minute getting in the crops. A showery morning now and again will tidy up a whole lot, and a nail or staple here and there sometimes might have saved hours of wasted time chasing cows or pigs. A good hole in the corn, tramping the garden, and who knows what.

The first chance you have, cut the weeds in the fence rows; don't let them go to seed. In the first place a weed overgrown fence is not very attractive; in the second place it is anything but profitable. So long as you let weeds go to seed on your farm you need never expect to get rid of them.

Buy what thou hast no need of and ere long thou shalt sell thy necessities.

BLOODED STOCK for July.



NONE JUST AS GOOD

All Built of Concrete

For almost every construction purpose—from hitching-posts to dwelling houses—concrete takes the place of lumber or brick.

ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT

Makes The Best Concrete

Cement is the heart of concrete, and the quality of the concrete construction depends on the quality of the cement used. The United States Government—has ordered 4,500,000 barrels of ATLAS Portland Cement for use in construction work on the Panama Canal. That shows what expert judges think of ATLAS. When you buy a bag or a barrel of ATLAS Portland Cement you get the same quality that the United States Government has purchased.

Concrete Buildings Need No Repairs

When you put up a concrete building, or a concrete fence or watering trough, it is there to stay as long as the land stays. It cannot burn or wear out—and it is the most economical building material for the farmer.

FREE BOOK We have written an instructive book called "Concrete Construction About the Home and on the Farm." It will show you how to use this handy material in a hundred different ways. We will send you this book free.

If your local dealer does not carry ATLAS, write us.

THE ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY,

Department 22 30 Broad Street, New York.

Daily Productive Capacity Over 40,000 Barrels, the Largest in the World.

INTERESTING TO WATCH BEES

Some warm afternoon, when you have just had a good dinner, stroll out to the bee hives and stretch out on the grass in front of one, but not to interfere with its flight. Count the bees entering the hive in a minute. Then count the pollen bearers and those that carry honey. Of course you keep the entrance cleared of weeds so the bees can easily enter. I found on May 16th that of six hives observed that the weakest one had 12 bees entering per minute, while the best one recorded 75 and I did not get them all, as a dozen would often alight at once. The time of day was about 12 o'clock. One-third were carrying pollen and perhaps honey, too. The bees of the best hive settled down at the entrance without flitting about, as did the bees of many of the weaker colonies. They seemed to know their home and that everything was well within, and so they did their work with no false motions.

In this connection, I cannot help noticing how much better satisfied bees are with a knot hole for an entrance than the long, narrow entrance provided at the bottom. They like to have the hole well up toward the top, too. The reason is that it saves climbing up so far with the load of honey or pollen, I suppose. The round hole is easier seen and easier hit by the heavy-laden bee.

"What is the best place in which to keep milk fresh in hot weather?" asked the teacher. "Please, teacher, in the cow," answered the small boy who had just returned from a country holiday.

Farm for Profit—Not Simply This Year, but for Many Years to Come.

Any form of agricultural teaching that finds acceptance generally among practical farmers must be based on the assumption that men farm for the profit that is to be derived from their farming operations. This does not mean profit for one year, for two or for five, but for the average lifetime of the average man. The land owner is in a large measure a fixed quantity and for that reason he should adopt fixed principles in his practice, but these principles should be based on scientifically sound doctrines.

Continued from page 2)

found, and the agreement was general that their removal checks incipient consumption.

"Twelve per cent of the children examined recently were found infected with incipient tuberculosis; when their tonsils were removed there was complete recovery," reported one doctor. Like the appendix, the tonsils were declared wholly useless, except as organs to give doctors and surgeons employment.

SUCCESS.

Who does not long for success? If you would succeed we must follow certain rules. Benjamin Franklin gives the following maxims that are well worth reading:

Lose no time; be always employed at something useful; cut off all unnecessary actions.

Use no harmful deceit; think innocently and justly, and, if you speak, speak accordingly.

Tolerate no uncleanness in body, clothes or habitation.

Be not disturbed at trifles, or at accidents common or unavoidable.

Drive thy business; let not thy business drive thee.

Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

He that hath a calling hath an office of profit and honor.

One today is worth two tomorrows.

To extract juice from a lemon without extracting the seeds, roll the lemon until soft and puncture one end of it with a fork, when the juice may be easily squeezed out.

An enameled kettle which has been allowed to boil dry should be immediately filled with boiling water. Cold water in such a case would cause the enamel to chip.

THE MOST IMPORTANT FARM MACHINE

THE MANURE SPREADER

Are you Saving Money, or are you Losing it by being without One?

You believe that money spent for a mowing machine or a binder is well invested. Still you use these machines only a few days in the year.

You use the hay rake, because it saves you time and labor.

These are valuable machines. They are now counted indispensable by most farmers, even though they stand unused over eleven months in the year.

But a manure spreader is a still more valuable machine. Its purpose is to keep up the fertility of the soil. It is the machine you use *all seasons*, and the one on which the real usefulness of all your other farm machines depends.

If you have not already done so, you should consider now the advisability of having an I. H. C. manure spreader on your farm.

You will have choice of three different spreaders in the I. H. C. line—the Cloverleaf, endless apron spreader, the Corn King, return apron spreader, and Kemp's 20th Century, a return apron spreader. Each of these spreaders handles the manure in all conditions perfectly and will give you long satisfactory service.

These spreaders are not ordinary. Their frames are made of air dried wood stock. They have serviceable, tractive, power-producing wheels, beaters that are unsurpassed for tearing the coarsest manure into the smallest pieces and applying it uniformly, aprons that deliver the

manure to the beater with the least possible friction and in a uniform manner. Any one of these machines will, if given proper care, last a lifetime.

The labor of spreading manure is greatly lessened by using one of these I. H. C. spreaders. Not only is the labor lessened, but it is changed into agreeable work.

But the strongest reason for using an I. H. C. spreader is the increased value you get out of the manure. The best authorities agree that manure spread by an I. H. C. spreader has at least double the value of manure spread by hand.

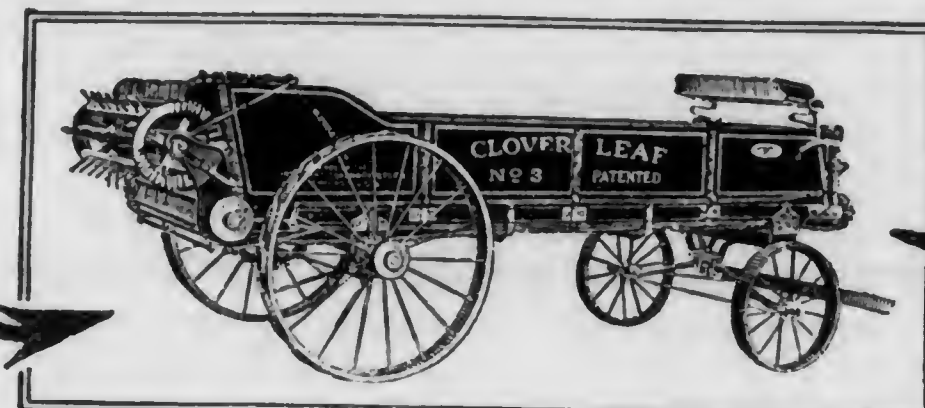
The I. H. C. spreaders pulverize and make the manure fine, and spread it evenly over the ground just as thick or as thin as may be required. The manure is placed upon the ground in a condition that is at once available for plant life. All is washed by the first shower into the soil—none is wasted.

The good effects upon the crop are immediate and the permanent benefit to the land is greater than when the manure is spread by hand. There is no question but that land manured by an I. H. C. manure spreader will give an increased yield of two to ten bushels per acre over land where manure is spread by hand.

Consider the labor saved, the more agreeable work, the better crops, the more fertile condition of the land—is not an I. H. C. manure spreader the machine you should have?

Are you not losing money instead of saving money by being without one?

Call on the International local agent and investigate one of these machines. He will supply you with catalogs and particulars, or if you prefer write direct to the home office.



**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER
COMPANY OF AMERICA
(INCORPORATED)
CHICAGO, U.S.A.**

PLEASURE WITH WORK.

The man who is enthusiastic over his work and ambitious to accumulate the greatest possible amount of worldly wealth is often tempted to forego many of the pleasures in life, sacrificing pleasure for temporary gain. Like a high grade engine, given no rest, he soon works himself beyond a point for his good and wears out prematurely. Americans have too few rest periods and in the pell mell rush for money and power draw too heavily on natural endowments of health and strength.

On the farm especially the tendency is to overwork. The ambitious farmer likes to see work done properly and at a time when it should be done. All well and good. On the average farm it is always "early to work and late to bed."

But sometimes we do not realize until too late the danger of crowding things too much.

The best work, and most of it, is usually done when we are in good physical condition. How much easier it is to tackle that big field of hay Monday morning after a good Sabbath day rest than it was the Saturday before. The good wife really enjoys that big job of canning fruit because she had "that nice visit at neighbor

Brown's" the other day. Johnny likes to weed the garden because he is going fishing to-morrow.

It is not a good plan to put off important work in order to enjoy ourselves, but it is a mighty good plan to mix in with our work some of the pleasures of life. Too many of us neglect an occasional inventory of the family health until it is too late. Too often we fail to notice mother's pale cheeks and father's stooping shoulders until they leave us. As the saying goes, "we live but once and we are a long time dead," so it is well to have a few green spots in our memory to look back to.

Plan a little recreation for the family this year. When there is a lull between haying and harvest, plan on a picnic or fishing trip some day. Take along lots of good things to eat and pry the lid off the treasured cream can long enough to provide some ice cream. Let the whole family go and include the boys and the hired man.

In the rush of the season, don't forget to let the women folks have a few pleasure days. Spare one of the horses some day and content yourself with a cold meal or two. The chances are that a hot meal will taste much better than usual next time you get one and the good wife after her

visit will reward you for a week afterwards with fine meals, trying out new recipes. Try and take in the State Fair and the County Fair this fall and get all the pleasure there is out of it.

There is nothing like pleasure and rest to lift us out of the ruts of discontent. There is a life-time in which to work and only a few opportunities in which we can enjoy ourselves. Mix pleasure with work and there will not only be more enjoyment in life but more work accomplished as well.

A GOOD FARM HAND.

About the best sort of a farm hand is a fellow who has had bad luck with a girl—cut out or got the mitten—who has settled down into the steady and methodical ways of a confirmed old bachelor—a fellow who wants nothing more to do with the girls and takes up the routine of his daily duties with a reliability and fidelity of an old work horse.

He is almost certain to be a handy and useful hand around the house and a great help to the women folks. Then he eats well and sleeps well and the boss always knows where he is after 9 o'clock at night. While in a sentimental way there is something almost pathetic about such a man.

THE BEASTERN FARMER BLOODED DAIRYMAN AND POULTRYRAISER



MID-SUMMER.

In lang, lang days o' simmer,
When the clear and cloudless sky
Refuses ae wee drap o' rain
To Nature, parched and dry,
The genial night, wi' balmy breath,
Gars verdure spring anew,
An' ilka blade o' grass
Keeps its ain drap o' dew.

—Ballantine.

Volume XV

Number VI

**PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT
OXFORD, - PENNSYLVANIA**
Twenty Five Cents a Year One Dollar for Five Years

**August
1909**

Blooded Stock, The Eastern Farmer, Dairyman and Poultry Raiser August, 1909

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CHANGE IN ADDRESS—When ordering a change in address be sure to give former as well as present address.

ADVERTISING RATES—15 cents for each agate line, each month. 5 per cent. discount for cash with order. Average seven words to a line. Fourteen agate lines to an inch measure.

Printed on the first day of each month by L. H. Hitchler.
Entered at the Post-office at Oxford, Pa., as Second-Class Mail Matter, May 27, 1899.

THE UTTER ABSURDITY OF OUR TARIFF.

We are protectionists, and believe in the proper protection of home industries, but are not yet able to understand that protection means exclusion, or that the revision of an obsolete tariff is designed merely to provide a convenient means for the country's representatives at Washington to favor friends and to get square with those who have opposed their wishes in other directions.

Another thing that we cannot understand is the necessity for protection to industries that are able to declare, even through the hard times, yearly dividends upon watered capitalization of from 100 per cent to 150 per cent. And it is a fact that the hoggish owners of these babyied industries, have been doing the loudest grunting against every suggestion that the rate should be lowered on their line. Is the government of our country to be prostituted to serve the criminal ends of such an aggregation of leaches?

Here is an instance that has been brought to our attention. A young man who earns his living by singing and acting needed a particular pattern in hose, to properly represent a Highland Scotch Clan. They could not be obtained in this country, so he sent to Scotland for them. They arrived promptly, and he paid for them one pound, or \$4.80 of our money. Now note: the price was a fair one, not so very much lower than one would have expected to pay for such an article could it have been secured in this country, but the duty he had to pay was exactly \$3.54. Why? To enable the home manufacturer to pay his employees better? Not a bit of it; he does not pay them over 20 per cent more than they get in Scotland, and besides such an article was not made here at all. What end was served by such an unreasonable and absurd tax? The money came out of his pocket; into whose did it go? Into the Government treasury directly of course, but to cheat one to gorge another accomplished no good end. Did the farmer who grows wool benefit? We cannot see that he did. No, the manufacturer

who pays 100 per cent. dividends had need of it.

In the first place no tax should be so unfair and high as to make the law ridiculous, or to allow any man to give free play to his criminal tendencies. And in the next place even Customs officials should be competent, and should have the same rights of judgment as men in similar positions of responsibility in ordinary business institutions.

There is absolutely no valid reason why the business of the Government should be exempted from business regulation and common sense.

THE FALL FAIRS. DO THEY FILL THE BILL?

Are we getting in the fairs and exhibitions just what we as farmers would rather have, and what is best for us? Or have the amusement features completely captivated our attention?

Amusement is just as necessary for the farmer as for anyone, and no one has any objection to our enjoying a little fun in the side show and the hundred-and-one other allurements provided for us, but after all is the purpose of the fair not rather educational?

We believe it is, and that its purpose would be better served by the elimination of much of the side show part of the exhibition, even though it meant a considerable falling off in attendance. And after all we are of the opinion that a considerable percentage of the patronage of the fairs is made up of city and town people. It is made up of city and town people, who are little interested in the rest of the exhibits.

FAIRS THE FARMERS OPPOR- TUNITY TO SEE WHAT OTHERS ARE DOING.

Competition is the great force that works for advance and improvement. The farmer has made progress in the production of grains, live stock, vegetables, butter, cheese, etc., that compares favorably with that of manufacturers in other lines. But whereas manufacturers are in daily touch with the best the world over is producing

OUR ADVERTISERS—We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. But to make doubly sure we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler advertising in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we do not guarantee to adjust trifling differences between subscribers and honest, responsible advertisers. Neither will we be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent us within one month of the time of the transaction and you must have mentioned Blooded Stock when writing the advertiser.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT—The editors are always glad to examine manuscripts suitable for publication in this magazine. Photographers are invited to submit photographs of subjects pertaining to any phase of farm life. Stamps should accompany both manuscripts and photographs to insure their return, if they are not accepted.

in their line, the farmer of necessity sees little except what Institutes, bulletins and farm journals try to convey to him.

Here is the part played by a properly conducted fair. It is an opportunity for us to get away from our own ideas for a few hours and to see what others are doing. None of us has a monopoly in any one line of action or thought, and all can be helped and improved by seeing and carefully examining lines along which the other fellows are working, and often succeeding.

FARMERS NOT TAKING ACTIVE INTEREST; THE REASONS FOR IT

There is complaint that the farmers have ceased to take a live interest in fairs. This is unfortunately true to a very large extent, but there are reasons for it, or perhaps they are results following the passing of the executive of the fairs into the hands of those more interested in other phases of the fair. One is that the fair has become too much of a Coney Island, except for the water and there is rarely enough of that for drinking purposes. Another is that the average general farmer feels he

(Concluded on Page 15.)

ARTICLES AND EXPERIENCES WANTED.

Write to us. There are in the lives of every farmer, of every wife of a farmer, and of every hired man, and hired girl on the farm, of every one who lives in the country, whether old or young, incidents, experiences, trials, perplexities, and pleasures that would be of interest and instruction and amusement to the rest of us. Let us know about them. Sign your name or not, as you see fit, but let's unite to make this the best farm, home paper ever turned out.

When you can, without inconvenience, ask a friend or neighbor to subscribe. For sending us a club of three subscribers at 25 cents each, or one at one dollar for five years, we will renew your subscription a year for your courtesy and trouble.

BLOODED STOCK for August.

Page Three.

Highland Ayrshire Herd Wins the Home Dairy Test.

Bryn Mawr the Home of Handsome, Heavy Producers.



HERE have been great doings down here in Pennsylvania this year, among the Ayrshire herds, and out of five herds competing in the Home Dairy Test, which is for 365 days, three, which made the

of it. The milk of the Ayrshire herd averaging 4.1 per cent fat, is certified and sold at 12 cents a quart. Table milk, not certified but produced under exactly the same conditions, brings 10 cents. Dr. Palmer is a thorough cattle

THE MISSION OF CATTLE SHOWS.

All breeders of pure bred dairy cattle are beginning to make preparations for the fair showings, and are filled with hopes of coming home in the fall with ribbons of various colors, blue preferred.

These shows of cattle serve a four-fold purpose. They are drawing cards for the fair itself; they educate the breeders' stock; they educate the visiting public; and they encourage a better type of cattle.

Of all the results the last is the most important. If a man takes to the fair a cow with a sloping rump, and she is, although a good individual in other respects, passed over for another whose rump is level to tail setting, he is going to see that next year his entry is a cow with a straight rump. If he has not paid attention to udder development, and enters a cow or heifer with bunched teats and cut front udder he will be very likely to examine the animals that were preferred for prizes, and next year will show females with better udders and teats.

At a large cattle show last October a man showed a number of Guernseys which would have been better placed if they had been in better condition. Their coats were rough, they were not fitted at all, and so stood little chance against those cattle which had been properly prepared to show at their best. At the end of the judging he said, "I guess I'll have to slick my cows up a bit next year." He will be very likely to profit by his experience and gain better places.

It makes for the general advancement of the breed to show your best cattle.

Those who cannot show, should attend all the fairs they can possibly find time for. Don't forget the Hart-



RENA ROSS—THE CHAMPION AYRSHIRE COW OF THE WORLD

best records, were from this State. The herd making the best record was Highland Herd, Bryn Mawr, Pa., owned by Mr. John R. Valentine, and managed by Dr. Philip C. Palmer. The year's yield for these five, was 57,811 pounds of milk and 2,688 pounds of butter.

They have also the Champion three year-old Curfew Bell 21255, who gave 11,181 pounds of milk and 588 pounds of butter. She is a lovely heifer, with perfect top and under lines, a sweetly pretty head, a long body, deep at flank and through the heart, and a perfectly balanced udder; lovely beyond description. Here is a heifer to be proud of for her beauty and her great dairy capacity.

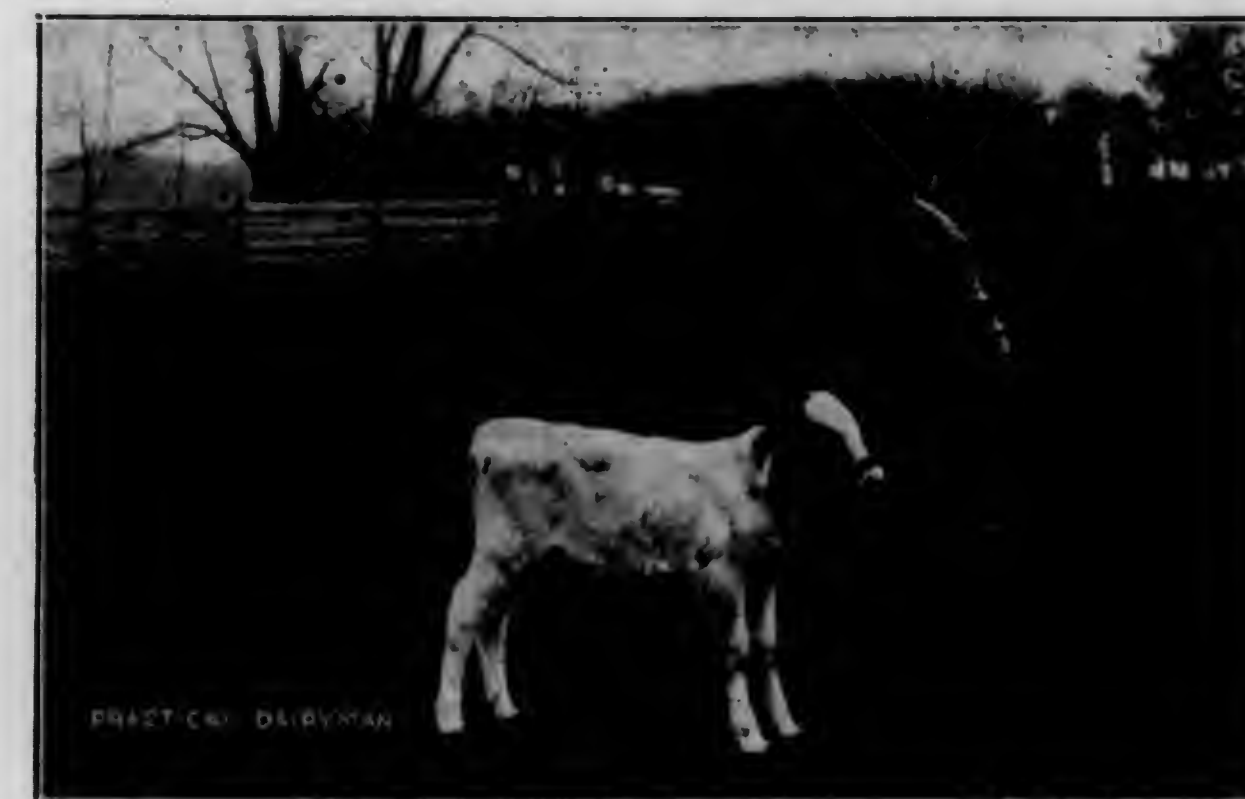
These late winnings are added to a herd which has already the Champion Ayrshire cow of the world, Rena Ross, who made 15,072 pounds of milk and 751 pounds of butter in a year.

I had the pleasure of seeing this great collection of cattle a few months ago, and was especially taken with Rena. She is handsome, rugged looking and yet of nice finish, has a remarkably nice head, a bright intelligent eye, an enormous paunch and a beautiful udder of great size. Her record, which averages over 40 pounds of milk a day for a whole year, is really wonderful.

This herd is a large one, about 200 head of Ayrshires and Jerseys being housed in the large and comfortable barns. The milk is sold in neighboring towns, Philadelphia taking part

man and has handled this herd for fifteen years. He knows every animal in it, studies their peculiarities, feeds them most carefully, and, as a result, gets out of them their best possible yield.

That they are great dairy cattle many A. R. records show; that they are of good breeding, their pedigrees witness; and that they are a handsome lot anyone can prove for himself by a visit to Bryn Mawr.



BULL CALF, BY FINLAYSTON, OUT OF RENA ROSS.
Sold by Highland Farm to L. A. Reymann, of Wheeling, W. Va., at 5 days old, for \$500.

ford Fair, in September, the N. Y. State Fair the same month, the Brockton, Mass. Fair, the West Chester County Fair and the Interstate Fair at Trenton, N. J. They all give you new ideas and a fresh viewpoint.

COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS ON THE INCREASE.

Cow-testing associations are rapidly gaining favor, and they should be a great help to those farmers who will let themselves see the wisdom of joining them.

Many farmers who have already joined them have had great surprises, and there are still more in store. Farmers so often say a cow will give "about a pailful," or they "guess" a certain cow will give a "pretty good mess of milk," but they really do not know what the cow is giving, and they don't try to find out.

If they hire a man to work by the day, they know pretty well what he does for his day's pay; if they go to the store and pay money for shoes or groceries or hardware, they know what return they get for it: but too few of them know what return they are getting for the money they put into the cow's stomach in the way of feed, the money they spend for help, and the value of the time spent in caring for and milking her. They dairy on the "Come day, go day, God save Sunday" plan, and then groan because dairying does not pay.

No business on earth will ever pay unless it is run on business principles, dairying among the rest. The cow-testing associations will show the farmer which cows are being kept at a loss and which are making a profit. If the farmer does not act on the warnings given by the scale and the Babcock, he then has no one to blame but himself; but few will disregard the plain evidence presented to them of a cow's inability to put money in their pockets.

If you have not joined an association yet, do it now, if there is one in your locality.

PASTEURIZING WILL NOT DO EVERYTHING.

A Minnesota Dairy paper has a series of letters published in a prize contest, and in one on pasteurization we find the following: "Poor, bad, rotten cream should always be pasteurized, because it is only by this method that the butter is made wholesome."

It is almost impossible to get butter, no matter what one pays, that will keep good for a few days, in household use. If the above is a sample of the opinions held by Western buttermakers, and they live up to it, the poor keeping butter from the West is explained.

Why should a buttermaker use such cream, any more than a canning establishment should use bad fish, rotten vegetables or putrid meat?

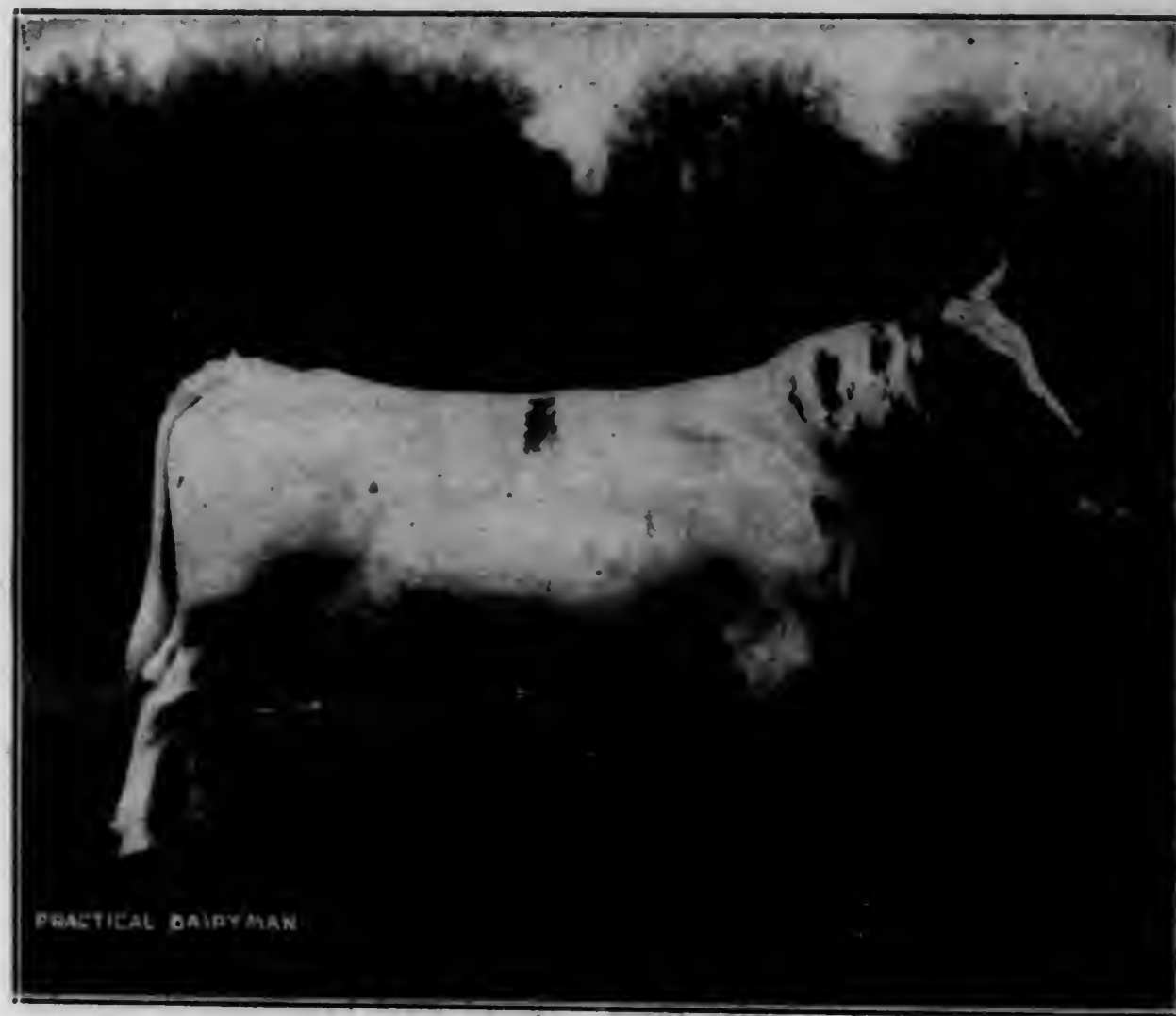
NOW IS A GOOD TIME TO WIN THE AFFECTIONS OF YOUR COWS.

To secure a large yield of milk it is quite as important that the cow or herd be handled properly as that proper feeding should be practiced. We know of many instances where the

best dairy cows were used and still results fell far short of what might reasonably have been expected, simply because the animal did not receive that friendly treatment which is so essential to a cow giving lots of milk for a long time. Always treat the cow and herd kindly. A kind word and a caressing touch are quite as good as is digestible protein. If you so handle the cows that they are fond of you, you have learned one of the most important lessons that lead to profitable dairying.

The most successful milk producers are in close touch with every cow in the herd. The milk produced has to do with motherhood, in which affection always plays an important part. A cow's affection for the calf prompts the desire to give milk. If you gain her affection she will desire to give you more milk.

If you have not been in the habit



FINLAYSTON, ONE of the SERVICE BULLS AT HIGHLAND FARM. Son of the great show cow Finlayston Maggie 2d, now owned by Messrs. Ness, of Canada.

of caressing the cows the time to inaugurate the practice is when they approach the time of calving, as it is then they take kindly to grooming and gentle rubbing of the udder.

During the eight or ten weeks that cows go dry their food should be chiefly roughage. A daily allowance of two pounds of bran or oats or a mixture of two parts each of bran and oats and one part linseed meal or corn oil meal make a proper feed for a cow near calving. Some roots, cabbage, pumpkins or squashes are also very good. Highly carbonaceous roughage such as straw and corn stalks are not good at this particular time. These with cold water, cold drafts or lying out at night on damp or frozen ground are the chief causes of caked udder or garget. A Forest.

A DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE; WILL IT LAST?

A Dairymen's League, embracing several counties in about four States, and having a present membership of

BLOODED STOCK for August.

15,000 dairy farmers, has been formed to enable the members to set their own price for milk. This is a blow at the Milk Exchange. If the farmers in the League will stick together, it may succeed in doing something toward this end, but all the large milk dealers seem to feel that there is no danger of any long continued concerted action. As Mr. Joe Laemmle, of the Exchange, said, "I have seen many of these associations in the last twenty-five years but they have all gone; this will go too."

Their object is praiseworthy, and it is to be hoped they will be true enough to each other and to themselves to attain it.

THE SILO A SHORT PASTURE BLESSING.

The farmer who is shaking hands with himself in congratulation these

BLOODED STOCK for August.

THE WONDERS OF CEMENT.

By C. R. Lawton

Providence is kind to the farmer. Farm help gets scarce—and improved labor-saving farm machinery comes to the rescue. Lumber gets scarce—and salvation comes in the shape of cement. Cement is the most wonderful of all building materials. To call it a substitute for wood is doing cement an injustice. It is so much better in every way, so much easier to handle and adapted to many more purposes. While easy to prepare for use, it combines economy and the everlasting strength of rock.

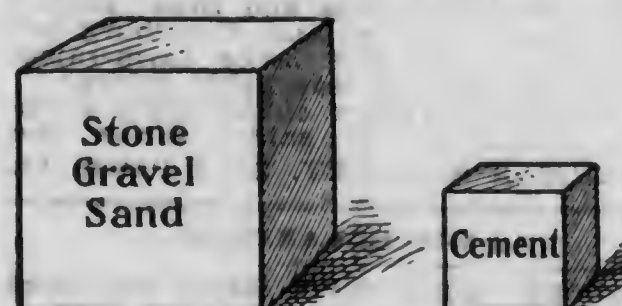
Whatever can be made of wood, stone or iron, can be built much better—in the long run—cheaper, of cement. Houses, barns, silos, fences, walls, troughs, chicken coops, sidewalks, steps, etc. What makes ce-



Concrete Chicken Coop and Walk.

ment so economical a material is its use in the shape of concrete. This is a mixture of cement, sand and gravel, or small stones, with water added. This makes a sort of liquid or plastic stone that can be poured into forms of any desired shape. Soon the surplus water evaporates; the mass "sets." Then it is real stone, as hard and durable as rock.

Cement forms only a small part of concrete. The proportion of the ingredients varies somewhat, according to the purpose in mind, and generally



Relative Proportion of Ingredients in Concrete.

runs about one part cement to three parts sand and five parts of stone or gravel. The economy of this mixture is evident when we consider how small a part of it is cement. There are only about one and a half barrels of cement to a cubic yard of the above proportion.

It must also be remembered here that a cubic yard of concrete is absolutely solid, without any air spaces. For every cubic yard of concrete it takes more than a cubic yard of cement, stone (or gravel) and sand. The excess in volume is taken up by the spaces between the stones and the particles of cement and sand. This principle is well illustrated by a barrel of apples and a barrel of peas. After the barrel is full of apples it will take at least three-quarters of the barrel of peas, which creep in

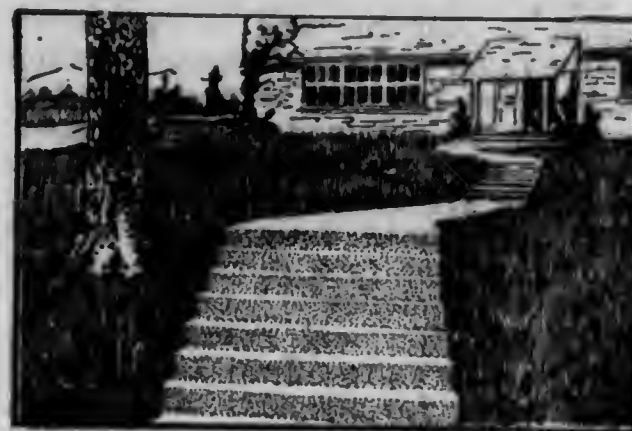
and rest between the apples.



A Barrel of Apples and Three-fourths of a Barrel of Peas in One Barrel.

The cement, liquified by the water, forms a coating around each particle of sand and stone, and binds them firmly together as a solid mass. The bond thus formed is so strong that if the mass is broken with a hammer and chisel, the break will occur right through the stone, without separating the stone from the cement that clings to it.

Cement construction permits of any color scheme desired. This is obtained by adding color pigments of mortar stains to the surface coat, or by painting according to special rules which differ from those applying to wood.



Concrete Steps and Walk.

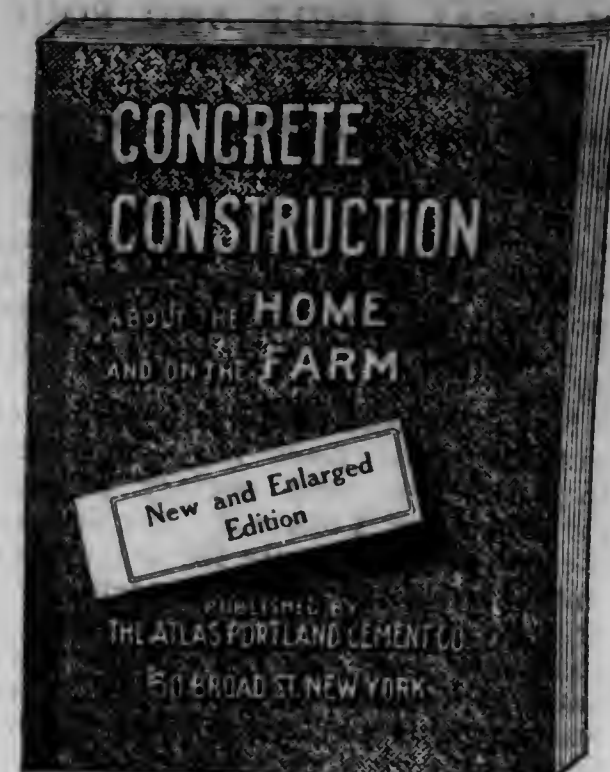
In its natural color concrete is a whitish gray—white enough to look attractive, gray enough to avoid the usual glare of white surfaces and their liability to show dirt.

As a repair material cement is certainly the "handy Andy" around the place. Is there a crack in the wall? Patch it up with cement. Does your terrace show signs of weakening?



One of the Concrete Silos at Gedney Farms, White Plains, N. Y.

Prop it up with a cement retaining (Continued on Page 9)



Our NEW And Enlarged CEMENT BOOK Free to Every Farmer

This new, enlarged and completely illustrated book, just issued in a new edition by The Atlas Portland Cement Company, tells how you can use concrete to the best advantage in all your construction work; how you can save money, yet have better, safer and more permanent buildings.

"Concrete Construction About the Home and On the Farm"

is now used as an instruction book in many of the leading Agricultural Colleges. It contains hundreds of pictures (actual photographs) of buildings that farmers and others have built without the aid of skilled labor. It is an improvement over all previous issues, as it describes and illustrates all the new ways of using concrete.

ATLAS Portland Cement Makes the Best Concrete

As it never varies in color, fineness, hardness, or strength, and is made from the genuine raw materials.

The U. S. Government ordered 4,500,000 barrels of ATLAS for the Panama Canal. You get the same cement the Government gets, as there is only one quality of ATLAS manufactured—the best that can be made and the same for everybody.

Send for the book now, and get the benefit of many new ideas for this year's building work.

Ask your dealer for ATLAS. If he cannot supply, you write to

The ATLAS Portland CEMENT Co.

Dept. 127, 30 Broad St., New York

Daily output over 40,000 barrels—the largest in the world.



NONE JUST AS GOOD

AN IDEAL FRUIT AND POULTRY FARM.

Description of a New York Farm Conducted on Scientific Principles.

Upon the west bank of the Hudson River, about a hundred miles from New York City, there is located in the quiet little village of West Camp a model farm known as Larchmont Farm.

Not long ago a company was organized under New York State laws to raise fruit and poultry products for the New York City market, and the selection of a site for a farm was immediately begun. It seemed at first as though the project must be abandoned, for although nearly three hundred farms were considered there was not one that met all the requirements specified. In some the water supply was insufficient, in others shipping facilities were poor, some were too far from New York City, etc. The company considered the following as being the general requirements of a site suitable for the industry.

- 1—Proximity to New York City.
- 2—A large frontage on the Hudson River near a dock.
- 3—Land elevated so that from some spot entire farm could be seen.
- 4—Convenient freight and express facilities.
- 5—Land must be well drained.
- 6—Land must slope to south or east.
- 7—Must contain several hundred young fruit trees.
- 8—Must contain a stream with abundant water supply.
- 9—Must be a fertile soil free from stones.
- 10—Must contain some timber.
- 11—Telephone and telegraph communication.
- 12—Should have some sand, gravel and stone.

Finally a farm was thrown on the market which the owner had recently inherited. This farm was visited, inspected by the company and immediately purchased, as every requirement had been met. Considering the remarkable adaptability, the farm was purchased for a sum far below its intrinsic value. It is an interesting fact that the company in less than two months after purchasing were offered for one-tenth of the farm as much as they paid for the entire tract.

Development work soon commenced, and as a result the company owns a splendid one hundred acre farm, unsurpassed in fertility and located in the fruit belt of the beautiful Hudson Valley. On the west the tall peaks of the Catskill range of mountains; on the east the Berkshire Hills in Massachusetts; to the south the Shawangunk Mountains; while by the farm runs the Hudson River visible for twenty miles. The river frontage of the farm is about three thousand feet.

A narrow strip of land was purchased running from the farm to the railroad station, over which a private road was built. This road shortened the distance to the station from two miles to a thousand feet. By railroad express shipments reach New York City in about three and a half hours. A steamboat landing adjoins the property where shipments to New York City in the evening reach there the next morning. For shipping facilities there are few farms as well located.

From the extreme north end of the farm the land slopes to the south and east. Here the office building and manager's house were erected, where a view of the entire farm is obtained. The land is well drained, fertile and free from stones. There are at present about five thousand young fruit trees just coming into bearing. They consist of many varieties of apple, pear, peach, plum, cherry and quince, with an abundance of small fruits as currants, berries and grapes. These are maintained in the highest state of productiveness by modern, scientific agricultural methods, the product shipped to the "fancy trade" in an attractive manner, and the highest prices obtained.

Through the farm runs a stream furnishing an average flow of 120,000 gallons daily. This is fed by a number of never-failing springs of pure cold water. Additional water is obtained from wells, one of which runs one hundred and thirty-six feet into the earth through solid rock. A portion of the farm is in timber, much of which is cedar. There is also sand, gravel, and rock which is used for building purposes and roads. There is not an acre of marsh or waste land on the farm. Outside of the woodland the entire farm is arable. The location is dry and healthful so essential to success with poultry.

Telephone and telegraph communication is available and every facility for the rapid and satisfactory handling of business has not been overlooked. Ice may be obtained from the Hudson in any quantity. Many of the buildings are already up and in use. They have been designed to reduce labor expenses to a minimum and to afford convenience.

The location and contour of the land is such as to afford an excellent air drainage for all parts of the farm, which in a large measure insures against destruction from late spring frosts so damaging to fruit buds in some localities. The soil is deep, rich, and black and contains an abundance of humus, and showing by the tree and vegetable growth on the land to contain plenty of available plant food of all kinds. The physical and chemical properties of the soil make the farm ideally adapted to the production of fine quality fruit. Fruit grown at Larchmont Farm attains remarkable size owing to the care given the orchards, and cannot be surpassed for richness of flavor and coloring. A large yield is always assured.

Scientific fruit culture and poultry raising are two of the most profitable business enterprises known, and in which this company are making a grand success. The demand for their product is unlimited.

The incorporators of the company owning this farm decided that modern "high finance" would not be desirable and to the best interest of stockholders and therefore kept the capitalization low. Although the assets of the company are over \$60,000.00 the capitalization is only \$20,000.00, which is divided into two hundred shares full paid and non-assessable with a par value of one hundred dollars. The company is offering the balance of its unsubscribed stock to investors at par, in order to complete development work. No bonds or preferred stock have been issued, thus giving

the shareholders the first lien on the company's earnings. The officers of the company are assuring stockholders of the future brilliant success of the enterprise by agreeing to take no pay for their services until dividends of 24 per cent are paid. With these dividends and the assets behind the company the value of the stock will be greatly enhanced and mean a profit of one hundred per cent for present stockholders and those subscribing to this allotment.

The company is putting out a prospectus which deals with The Science of Investment, and describes the enterprise with an outline of the poultry business. This prospectus is mailed postpaid to any investor requesting it. The company is financially sound and present conditions indicate a future of prosperity at the farm, with every prospect of increasing revenues each year. With the issuing of the balance of its treasury stock the plant will be fully equipped and turning out its maximum with the efficiency the additional capital will provide.

If you are looking for a safe and sound investment where the element of risk is eliminated and large dividends assured, we suggest that you write to this company, whose address is Larchmont Farm Inc., Box 115, West Camp, N. Y. They will be glad to supply any further information.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Only Two Cents a Word.

All classified. Each initial or number counted as one word. No advertisement taken for less than 25 cents each issue. All replies must be sent direct to advertiser. Cash covering the exact number of words at 2 cents each must be sent with every order. This Department for Live Stock Only.

POULTRY.

FOR SALE—Good honest stock eggs of Single Comb Brown Leghorns; Single or Rose Comb R. I. Reds. Price very reasonable. E. G. BRATTON, Ryde, Pa.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, America's finest strains. Cups and Blue Ribbon winners at Cumberland, Frothing and Somerset. 600 fine large farm-raised birds for sale at reasonable prices.

Twenty-five extra choice Light Brahma cockerels for sale. Write me. HERMAN SHOCKEY, Sand Patch, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HORSES going blind Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia., can cure.

FOR SALE—Very handsome trotting mare, in foal to Perry K. 213, \$100. P. J. WYAND, Cumberland, Md.

FOR SALE—Two litters Scotch Collie puppies, sired by the noted "Flying Comet" and "Laddie Boy," out of bitches bred in the purple; perfectly marked golden sable; strong, healthy, farm-raised stock. Prices from \$10 up. FRANK H. TAYLOR, Reidsville, Pa.

CATTLE.

PURE-BRED registered Holstein bull calf, sired by "Clothilde Dekol Dot's Butter Boy." Dam, "May Inka Clothilde." Photograph, pedigree and price on application. MADISON COOPER, 101 Curt, Watertown N. Y.

REGISTERED Holstein-Friesian Bulls all ages. Prices reasonable. Apply to R. G. WILLIAMS, Canton, Pa.

Send for booklet
Horse Trouble
DEATH TO HEAVES
Newton's Distemper Cure
Illustrated or Money Back
\$1.00 per can, at dealers, or
Express Paid, 10 Cents
THE NEWTON REMEDY CO.
Toledo, Ohio.

HOGS

THE PIG PENS IN SUMMER.

In summer, if the pig keeper is wise, a large proportion of his stock will be running out to grass. Then, of course, is an opportune time to give the vacant piggeries a thorough cleansing and lime washing, to set drainage of yards and outlets right, and attend to any structural repairs that may be necessary.

As a rule the piggeries are about the most neglected set of buildings on the farm. If they are in bad condition and need repair, the business is frequently deferred until they come perilously near to a tumble-down state. Too many have never known the touch of a brush or broom on their walls. Their occupants have never known the refreshing and healthful atmosphere which naturally follows.

If a farmer has no pasture to spare and the pigs as a consequence must be kept up all the summer there is all the more reason that the piggeries should be sweet and clean, and the animals kept under the healthiest condition possible. It is the worst thing in the world for pigs to be cooped up in a dirty, badly ventilated sty during hot weather. Such weather is trying to pigs, although many people seem to be ignorant of the fact. Take a look around on a warm day and observe how they seek coolness, fresh air and such shade as they can get. Truly the house-bound pig in summer is often a creature to be pitied and might in common fairness be made more comfortable than he is.

When pigs cannot be let out to pasture, owing to lack of necessary land, it is a wiser plan to reduce the stock than to run any risk by overcrowding. There is a great tendency to keep too many pigs in a pen in proportion to its size. It is seldom roomy enough to allow the animals to be comfortable and to crowd them is to court disaster. Too thick on the ground might be quoted as the inciting cause of many pig diseases.

If you can put your pigs on pasture, do so by all means. There is no better or cheaper way of making good bacon. If you can not, see that they have clean pens with well drained outlets, sufficient living space, fresh air, and sound, wholesome food. If every keeper of pigs were to resolve that nothing should be lacking in the proper treatment of his stock, swine fever and like diseases would be practically done away with. Healthful conditions are essential to maintain health. When the body is in a sound state, it is capable of resisting the inroads of disease.

Beware of lice. Seldom do the young pigs escape them. When little fellows, they will often be bothered by lice which have come off the old hogs. Pigs can be profitably dipped at least once a month and oftener if it should be necessary, and in fact the old hog should have the same attention, for you can not expect lousy hogs to respond to their feed no matter how liberal the ration.

SUMMER CARE OF THE BOAR.

The feed of the boar when not in service may be mainly pasture and cut green forage during the summer months. A boar cannot be sustained on this alone, however, and some grain should be allowed to keep him in condition, such as shorts, middlings and bran, some oilmeal, and the leguminous grains, with a little corn.

As the breeding season approaches the feed should be increased. While not in service ample exercise should always be insisted upon. Exercise is productive of well developed muscles and general thrift; with these two conditions activity and soundness of reproductive organs will usually follow.

During the breeding season it will be possible for the boar to get the same amount of exercise, and accordingly care must be taken that his energies are not wasted by unnecessary service. Careful and ample feeding with plenty of exercise will do much to counteract this disadvantage.

A fully matured boar should not serve more than two sows daily, probably one in the morning and one in the afternoon, and he can serve 50 or 60 in a season without difficulty.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS PASTURING HOGS ON ALFALFA.

One of the most extensive and successful swine raisers in the Arkansas valley in Colorado says: "Twenty-five years of pasturing hogs of all ages on alfalfa has proven conclusively to me that a fourth to a half grain ration, while they are on such pasture will produce greater daily growth than when in dry lots on full feeds of corn."

Hogs will maintain a reasonable growth but not fatten on alfalfa pasture alone. If it is desired to full-feed hogs, they will make rapid fattening growth by increasing the grain ration while on pasture and with this the meat will be nearly as firm as that of hogs kept in a dry lot, where grain alone is fed. The general health of the alfalfa-fed hogs is better than that of those maintained on any other feed and they are prolific."

What more conclusive evidence do you want? You know that the cost of mill feeds has become prohibitive; you know hogs thrive on alfalfa, you can grow it and you know it's the cheapest feed you can give them.

Give them alfalfa pasture and plenty of water and they will pretty nearly take care of themselves.

One point about pasturing on alfalfa must not be lost track of, and that is not to overstock, or the plants are gnawed, trampled or rooted out, the field seriously damaged and the animals do not thrive as they would under more reasonable treatment.

No Cure for Pig Thumps.

A subscriber writes that his pigs die of the thumps, never taking the disease until after weaning. Some

remedy is asked for.

There is no cure that we have ever found for a pig that has fully developed a case of the thumps. There is a preventive, which is not to over-feed on milk or rich food, at the same time keeping the pigs in a small pen. Generally speaking, we are bothered more by losses from thumps before the pigs are weaned, and then during spells of rainy weather, when the little fellows lie close together in their nests.

The pig that has to rustle a little on pasture rarely has thumps. At any time, it is the result of too rich feed and not enough exercise.

In these days the American pig makes a speedy journey from farrowing bed to scalding tub, and the aim of the judicious feeder is to add constantly to the flesh acquired while suckling, bringing the hog up to 250 to 450 pounds as early and on as inexpensive feed as possible. The young animal will naturally put on weight more cheaply than an older one, and gains after ten months cost considerably more per pound than those made earlier. A pig which is being fattened should gain from one to two pounds a day, and weigh, alive, 250 to 350 pounds when nine to 12 months old.

GREENWOOD STOCK FARMS.

Farmers and Breeders I now have a large stock, probably the best I ever owned, thoroughbred Poland-China and Chester White Pigs, 2 to 6 mos. old, sows bred and boars ready for service, all from prize winning stock. Guernsey and Jersey Cattle, Buff and Barred Plymouth R. Chickens, Farms and Residence, Greenwood, Pa.

Address C. H. DILDINE, Route No. 1, Rohrsburg, Pa.

BARGAINS IN POLAND-CHINAS, BERKSHIRES AND CHESTER WHITES.

I now have a large stock of probably the best I ever owned. Cannot tell you all here, but I have Boars and Sows, all breeds, 2 to 6 months old mated not akin; sows bred and boars ready for service. Guernsey Calves and Registered Scotch Collie Puppies. Write for prices and free circular. This stock must go and will be sold.

M. E. Turkeys, Barred and White P. Rocks, E. Leghorns and Beagle Dogs. P. F. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

HOGS.

FOR SALE—Duroc and Poland China Registered stock bred sows. Service Boars \$13 to \$20. 40-lb. Pigs \$5. Also some choice Rhode Island Red chickens. WM. HARSHMAN, Thurmont, Md.

FOR SALE—Some fine Yorkshire Pigs—no better stock in U. S. Just imported—new blood. A. A. BRADLEY, Frewsburg, N. Y.

FARMERS.

Send 50c in stamps for 6 months' subscription for the Horse News and Speed Bulletin, finely illustrated paper. And receive three valuable formulas free—Bone Spavin Cure, Heave Cure and a good Hair Grower—all genuine. Address P. J. WYAND, Cumberland, Md.

OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS

COLONY HOUSES.

There is nothing of greater importance to those who keep fowls, than the construction and location of the colony house. I regret to say that its use has not been as extensively understood as it should have been. Too much can not be said in their favor and they are useful to the farmer as well as to the poultryman.

In many advertising columns will be seen today, stock for sale, fresh from the farm range. They place their whole stress upon the fact that the fowls were raised on the farm. I wish to ask my readers why this is done. Why do breeders specify particularly "farm range"? Because they know from years of experience in advertising that the demand for strong, vigorous stock is almost unlimited, and that in no other way can full growth and maturity be obtained in full measure.

The reason for this is that on the farm only a limited number of fowls are kept. There is an abundance of room in all directions for stock, both old and young, to feast on the tender grass blades, the bugs, worms and all descriptions of insects which are peculiar to the liking of all feathered tribes, and I wish to say that without this natural feasting fowls are never at their best. You may succeed fairly well in a more domesticated state, using substitutes for the succulent grasses and insect life, but never in full measure.

In this article I wish to set forth the benefits derived from the use of the colony house for the maturing of the young stock. Most poultry-men are raising large numbers of stock and if they wish to satisfy their customers, they must colonize the young stock, placing them far enough apart so that they can get the full benefit of these insects, grasses, etc. It is the instinctive nature of the fowl to roam only a limited distance from its regular home, and if you have too many occupying the same quarters their growth is impaired in consequence. That is the reason that such claims are made for the colony houses. They should be set far enough apart so that one colony is perfectly independent of the other. In that way there is no robbing of each other as is so often the case. Many an instance have I seen where a younger hatched brood was completely robbed of its vitality and growth by a brood, perhaps only a few days older.

For these reasons I recommend colonization of young stock and I recommend doing it early enough in life so that you are sure they have not been stunted in growth. To be a complete success these houses must be of a particular size. I wish our readers would pay strict attention to this, because I have known many who have attempted an improvement only to find out their mistake too late.

The colony houses should measure 6x6 feet ground plan, 5 feet high in front, 3 feet high in the rear, making a shed roof, slanting to the north, or

rather to the northwest, as I like best to face them slightly to the east from south so as to catch the rays of the early morning sun. This is especially necessary if they are to be used as a nursery to place very young chicks in from the start. As I have a winter brood-house I do not use them in that capacity. My only objection to that plan is that it takes more labor to care for young chicks in these houses than in a regular nursery. However, they will thrive and do nicely if placed in these houses from the start, and during the months of February and March can be kept more comfortable than they could in a regular brood house and at less expense for fuel.

Now do not build any of the houses any larger in any way than the dimensions I have given, because if you do you will not derive as great a benefit from the heat that escapes from the brooder lamp as you would in the regulation size. I once had a gentleman of considerable wealth visit my farm, his object being to learn the use of these colony houses. He asked very few questions and I learned afterwards he made his houses after a different plan entirely, simply because he thought it would be better and more convenient for the attendant if a greater height were allowed, and by so doing he destroyed the real benefits of these houses. Heat always rises and where they are built higher than the dimensions given you lose the benefit.

A door 2x4 feet is placed to the northwest; a half window is placed to the southeast, or front, the bottom to be not more than ten inches from the sill. Under this window arrange an opening 8x12 inches with the 12 inches running horizontally, so that

the chicks in their eagerness to rush out will have plenty of room without trampling on each other, as will surely be the case if the outlet is too small. These houses can be used without a brooder with an earth floor, to colonize chicks old enough to need no brooding. I keep a brooder in each colony house so that any time we are crowded in the regular brood house, we just heat up the brooder in one of these colony houses and transfer the chicks, regardless of age. Still, as I mentioned before, on account of the extra labor I do not like to colonize too early, and they will thrive very nicely in the brood house up to a certain age.

I can compare this method of colonizing chicks to the transplanting of young plants. No successful gardener would think of planting seeds of certain plants right out in the open. He first places his seeds in carefully prepared hotbeds, where they are tenderly nursed for a time and are in danger of becoming overcrowded, when he removes them to cold frames and later to the field. Just so with the chicks. If we wish them to reach full maturity and usefulness, they must be given room to mature and grow, and get their share of nature's food.

We do not use a foundation under these houses. We just use flat stones under each corner to level up. In setting the brooder we excavate a few inches, setting the brooder in the excavation, after which we fill back the excavated earth, so that the brooder floor is on the level with the earth floor.

I omitted to say also that a small temporary yard is erected to the southeast or front, for the confinement of the chicks when they are

too small to have unlimited range. I like as much range as possible in early life, but dangers are too great to allow free range to very young chicks. I use temporary yards of one-inch mesh poultry netting, attached to either corner of the southeast side of the house, driving a stake here and there to hold it in place. Later on when the weather has settled, and our chicks are large enough to be safely given free range, we take the netting down and roll it up for the next season. Here in Waukesha Co., Wisconsin, there are thousands of these colony houses in use and I hope to see thousands more for their usefulness cannot be overestimated.

C. E. Matteson.
We wish Mr. Poultry Crank would tell us what he thinks of this. Editor.

THE WONDERS OF CEMENT.

Continued from Page 5)

wall. Is your barn floor full of holes or cracks? Stop them with cement. Holes in your walks? Cement will fill them. A leak in the dam? Cement will stop it. New uses are found for it almost every day. Among the more recent developments in this line are cement bath tubs, cement wash tubs, cement safes and vaults, cement furnaces, cement fence rails, cement garden seats, cement statues, etc. Hollow trees are "doctored" back to health by filling the cavity with concrete and coaxing the bark to grow over the "wound."

It is a promoter of cleanliness: Cement floors, cement troughs, ce-



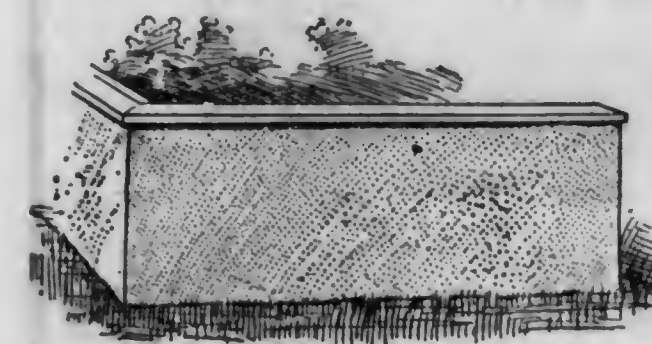
The Old-Fashioned Stone Wall, Needing Constant Repairs.

ment barns, etc., help the farmer to take better care of his live stock—and that with less work. This makes farm life more attractive, and helps to keep the boys and the hired man on the farm. It also makes farming more profitable; for, it is agreed on all sides, that the cleaner animals are kept, the more they thrive—even pigs.

Cement walks around the house make it easier for the wife to keep it clean. There is no mud dragged all over the place from ground walks.

Cement is a promoter of health for man and beast. Cement cellars keep away dampness. Cement walks dry quickly after a rain, minimizing the danger from wet feet. Cement cisterns provide pure rain water.

Cement is a promoter of economy.



A Modern Concrete Wall Lasts Forever.

Concrete structures do not require

International Auto Buggy



For Business
or Pleasure

You'll Arrive Where You're Bound When You Start in this Car

It is the leading car for country-road travel. Up hill and down, over all kinds of roads, you go safely and rapidly as well as pleasantly.

Its high wheels and powerful driving mechanism especially fit it for the kind of service that puts the low automobile out of business.

It is under as perfect control as the highest priced automobile. You can go at any speed you like, two to twenty miles an hour. There are no tire troubles because the tires are solid rubber. You have the least concern about fuel supply or operating expense. The Auto Buggy carries a supply of gasoline sufficient to last for a journey of 75 to 100 miles.

It is something to be able to go at a moment's notice, without the trouble of hitching up or the care of horses. The Auto Buggy, with or without top, and with single or double seat, enables you to go alone or with your family in a conveyance you will be proud to ride in.

Call on the International local agent and get a catalogue and let him demonstrate this wonderful country road car for you. Catalogues also sent direct from the home office on application.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.
(Incorporated)

THESE SICKLY-LOOKING CHICKS NOT FED OUR WAY

They wouldn't be wilted, forlorn and droopy as are these poor little fellows. What's the matter? Likely some one has been feeding a lot of table scraps, or sour bread, or some other indigestible mixture that is fermenting in their stomachs. Tomorrow the owner will find eight or ten dead, and wonder: "What killed my chicks?" Chicks are babies and must have baby food. That's why Puritan Chick Food is so successful in rearing chicks, keeping them well and holding down the death-rate. It just "fits" the interior mechanism of the digestive organs of a chick.

Puritan Chick Food (The Safe Kind)

has a delightful taste and odor to a little chick, because it is compounded of those very pure, wholesome and sweet elements that naturally attract it. Your little "puff-balls" will make things fly scratching; they are always happy and busy when fed on it. Some of the largest poultry plants use Puritan Chick Food. It pays them. It will pay you, no matter how small your flock. It is foresight, wisdom, economy and profit, for you always to keep it on hand. It's true life insurance for your chicks, all other things being equal. We guarantee it so, and refund money if you're not satisfied. No fussing about it, either—your word is final. Puritan Chick Food is put up in 5-lb. boxes for 25c; 25-lb. bags \$1.00; 50-lb. bags \$1.75; 100-lb. bags \$3.25. Ask your dealer for it. If he hasn't it we'll supply you. Booklet free. Write now for it.

Puritan-American Poultry Food Mfg. Co.,
Bound Brook, New Jersey



repairs (or coats of paints) like wood. Cement bins, walls, partitions and floors save grain, victuals and feed from destruction by vermin or dampness. Cement barn and barnyard floors save the manure and the feed, by preventing its being trodden into the soil and forming a mire.

Cement is a promoter of safety. Concrete buildings are not fire traps like wooden houses. This is particularly important for the man who lives in the country, isolated and miles away from the fire department.

Cement is a promoter of real estate values. A few dollars spent in improving the property with cement walks, porch columns, porch foundations, steps, fences, etc., add to its appearance, market value and saleability considerably beyond the cash outlay involved. Insurance on cement houses is cheaper than on wooden structures.

Cement is a promoter of thrift. It is so easy to work that the farmer and his help can utilize their spare hours doing a little at a time. For example: they can start with a small feed floor in the barn yard, then add a walk to the barn, then to the well, then continue it to the house, then around it, etc.

In conclusion, just a word of warning. Needless to say that good, durable concrete can be made only from first-class cement. When a man buys lumber he sees at a glance whether



Removing Decayed Matter from Tree Before Filling. Tree With Cavity Filled With Concrete.

it is sound and trustworthy or unreliable. This is important in buying cement. Even an expert cannot tell good from poor cement without making physical and chemical tests. For this reason the only protection to the cement buyer is a reliable brand, identified by the trademark on the bag or barrel, which guarantees the quality of the cement through the reputation and standing of the maker.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

WHAT TO PLANT IN AUGUST.

Some gardening may be done even as late as the first of August. There are several vegetables that may be sown then. Some of them will make, others will do so if the conditions are favorable. But even these latter are worth trying. If they do not succeed there is little lost, while if they do there is much gained.

Beets, carrots, endive, lettuce, peas, radishes, spinach and turnips will not be injured by several degrees of frost. There are others that will need a little protection, but if they go safely through the early frosts there are usually several weeks of good weather for them.

The best of snap beans can be had in the fall. They should be planted as early in August as possible, but will grow if in the ground by the third week of the month. A little protection may be needed for frosty nights.

Carrots will not grow large and the roots from late sowing will not be mature enough for storing, but they are excellent for use direct from the garden. The small early varieties should be used.

Hot, dry weather is unfavorable for lettuce. The seed does not germinate well. But this can be remedied by providing shade and means for keeping the ground moist. Leaves, large enough for the table can be grown in six or eight weeks and a supply can be had till late in the fall.

Peas planted the first of August should be large enough for use by the last of September. As they are not productive the area sown should be twice the ordinary size.

Some of the early radishes grow quickly, perhaps not in eleven days, as has been claimed, but in less than three weeks. They may be sown till into September.

Kahlrobi should not be forgotten. If sown the first of the month it should be large enough for use by the middle of October.

Small cucumbers for pickles can still be grown.

Endive can be had in October by sowing the seed the first of the month.

Golden Bantam sweet corn grows rapidly and is good in quality. It may need protection, but as the stalks are small this is not difficult to supply. August planted corn will yield a small crop and is uncertain, but there is satisfaction in growing it.

The cool days of autumn are favorable for beets. Those sown now should yield good "greens" and roots large enough for serving on the table.

Turnips are like beets in the choice of the season. They grow rapidly in the fall.

Sow salsify now and protect in the winter. Next year it will make large roots.

There are others, but these will suffice for a beginning. If they are sown the garden will continue to yield good things till winter comes.

KEEP ONIONS DRY.

The onions will soon be ripe, and much depends upon the proper treatment of the bulbs at this time. Make a strong effort to keep them dry after they are once ripe and pulled. The chief cause of failure to keep by rotting and sprouting, is the fact that their rest has been disturbed by moisture.

The method of handling by experienced growers is something like this: Prepare a loft or a shed with a good roof, and a free circulation of air. Make crates two feet by three, with six-inch sides. Take these crates on your hayrack, and drive into the field on a sunny day after the onions are ripe. The tops should be fallen and mostly dry. Pull the onions and put in crates, tops and all.

Haul crates to shed, and lift to place without disturbing the bulbs. If you have plenty of room, spread out the crates separately, but if obliged to pile them up, put four-inch blocks between, so as to secure a free circulation of air.

In five or six weeks the onions will be dry enough to handle and market. The tops will rub off without the use of the knife.

You may have too many or too few to follow this plan exactly, but the nearer you come to it, the better will be your success.

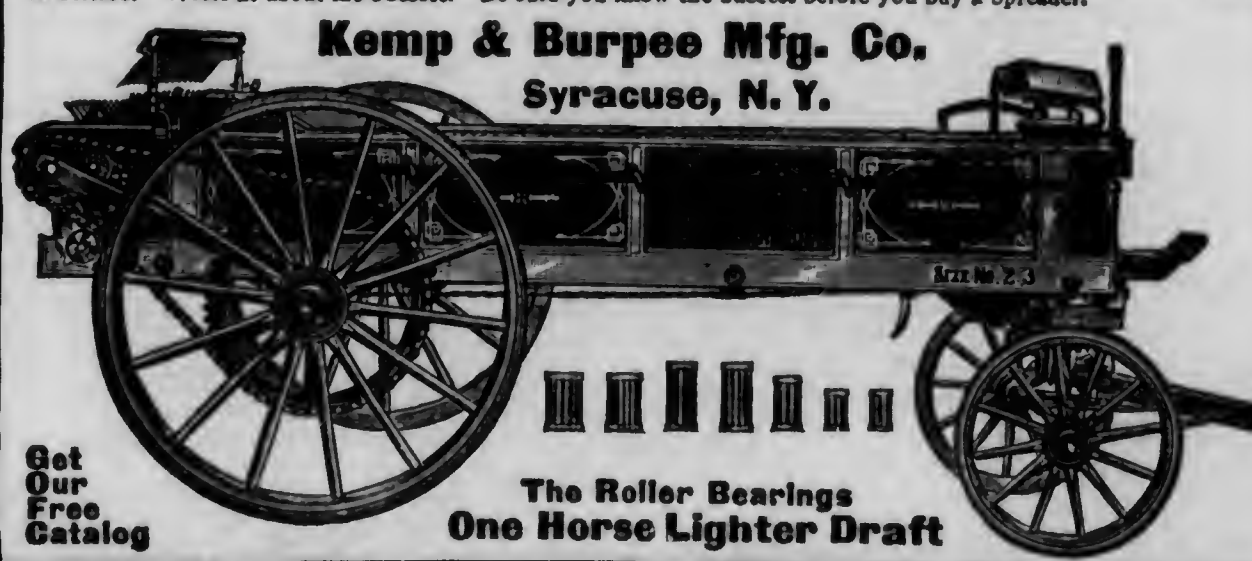
Perfect dryness and plenty of air, with thin spreading are the points to keep in mind.

Cultivation is the great work of August, not deep spading and hoeing but a continuous and persistent shuffling of the surface so as to form a mulch. The mulch retards evaporation and makes up for the loss of rain fall in mid-summer. It's this sort of cultivation that makes the difference in gardens, and is the reason truckers are able to produce fine vegetables in seasons when other gardens are wilted, stunted and practically at a stand still as far as growing is concerned.

Spread Manure with the Roller-Bearing, Light Draft

SUCCESS SPREADER

Save half the labor both for yourself and horses and make the manure go twice as far as by hand spreading. The Success pays for itself over and over again in increased fertility of the land. It's the spreader based on experience. We've been building spreaders 31 years. It contains all the most valuable patented devices. The only roller-bearing spreader. Light and strong. No gear wheels to break. Equipped with wooden or metal wheels as desired. Write us about the Success. Be sure you know the Success before you buy a spreader.



Get
Our
Free
Catalog

The Roller Bearings
One Horse Lighter Draft

A SUBSCRIBER'S EXPERIENCE WITH WIRE FENCE.

My own experience is confined to one make and covers a period of four years. This fence we see extensive-advertised in connection with another brand made by the same concern, and as the manufacturers have stated, "you can safely take the verdict of millions who have tested and tried out these two great fences," carefully avoiding however, any reference to the quality of material, I take this opportunity of handing in my "verdict" to The Eastern Farmer, for the benefit of other readers.

Our farm is located about one mile from the railroad, 15 miles from the coast and nearly a mile from the trolley, so that it is quite impossible that we are troubled with sulphureous gases, salt air or electric currents.

The first piece of fence was erected four years ago and for the first year held up well in appearance. After this I purchased two other lots, the last two years ago. The whole is now so badly rusted that the intermediate or mesh wires are practically gone and even the main wires are rapidly deteriorating. In fact, this fence shows up so badly that I am forced to the conclusion, first, that the quality of the wire used was probably of the poorest and cheapest; second, that the so-called galvanizing was nothing more than a dip in some preparation of which zinc or spelter, if any, formed a very small percentage; third and last, that this so-called "perfect" fence, while of good design, is made of too light wires in the mesh and of such quality of material throughout as to render it absolutely worthless and unworthy the name of fence so far as its durability goes. Such is my opinion based on my own experience.

As to the remedy I hardly know what to say. The conditions of service are so varied that it can hardly be expected that the manufacturers shall guarantee the life of their fences for any period of time, nevertheless, I

do think we can reasonably ask a guarantee as to the kind and quality of wire, and the process of galvanizing. This I know is even somewhat indefinite as there are many kinds and qualities of materials, making it difficult for the buyer to determine whether he is getting the best. But after all, a good fence embraces only two important features, namely, quality and size of wires, and character and quality of galvanizing.

If the Eastern Farmer or some reader, can give us a brief specification as to what constitutes good fence wire and proper galvanizing, it would be the means of affording at least partial protection to the buyer from some of the worthless products which are now being sold.

There is a firm in Ohio, whom I have been informed, make a fence of good quality and thoroughly galvanized. They advertised in this paper, and recently I wrote for catalogue and prices and in reply received a communication of stereotyped style too long to read, composed principally of "hot air" calculated to "catch the farmer." Their catalogues however are quite complete and if half they claim for their fence is true, I believe it is far better than at least some of the fences I know of and no more expensive at first cost. When asked if they would guarantee their fence against rust for any period of from one to five years, they say: "That is not practicable, as this depends wholly on local conditions and the section in which the wire is used, but do guarantee that all wires supplied in our fences are double galvanized and contain double the amount of spelter of that usually found in the ordinary grade of fence wire."

Their catalogue states their "fences are made of the very best of hard, high carbon, coiled spring steel wire," that the galvanizing is "the same as given high grade telephone and telegraph wire," and that the "mixture used for galvanizing is such that it is not merely laid on the wire but unites with the steel, forming an alloy that lasts as long as the steel itself." The catalogue states further "that's why the dart fence is absolutely rust-proof." On the other hand it will be noted that they decline to guarantee it rust-proof for any period of time.

Whether high carbon coiled spring steel wire is the proper material to use, I do not know, but I do know that ordinary galvanized telegraph wire has a very much longer life than the ordinary fence wire and no doubt the double galvanizing would be far superior to the so-called ordinary galvanizing which peels off leaving the soft steel wire exposed to the action of the elements.

I intend to give this fence a trial in a small way and believe that if all purchasers would avoid the use of

MADAM—BY BEING a member of a Soap Club you average to save about one-half your daily expenses. This doesn't mean that you get just Soap, but most anything you ordinarily buy at a grocery store, such as Teas, Coffees, Spices, Baking-powder, Rices, Macaroni, etc. In addition to the regular certificate given with each order we give the Secretary a Special Offer for conducting the club of \$5.00 in CASH or five extra certificates. Write to-day for our new free catalogue. Papworth Premium Co., 512 St. Marks Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

CLARK'S
DOUBLE ACTION HARROW & CULTIVATOR
FOR 100% CROPS
THE ORIGINAL "CUTAWAY."
With this tool more different kinds of work can be done, with less effort, than with any other. CLARK'S is the only Disk Cultivator that completely embodies the double action principle. It will do the work of several disk machines that would cost you several times as much, and do it more thoroughly, because it has 4 gangs instead of only 2. The draft is always from center—suitable for 2 light horses. Equipped with Extension Head and Jointed Pole, and when so ordered two large disks for Listing are supplied.
Send today for our free Book, "Large Hay Crops."
CUTAWAY HARROW COMPANY,
506 Main St., HIGGANUM, CONN.

any fence made of twisted wire, and use care to see that the top and bottom wires on farm fences are not lighter than No. 9 and intermediate and stay wires not lighter than No. 12, all thoroughly galvanized, we would derive a material increase in the life of our fences.

In conclusion I may say that the subject is one which concerns us all and I feel that with the assistance of an agricultural journal we should derive much benefit from a thorough agitation of the matter.

SPARROWS AS WEED DESTROYERS.

Let us see what a weed means to the farmer. A thousand per cent is the increase nature yields in corn; but the ordinary weed reproduces in a single season, from a single plant, 100,000 seeds, which in another year would yield 1,000,000,000 weed plants. Up at India Head in Northwest Canada, where, if any place on earth frost should prove death to weeds, the Government horticulturist found a tumbling mustard plant, which, by actual count, produced 1,500,000 seeds. Science may counsel spraying for weeds, but you can't spray out weeds that are carried to the four corners of the earth by winds, and wing their way in all sorts of fairy parachutes like thistle and dandelion down. The only way to destroy such weeds is to destroy the seeds early in the game.

Now there is probably no bird regarded as more of a pest than the little sparrow. His ill-bred, loud-voiced clatter drives away song birds. He hangs round your barn and steals your grain, and he nests in the eaves of your poultry-house and infests the cracks with that vermin pest of chicken lice—mites—and he proves a mussy visitant on your house verandas. Yet, balance the sparrows account with what is to his credit. A scientist in Iowa, by test after test, found that in winter time the sparrow ate about a quarter of an ounce of weed seed a day. Then he counted the number of sparrows ordinarily seen in winter to the square mile. He put the number at ten. I think that is away below the average. Try it yourself wherever you live; but on the basis of ten birds to the square mile, he figured that the sparrows must eat in the State of Iowa alone 875 tons of weed seed a winter. I would not like to have to figure out how many acres of good land those weeds would have assuredly contaminated.—Agnes C. Laut.

ALFALFA WILL GROW EVERYWHERE.

While experts have been declaring that alfalfa would only grow in certain soils and in certain climates it has proven adaptability to nearly all climates and almost all soils. It produces with a rainfall as scant as 14 inches, and in the Gulf states flourishes with 65 inches. It gives crops at an elevation of 8000 feet above sea level, and in southern California it grows below sea level to a height of six feet or over, with nine cuttings a year, aggregating ten to twelve tons. An authenticated photograph in possession of the writer shows a wonderful alfalfa plant raised in the (irrigated) desert of southern California, sixty feet below sea level, that measured considerably more than ten feet in height.

Satisfactory crops are raised, but on limited areas as yet, in Vermont and Florida. New York has grown it for over one hundred years in her clay and gravel; Nebraska grows it in her western sand hills without plowing, as does Nevada on her sagebrush desert. The depleted cotton soils of Alabama and rich corn lands of Illinois and Missouri each respond generously with profitable yields to the enterprising farmer, while its accumulated nitrogen and the suo-soiling it effects are making the rich land more valuable and giving back to the crop-worn the priceless elements of which it has been in successive generations despoiled by a conscienceless husbandry.

Remember that every weed is taking so much from the soil which is needed for paying crops; and not only that, but is growing and scattering seed which will cause trouble in the future.

Get some time after haying to trim up the pastures. It is wonderful how fast weeds and brush will grow up in a lot of that kind if you do not keep right after them.

ECONOMY SILO

Model and Highest Award at the Jamestown Exposition
Absolutely air-tight. Preserves your ensilage; provides fresh, succulent food for your cattle; and saves a large part of your expense for winter feeding of stock.
Staves of selected timber. Hoops of heavy refined iron, forming perfect ladder. Simple doors, quickly put in place—no complicated fastenings. Easy filling and emptying. Every silo fully guaranteed. You can erect it yourself.
Write today for free illustrated catalogue, with testimonials from owners.
Economy Silo & Mfg. Co.
Box 35H Frederick, Md.

HOME BEAUTIFUL

Conducted by Georgie Middleton Fisher

A WHISPER OF LEAVES.

"God's saints are like to these"
I whispered 'neath the trees
That stand up straight and strong
The giant hills among,
The green and fragrant pine,
Waved whisper back to mine,
Answered the murmuring breeze,
"God's saints are even like these!"
Among the leaves a plaint;
"Dear Lord, not every saint
Stands brave and straight and strong;
Not all have suffered long.
Dwarfed, barren, gnarled, they stand
Bowed down on every hand.
Among the blessed trees,
Is there a place for these?"
Lift up thy head and sing!
God's word doth answer bring.
Seel meadow, vale, and height
All lie in God's own light;
And there are valleys green
All mountain peaks between,
Cool streams and pastures wide
All rugged tracks beside.
E'en thy late blossoming rod
Shall, on the mount of God,
At the tall cedar's feet;
Find growth and comfort sweet,
And in the forest shade
Thou needst not be dismayed,
Because the dear Christ's grace
Makes even for thee a place.
—Mary Lowe Dickinson.

To Remove Sunburn and Freckles.

Here is one of the best recipes I know for the prevention and removal of sunburn and freckles if you wish to get rid of them. Grate pure castile soap and put it over the fire with a little sweet milk—just enough so that as it simmers it will become of the consistency of rich cream. Milk can be added as it cooks, so use but little at first, or it will be too thin. When it is a smooth paste let it cool, then add a few drops of lemon juice, stirring it briskly. This will keep a long time; it is perfectly pure, and does not harm the skin, and I find it exceedingly good.

To Cook Lima Beans.

It may be you do not know how many ways there are to cook lima beans, and how very nice they are when properly prepared. I kept house many years before I knew anything about them, and when I first tried to prepare them I thought I never wanted to see one again. Lima beans must be cooked much longer than we cook navy beans, or they have a raw taste that cannot be overcome by spices; then, when possible, they should be seasoned with a tobacco sauce or paprika instead of ordinary black pepper.

You Can Make \$10.00 per Day selling our new Coupon Certificates. No experience necessary. Write today for Agents outfit and terms. Bankers Protective Society, Tribune Bldg., New York City.

Bean Soup.

Boil lima beans until they can be pressed through a colander; then add enough milk to make them of the right consistency, season with pepper, salt, butter and a dash of paprika, and serve hot with croutons.

Bean Porridge.

Cook lima beans until they can be easily mashed with a spoon, but do not mash them. Drain off the water in which they are cooked, and add as much cooked hominy as you have of the beans, and enough good soup stock to make a thick porridge. Season to taste, and serve hot, with bits of toasted bread.

Creamed Beans.

Parboil lima beans, using a pinch of baking soda in the water. Drain them, as soon as they have boiled up, then pour over them a small amount of cold water. Cover them closely, and let them cook until very tender, then season with pepper, salt and butter, and add a cupful of rich cream. Serve as soon as the cream comes to a boil. If you cannot spare as much cream, you can stir a little flour into good rich milk and use that, adding an extra lump of butter.

Baked Lima Beans.

Parboil the beans, drain them, add more water, and let them stew until they begin to be tender, then season with pepper, salt and butter, then add canned tomatoes to taste. Better stir a tiny pinch of soda into the tomatoes before adding to the beans. Use enough butter to make them quite rich. Break up the beans with a spoon, as you add the tomato. Place them in a moderate oven and let them bake for an hour or two, then serve hot. If you have any left over, add more of the tomato and a little soup stock, and you will have a nice soup.

Succotash.

Cook lima beans until very tender, using a small amount of water, then add an equal amount of canned corn, season to taste with pepper, salt and butter, stir in a little rich cream, let it come to a boil and serve hot. You will find this delicious. You can use green corn, if you wish, instead of canned corn, and let it cook with the beans.

Bean Cakes.

Cook lima beans in salted water until they can be easily mashed with a spoon. Season to taste, and mash them fine, then make them into flat cakes and fry them in hot butter. Sometimes I use an egg or two when making them into cakes, but if the eggs are high, I get along without them. Sometimes I bake the cakes and set them away, then, when ready to use them, I dip them into beaten egg and fry them. We like them very much, especially for breakfast. I sometimes fry them in bacon fat instead of butter.

Wild Plum Marmalade.

Cover well with water, and cook wild, red plums until soft; let stand till cool, then drain and put through a coarse sieve. Use pound for pound of fruit and sugar, cooking down till thick. The water in which the plums were simmered may be added to the fruit and sugar or not, as preferred, or it may be set aside for other uses.

Peach Pickle.

Seven pounds peaches, two pounds of sugar, four cups of vinegar, one ounce of cinnamon, broken into short lengths; one ounce of cloves, one ounce of all-spice, one tablespoon of celery seed. Boil the sugar, vinegar and spices together; pour them over the peaches and let them stand over night. Take the peaches out and heat the syrup again; after it comes to a boil put the fruit in and cook until it is a little thick. When the syrup is done put the peaches back and let them get very hot. Pack into stone jars and paste paper over the tops and tie oil cloth over it.

Another Sweet Peach Pickle.

To 8 pounds fruit, put 5 pounds sugar, 3 pints of vinegar, 2 table-spoons of whole all-spice, 2 of cloves and 1 of mace. Make the syrup, pour it over the fruit boiling hot, three mornings in succession. The fourth morning, after the syrup boils, put in the fruit and simmer a little while. If peaches are small, pickle them whole; if large cut in half, taking out the stone.

LADIES WANTED—TO PURCHASE their groceries, soaps, etc., by our Factory-to-Family plan. We give you full value for your money and in addition the same value in premiums. We are also making a SPECIAL OFFER OF FIVE EXTRA CERTIFICATES to secretaries of Clubs of ten. Write for free catalogue. Papworth Premium Co., 512 St. Marks Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

MOTHERS BED WETTING cured. 25c package FREE. C. H. Rowan, Dep 300, London, Can.

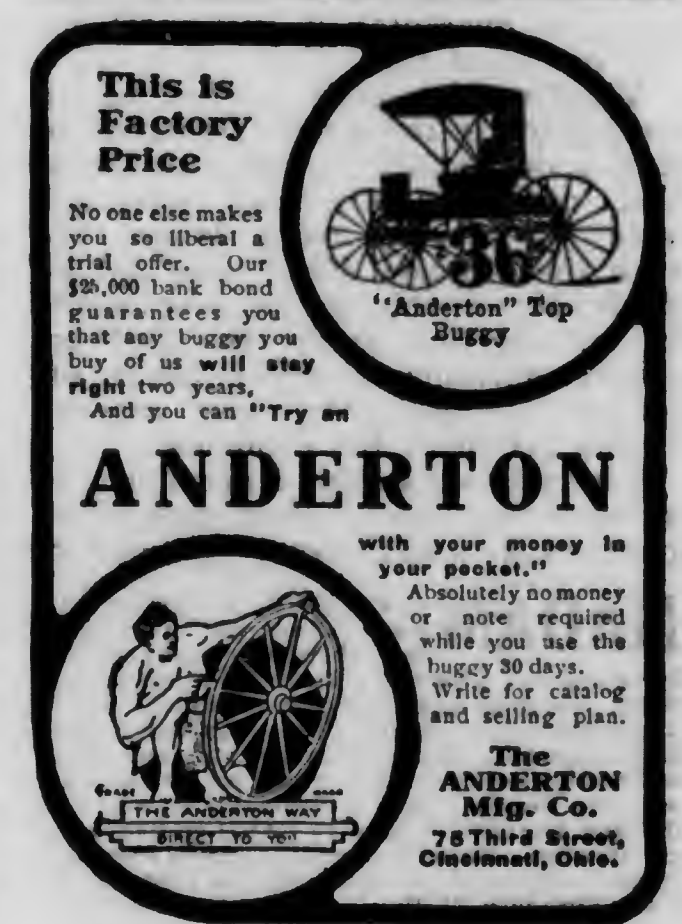
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No one else makes you so liberal a trial offer. Our \$20,000 bank bond guarantees you that any buggy you buy of us will stay right two years, and you can "Try an

ANDERTON

with your money in your pocket. Absolutely no money or note required while you use the buggy 30 days. Write for catalog and selling plan.

THE ANDERTON Mfg. Co.
75 Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.



Still Another Peach Pickle.

If hard, steam the fruit until tender; if soft, simply wipe them and pack away in jars. Take 1 quart sugar and 1 tablespoon each of cloves and broken stick cinnamon tied in bags to each quart of vinegar. Boil 5 minutes and pour hot over the fruit. Next day boil again, and pour over the peaches. Repeat once more, then seal and put away. Pears and quinces can be put up the same way, but the quinces can be pared, cored and quartered before steaming, and the parings and cores used for making jelly.

Plums Dried With Sugar.

Cut open plums of some sweet variety, but do not remove stones. Put on plates and sprinkle sugar over the fruit, setting in a slow oven. The sugar will be absorbed by the plums, then add more sugar, and repeat as long as there is juice sufficient to take it up. Pack in layers in jars.

Pickled Lemons.

Did you ever try pickled lemons as an actual remedy for disease, a cure for certain specified ailments. Yet in these days of cure-alls, and of strenuous iteration that we need only convince ourselves that there are no ills to cure in order to their utter obliteration, we need be surprised at no remedy, however radical or innocuous it may appear.

But it is a step beyond this to advocate laughter pure and simple as an actual remedy for disease, a cure for certain specified ailments. Yet in these days of cure-alls, and of strenuous iteration that we need only convince ourselves that there are no ills to cure in order to their utter obliteration, we need be surprised at no remedy, however radical or innocuous it may appear.

It is a fact that physicians are soberly bringing before their societies the possibilities of laughter as a medical agent. We are told that a well-known Italian physician not long since stated before the Medical and Surgical Society of Bologna that he had successfully treated bronchial troubles with the laughter cure. His theory is that the muscular action induced by laughter helps the expulsion of the secretions of the bronchial tubes. And many cases are on record where a ready surrender to a laughter - provoking situation has broken such diseases as quinsy.

The greatest difficulty in applying this treatment would appear to be in discovering the right means by which to induce laughter in the patient. The ingenuity of nurse and doctor would here be put to a sharp test.

All this makes one wonder if it might not be a good idea for us while in health to cultivate a habit of laughter, a susceptibility to the humorous side of things. Who knows but such a habit might prove an effective bodily armor against attacks of illness. Certainly it has already been tested and proven that the Bible is true when it says "A merry heart doeth good like a medicine."

It is not easy, especially if one is naturally of a melancholy temperament, to develop this cheerful habit of mind. But like everything else in the world such a habit can be cultivated. In these days of nervous exhaustion and melancholia, of ennui, or excitement—the other extreme of overstrained energy—a crusade of cheerfulness might mean the salvation of a host of sufferers. It is like all really great things—so simple as to have been overlooked in all our search for a panacea. We need not wait to be ill to resort to this comfortable remedy. Beginning at once let us take time to be merry. Let us have open eyes and minds toward the

Chili Sauce.

Scald and peel a water-bucket full of ripe tomatoes, cut them up fine and put in kettle with 8 chopped onions, 6 pods green peppers, 8 cups of vinegar, 8 table-spoonsful sugar, 8 (scant) of salt, 1 of cinnamon, 1 of cloves, 1 of nutmeg, 1 of allspice (all ground). Boil until smooth and seal while hot.

Tea Cakes.

If you want to make the children happy, give them tea cakes baked in little scalloped tins. I bought a set of these tins just as soon as my babies were old enough to be allowed cake, for I remembered how wonderful little tea cakes had looked to my childish eyes.

These cakes need not be very rich to prove acceptable. Put a little frosting on top of each, and they are perfect in the eyes of children. Men like them also.

Here is my recipe: Take one-half cupful butter, one cupful powdered sugar, two cupfuls flour, three eggs, one-half cupful sour milk, one-third teaspoonful of cinnamon and half a nutmeg. Beat the eggs, sugar and butter together for ten minutes, before the other ingredients are added, and bake in a quick oven.

I also make a sponge cake that is as harmless as any cake can be, and

has the advantage over most cakes of being easily and quickly put together. It consists of four eggs and one coffee cupful of sugar, well beaten together, soda the size of a pea dissolved in three table-spoons of boiling water, and one coffee-cupful of flour. Bake quickly.

Use filling of any sort with this, and you have a very good layer cake. Use raspberries, and you have the nicest shortcake ever tasted, especially when served with whipped cream.

"A MERRY HEART."

"Laugh and grow fat" is an old adage—so old that it may now come forward with a good grace as a new idea, a new remedy. Of course we all know that cheerfulness is a good medicine just as is sunshine. We know we feel better when the sun shines, and in cheerful company—our own or another's—our physical barometer rises encouragingly.

But it is a step beyond this to advocate laughter pure and simple as an actual remedy for disease, a cure for certain specified ailments. Yet in these days of cure-alls, and of strenuous iteration that we need only convince ourselves that there are no ills to cure in order to their utter obliteration, we need be surprised at no remedy, however radical or innocuous it may appear.

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bright side of things, trying to discover—even in annoyances and blunders—some amusing factor that shall help to pass them over with graciousness and ease. Let us look out for the jolly things to tell our neighbor. Let us laugh and keep well.

HOPE AN ANCHOR.

The anchor has a two-fold use. So has the Christian hope. Its first use is to be a safeguard, a strength, a steadying and quieting influence in the midst of tides of trouble, the beating waves of disappointment and the tempests that bar the Christian's progress.

But the anchor is not alone for the storm. It goes with the soul into the higher region of peace. When the journey is over and the ship has come to its desired haven, then has its anchor a higher and a nobler task. It was the hope that strengthened for struggle. It is now the hope that holds the soul steadfast in peace. It has both an active and a passive function. It not only enters and controls the conditions of strife, but Hope on the one side clasps hands with Faith, and on the other with Joy, and becomes the central figure in that trio whose union creates peace of God, that "peace which passeth understanding," which is the highest attainable condition of the human soul.

WHY SHE LOST HER FRIENDS.

She was not loyal to them. She measured them by their ability to advance her.

She did not know the value of thoughtfulness in little things.

She was always saying mean things about them in their absence.

She was cold and reserved in her manner, cranky, gloomy, pessimistic. She never thought it worth while to spend time in keeping up her friendships.

She regarded friendship as a luxury to be enjoyed, instead of an opportunity for service.

She never learned that implicit, generous trust is the very foundation stone of friendship.

She never threw the doors of her heart wide open to people, or took them into her confidence.

She was always wounding their feelings, making sarcastic or funny remarks at their expense.

She was always ready to receive assistance from her friends, but always too busy or stingy to assist them in their time of need.

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powderpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manufr., 47 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write to-day.

ODDS AND ENDS OF INTEREST TO OUR PEOPLE.

A RAILROAD PRESIDENT'S APPEAL TO FARMERS.

He Asks For A Square Deal For The Railroads.

In an address to the Farmer's Union, at Shawnee, Oklahoma, B. F. Yoakam, Chairman of the Rock Island-Frisco lines said some things that are worth our while to read, and to think over carefully for suggestions that might be worked out here at home.

Mr. Yoakam's address was in the way of a plea for closer co-operation between the farmers and the railroads. "We can, by working together, accomplish more for our common good," he said, "than by working apart and relying upon the politicians to establish all governing conditions. The professional politician's interest too often is to create prejudice against corporations and against all commercial and financial enterprises, regardless of whether they are honestly or dishonestly conducted."

Mr. Yoakam gave his cotton raising hearers this promise in the matter of marketing their product: "Cotton is not perishable and can be carried at a light charge in properly constructed warehouses. The larger part of the cotton crop of the South is taken from the fields to the railroad station and sold by the farmers within a period of ninety days at the prevailing prices during that time. If you would prepare to hold your cotton crop, or a portion of it, extending the season for selling through nine or ten months instead of being forced to dispose of it at ginning time, you could select your own time to sell. If this is considered a desirable thing for the Farmers Union of Oklahoma, in so far as the lines for which I can speak, and no doubt other railroad men feel as I do, we shall extend every facility we can to the officers of your organization to carry out your plan of locating a chain of warehouses so that you can store your products in your own warehouses and market them to the best advantage and at the least expense. We shall also be glad to join in formulating a plan to assist you in expeditiously marketing your perishable products. In so doing we will extend to the officers and agents of your organization every means and all reasonable facilities we can under the law to enable you to keep in touch with the cars shipped to the market so that you may know that your products are both properly transported and marketed."

In conclusion Mr. Yoakam said that Oklahoma needs 5,000 miles of additional new railroad for the proper development of the State. "Railroad construction," he said, "has practically been abandoned. There is no great construction under way and no encouragement for the near future. This is the one disappointing sign of the country's future growth and prosperity. New railroad construction is just as essential for the great

development that should take place in the next twenty-five years as it was in the last twenty-five."

SOME OF OUR NATURAL RESOURCES.

According to a bulletin just issued by the Joint Committee on Conservation some of our natural resources are:

Coal, tons.....	1,400,000,000,000
High grade iron ores, tons,	3,840,000,000
Low grade iron ores, tons,	59,000,000,000
Petroleum, barrels, 15,000,000,000 to...	20,000,000,000
Natural gas fields, square miles.....	9,000
Peat, tons.....	14,000,000,000
Land area, acres....	1,900,000,000
Land in 6,000,000 farms, acres.....	876,000,000
Land in public grazing, acres.....	300,000,000
Swamp land reclaimable, acres.....	75,000,000
Desert land irrigable, acres,	40,000,000
Land in national forests, &c., acres....	235,000,000
Mature forests, acres	200,000,000
Forests partly cut or burned over, acres	250,000,000
Forests fully cut and burned over, acres	100,000,000
Yearly timber growth cubic feet.....	7,000,000,000
Yearly agricultural product, value.....	\$8,000,000,000
Yearly mineral product, value.....	\$2,000,000,000
Yearly forest game product, value for food	\$10,000,000
Yearly fisheries product, value.....	\$57,000,000
Yearly timber product value.....	\$800,000,000
Yearly rainfall absorbed, cubic feet..	36,000,000,000,000
Diverted to irrigation, cubic feet...	1,500,000,000,000
Mileage of 282 navigable streams....	26,115
Mileage of 45 canals in operation.....	2,189
Water power in use, horse-power	5,250,000
Government water powers not used, horse-power	1,400,000

"TO WISDOM HE'S A FOOL THAT WILL NOT YIELD."

In Orange County, N. Y., in the recent outbreak of anthrax, a dairy farmer's cow was ordered killed by the V. S. in charge of the territory. The farmer did not want the cow killed, although this disease is contagious and communicable to the human race; and when she was dead, to show his utter contempt for the wisdom of the Health Department's knowledge and action, skinned her, and wrapping the hide around his shoulders, took it to his home.

In five days he was as dead as the cow. As Inspector Sturgis of the N. Y. City Board of Health said, "But his experience of the evil of anthrax is not likely to do him much good now." It may, however, serve as a warning to some others who are still here, and liable to have the same contempt for scientific dealing with outbreaks of cattle diseases.

BLOODED STOCK for August.

TREE PLANTING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Land owners in Centre County are taking up the questions of reforestation in a practical way. This spring a number have planted tree-tings of various kinds on the denuded hills on their farms, and just now a force of men is engaged planting 250,000 white pine tree-tings on the old Whipple place near Pine Grove Mills. The tree-tings are from the State nursery at Greenwood Furnace. And the planting is being done under the direction of Mr. Morton of the State Forestry Department.

This is the way to do it, and there isn't a farm in the whole east that hasn't room for a few trees, or land not at present available for anything else.

Listen to the Great Authorities' Advice About Hog Raising and Pasturage.

Wheresoever situated, no farmer is rightly prepared to raise hogs profitably in any considerable numbers unless well provided with pasture and grass, or facilities for providing acceptable substitutes. In the economical growing of pork there is no more important factor to be considered than that of pasture. Range in pasture affords growing animals the exercise so necessary to health and proper development; and the succulent grasses, while rich in muscle and bone-forming materials, tend to prevent disease and to counteract the heating and fever-imparting properties of corn. This latter quality, and exercise, annually save many thousands of dollars to hog-raisers in the United States, yet the loss that results every day to farmers who do not act upon the fact that the hog is, in his normal condition, a ranging and grass-eating animal, is still enormous. —From Coburn's "Swine in America."

Poultry Paid Every Month.

We keep only one breed of poultry, White Wyandottes. From 400 birds our receipts for the past year were \$1302.31, our expenses \$501.78, leaving a net profit of \$800.53. By advertising in several papers we sold 18,509 eggs for hatching, and about 3000 baby chickens, together with a lot of breeding stock.

We find the White Wyandottes the best all-round fowls, doing well every month in the year. Every month last year showed a balance on the right side of the ledger.—Forest Hill Farm, Delaware county, N. Y.

I Make the Best Scale on Earth

And I can prove it. Forty-five years ago I commenced selling scales to the user letting him have a free trial and never asking a cent in return until he had found that my scale was exactly as represented. I have patented the only reliable **FITLESS STOCK SCALE**, complete with steel frame, compound beam and beam box without extra charge, sold at a fair price. My scale is not cheap, but **BEST**. I will send you full information, a scale on approval, or book, "Reasons for Owning a Scale" if you address "JOHN HE PAYS THE FREIGHT," 108 C St., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

STUMP PULLERS

Warranted the most practical machine made. One man can lift 20 tons. Made in 3 styles, 10 sizes. Screw, Cable and Hand Power. We manufacture a **Tile Ditcher** and best **CORN HARVESTER** ever made. Cuts two rows with one horse. Agt's wanted. Write for catalog. Box 22, Westerville, Ohio.

BLOODED STOCK for August.

Don't Farm More Acres—Make Your Land More Productive

It is not the man with the largest farm that makes the most money. Your neighbor may be "land poor" and still make less money than you will from your 80 or 160 acres.

The secret lies in keeping up the fertility of your soil. Make every acre yield the highest possible returns by spreading the barnyard manure with one of the

I. H. C. Manure Spreaders

The Corn King Return Apron Spreader
The Cloverleaf Endless Apron Spreader
The Kemp 20th Century Return Apron Spreader

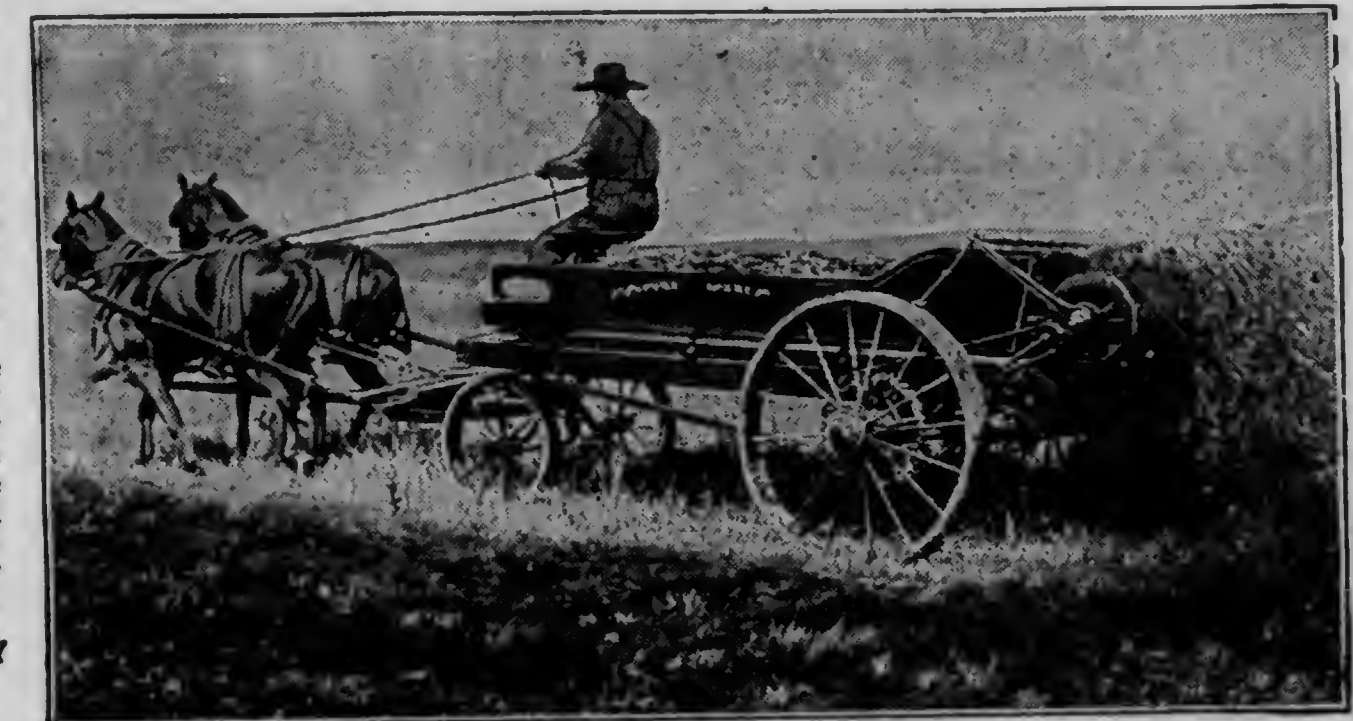
Any one of these machines will double the value of the manure by making it go farther and by placing it on the land in such a condition that none of it will be wasted.

And because the machine doubles the value of the manure, it will shortly double the producing power of your land.

Remember that farming more acres to produce larger crops means more fencing, more seed, more labor, more wages and more wear on machinery. Take the short cut to larger crops by investing in the machine that will double the yield of the land you are now farming.

Can you buy a farm machine that would be a better investment? Call and discuss the matter with the local agent handling one of the I. H. C. lines of spreaders. He will supply you with catalogs and full particulars. Or, if you will write us, we will gladly supply any further information desired.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF AMERICA
(Incorporated)
Chicago, U. S. A.



NATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

Continent-wide interest has been aroused in the problems relating to deep waterways, forestry, conservation of the country's resources, good roads and homebuilding, to be discussed during the 17th session of the National Irrigation Congress in Spokane, August 9 to 14, and there is every indication that the attendance will be the largest and most representative in the history of the organization.

Railroad presidents, financiers, scientists, government officials, engineers and practical men in other lines of activity, have accepted places on the program, and advices on hand show that there will be from 4,500 to 5,000 delegates, including farmers, orchardists, truck gardeners and visitors from Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, Colorado, the Dakotas, Wyoming, Nebraska, Iowa, Arizona, Nevada, California and points in Canada, and as many more from Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and Alberta. There will also be delegations from Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, Florida, South Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and other states.

R. Insinger, chairman of the board of control, has letters from twenty-five governors of states and territories, west and south of Chicago, saying they will be present one or more days, and representatives from Europe, the South American republics, China and Japan are expected to remain throughout the week.

(Continued from Page 4)
high in price. In Mexico, all three conditions exist. Besides, the butter made by natives is unsalted, and is sold wrapped in cornhusks. Its keeping quality is even below that of a great deal of our western butter. In Mexico City most of the butter is imported from Kansas, but the supply does not come anywhere near meeting the demand, and there is a constantly growing market.

Refrigeration facilities are very poor, too, which complicates the situation; but there are rumors of the establishment of a large ice making plant.

(Continued from Page 1)
cannot compete for rewards or recognition against those who make a specialty of certain breeds of live stock, or who give their attention to poultry for instance, earning their living

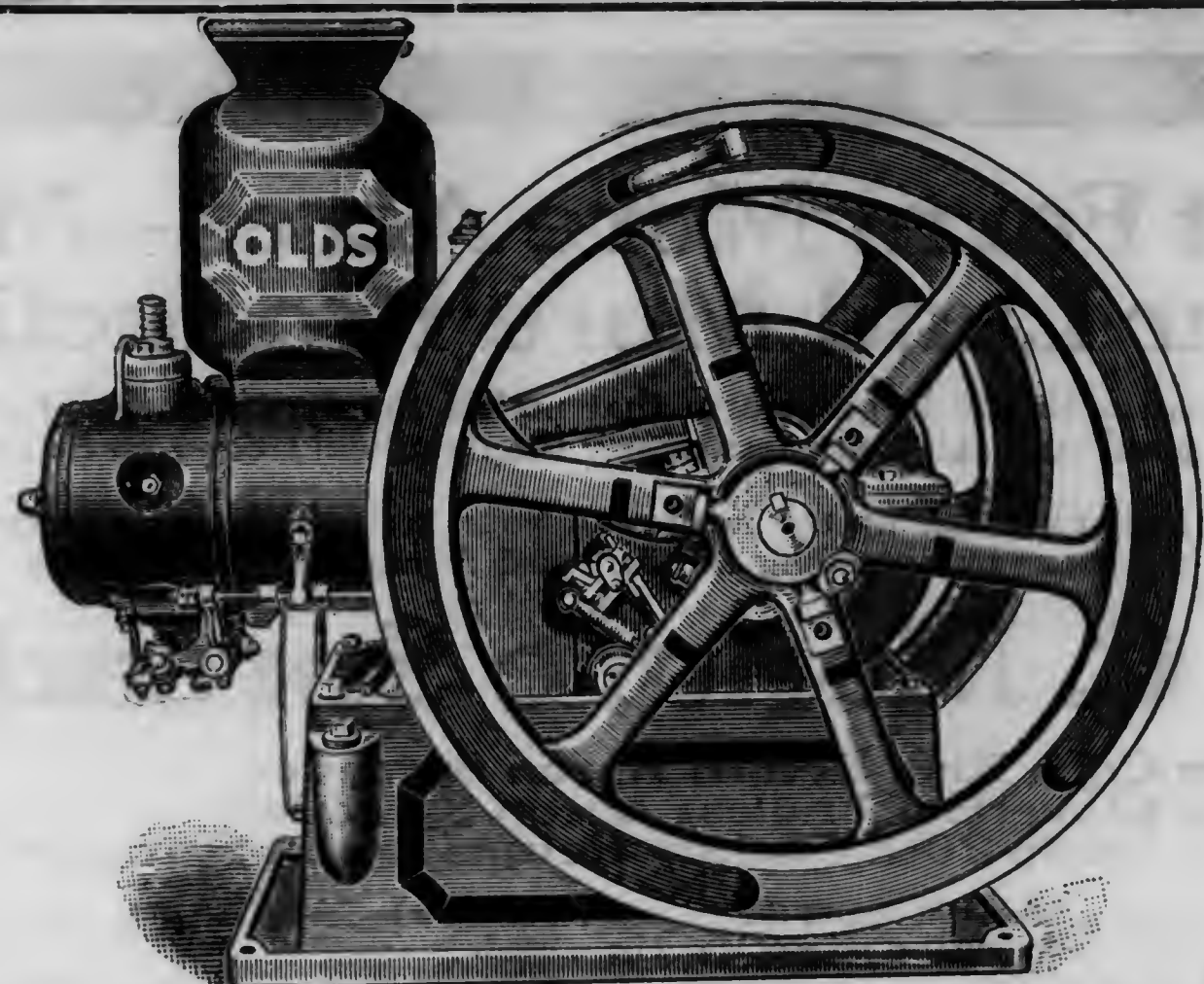
as bankers, brokers, steel magnates or in some other outside way.

THE REMEDY.

This is true too, but for these very reasons farmers themselves should take a more active and vigorous part in the management of fairs. They should get into touch with conditions; find out what is really needed in the way of change and improvement, and see that wise changes are made that will put the general farmer on a more equitable basis and bring him back into line. We must remember that though specializing has made great strides the general farmer is still tremendously in the majority.

THE OLD COUNTRY FAIR IDEA GOOD.

There is an old saying that "young men think old men are fools, but old men know the young men to be so." Some of the older fellows still stick to the belief that the old country fair, properly modified to suit changed conditions of transportation, would do more real good for farmers than the great shows of to-day.



SEND FOR OUR NEW CATALOG

Do Not Think of Buying a Gasoline Engine Without It

The things that should decide you in selecting the right engine are: what will it cost to run the engine—(1) how much gasoline does it use; (2) how many parts are there to get out of order; (3) what will the repairs cost; (4) will the mixer always work; (5) will the gasoline pump get out of order; (6) if water is left in the engine and it freezes, what will have to be replaced; (7) if it is guaranteed, what is the guarantee worth.

THE OLDS ENGINE

is the most economical engine to run

- (1) the gasoline cost is very low because the new Seagar mixer automatically makes exactly the right mixture of gas and air all the time.
- (2) it is the simplest because it has no small delicate parts to get out of adjustment.
- (3) You are guaranteed against buying any repairs for one year because we make the following proposition.

We agree to replace, free of charge, any part of an Olds Engine that breaks or becomes worn, from ANY CAUSE WHATSOEVER, within one year from date of shipment, provided the replacement is one you think should be borne by the manufacturer. YOU ARE TO BE THE ONLY JUDGE. There is to be no argument, no delay in returning old parts and getting new ones, you decide and I abide by your decision.

This makes a big possible saving to you the first year when 99 per cent. of your troubles would naturally come.

- (4) The Seagar mixer has no moving parts—once adjusted it is adjusted for a lifetime.
- (5) The Olds Type A Engine has no gasoline pump. The piston sucks the gasoline into the mixer automatically.

(6) The Olds water jacket is a separate casting. In case of freezing this part alone can be replaced at slight expense, instead of having to buy a whole engine bed and cylinder.

- (7) A guarantee is limited by the financial responsibility of the concern making it. Ask your banker whether we are good for what we say.

There are cheaper engines made that are painted just as prettily as ours, and their catalogues contain many tempting claims, and make many attractive promises, but in spite of all that has been claimed and promised about other gasoline engines selling at all kinds of prices, we have been making steadily for 30 years an engine that has become the standard of the world.

An engine that is as finely built as the Olds, that has Olds quality of material and workmanship, backed by our kind of guarantee, or with a record of so many thousands of satisfied customers, could not be successfully sold for any less than our price.

The United States Government uses them in its military posts, government work of spraying and ir-

Every man has a hobby. Mine is building engines that are so good the user will want his neighbor to have one. I insist on every Olds engine becoming an Olds Salesman.

Anybody can paint a cheap engine to look good; I never built cheap goods and never will. When I took hold of this business my task was easy because I did not have to start a new concern. It had already gone through over twenty years of success. The Olds Engine was a magnificent engine, but now it is 100 per cent. better than ever before—better material; better mixer; no gasoline pump; automobile quality cylinder; jump spark ignition—five parts only, all of which are stationary—instead of thirty moving parts as in the old style igniters; removable valves; simplicity; three separate inspections; economy and certainty of operation.

Everyone will be satisfied with an Olds Engine—he cannot help it. I care more for having a pleased Olds user than I do to sell a large number of engines. Every user of an Olds Engine must be satisfied—will not have any other kind of a customer.

I guarantee every Olds Engine to be in perfect running order when it leaves the factory. I know the engine you get is all right and that the high Olds standard is maintained. It is the best you can buy, whether you pay more or less than the Olds price.

J. B. SEAGER, Gen. Mgr.

rigating, because the Olds Engines have stood the most severe tests they could put them to.

Every farmer who requires an engine can afford an Olds Engine. It does not pay to buy a cheap machine of any kind, and the price you pay for an Olds is only a slight per cent. over what it costs us to build them right. We make so many in a year we can afford to have our percentage of profit small. You are really getting an engine of the very highest possible quality at the right price. In fact you get all your money's worth—one hundred cents worth for every dollar.

Our catalogue mailed you free tells you just what you should know about an engine. Write for it today before you forget it.

Write me personally telling me what you want the engine to do, and you will get a personal letter from me that will give you the facts you want. To save time you can write to my nearest representative.

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PHILADELPHIA—Mallin & Conrey 1803 Market St.
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OMAHA, NEB.—W. S. Weaver.....Farnum St.
MINNEAPOLIS—E. S. Wood.....So. Third St.

J. B. SEAGER, Gen. Mgr.

Seagar Engine Works

Formerly Olds Gas Power Co.

Main Office & Factory, 1010 Seagar St
LANSING, MICHIGAN.

THE EASTERN FARMER BLOODED DAIRYMAN AND POULTRY RAISER



SEPTEMBER.

The morrow was a bright September morn;
The earth was beautiful as if new-born;
There was that nameless splendor everywhere,
That wild exhilaration in the air,
Which makes the passers in the city street
Congratulate each other as they meet.

—Longfellow.

Volume XV

Number VII

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT
OXFORD, - PENNSYLVANIA

Twenty Five Cents a Year

One Dollar for Five Years

September
1909

Blooded Stock, The Eastern Farmer, Dairyman and Poultry Raiser September, 1909

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ADVERTISING RATES—15 cents for each agate line, each month. 5 per cent. discount for cash with order. Average seven words to a line. Fourteen agate lines to an inch measure.

Printed on the first day of each month by L. H. Hitchler.

Entered at the Post-office at Oxford, Pa., as Second-Class Mail Matter, May 27, 1899.

EVIDENTLY THE COMPLAINT OF MAN ON SALARY.

"The egg crop of the United States for the last ten years has probably averaged not far from one and three-quarters billion dozen a year. The Department of Agriculture reports the 'mean farm price of eggs' throughout the country in 1899 as 11.15 cents a dozen and in 1908 as 18.3 cents a dozen. At those rates the farm value of this estimated average would be \$195,000,000 for 1899 and \$320,000,000 for 1908, an increase of \$125,000,000, or nearly 65 per cent. The difference in retail prices is probably considerably more than that.

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For years and years the farmer

OUR ADVERTISERS—We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. But to make doubly sure we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler advertising in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we do not guarantee to adjust trifling differences between subscribers and honest, responsible advertisers. Neither will we be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent us within one month of the time of the transaction and you must have mentioned **Blooded Stock** when writing the advertiser.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT—The editors are always glad to examine manuscripts suitable for publication in this magazine. Photographers are invited to submit photographs of subjects pertaining to any phase of farm life. Stamps should accompany both manuscripts and photographs to insure their return, if they are not accepted.

carried his business on at an actual loss, figured in any way a commercial man would figure it. Of late, prices have advanced and the farmer is able to make a profit; not in any instance an exaggerated profit, but only a fair profit, lower, we will guarantee, than the majority of manufacturers are satisfied with when every element of cost is figured in.

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When you can, without inconvenience, ask a friend or neighbor to subscribe. For sending us a club of three subscribers at 25 cents each, or one at one dollar for five years, we will renew your subscription a year for your courtesy and trouble.

BLOODED STOCK for September.

Page Three.

VILLAGE FARM HERD OF JERSEYS OUT FOR GLORY

Mr. H. V. Prentice's Unbeaten Lucy's Champion and a Few of the Females in the Show Herd.

Written for The Eastern Farmer by A. G. Morrell.



HIS year's show rings, east and west, will surely have a "battle royal" fought out in them, and one of the greatest show herds of the east will go west to strive for added honors. This is the Jersey herd of Mr. Harry V. Prentice, owned at Village Farm, just outside of the city of Worcester, Mass.

All who read the stock papers know of the wonderful show bull, unbeaten in the show ring so far, Lucy's Champion, Imp., bought by Mr. Prentice at the Cooper sale of 1908. This bull is a son of Oxford Lad, who has been dead but a comparatively short time, out of Eminent's Lucy Belle, who was a prize winner on the Island of Jersey, and whose udder measured 78 inches when filled. His breeding is of the top notch of quality, and individually he is doubtless the handsomest Jersey bull living today in this country.

Of great length and depth of body, he carries himself most majestically, and has an unusually handsome head and a wonderful crest. He is set on short legs, is excellently ribbed, has a hide like a glove, and long, well set rudimentary ears. I have not seen him in some months, but have been told by those who have seen him lately that he is handsomer than he was last year, if that is possible. Unless the fact that Lucy's Champion is to be exhibited scares other exhibitors out of the ring, the aged bull class will be a hot one and the judging well worth seeing. Champion's competitors should be Stockwell, Royal Majesty, Derry's Golden Lad and perhaps Jolly Jack, a son of the great Island bull Golden Jolly, which Mr. Council has lately imported.

Golden Maid of Oaklands, Imp., is another winner belonging to Mr. Prentice. First in her class at Worcester and Syracuse last year, and second at Brockton, being beaten by a Dreamwold cow from the Thos. W. Lawson Company's herd. Golden Maid is of the palest golden-fawn color, almost cream color, and with her limpid, dark eyes, and black muzzle, her dainty, tapering horns, deer-like limbs and graceful switch, makes a picture of bovine beauty hard to match. She has a perfectly straight back, a deep paunch, well sprung ribs, depth of flank, and a rarely beautiful udder of large size and great length and depth, ornamented by teats of good size and placing. She is a worker as well as a beauty, as she is milking at the present writing 46 lbs. a day.

A cow well worth seeing in the show ring, who was not in last year, is Maitland Julia, Imp., a broken-colored animal of perfect dairy lines, long, deep, of great constitution, with

a large and splendidly shaped udder. She is a cow that Mr. T. S. Cooper set great store by, and if anyone knows a great cow, he does. Her usual yield when fresh and for some time after, is 50 lbs., and on July 12 of this year, she milked 53 lbs. Mr. Prentice does not force his cattle, either.

Mabel's Poet's Priue, who was Champion cow at Brockton, 1906, is

would not stand a pretty good show of winning a ribbon anywhere.

To house this herd Mr. Prentice runs three farms, Village Farm, Kendall Farm, and Liberty Farm, the latter for storage purposes. Here, last November, I saw great beets, tons of them, piled like cordwood in the cellars, to feed the herd, as no silage is used.

The barns are all light, clean, well



STOCKWELL'S GOLDEN GATE.
One of Mr. Prentice's Best Helpers.

another aspirant for honors this year. She is sired by the famous Mabel's Poet, imported by Mr. J. L. Robinson, of S. Windham, Me. His get has found favor in this country for utility as well as beauty. Poet's Pride is remarkable for a very handsome head, broad between the eyes, and deeply dished, has a long, slim neck and sharp wither, a long and deep body and great paunch. Her back is quite level, and she has a great, long, deep, broad udder and beautiful teats. She gives from 48 to 50 lbs. when fresh.

Two other show cows Mr. Prentice will probably enter are Mauser's Queen and Cicero's Cowslip of St. John.

It is likely that the owner of such a herd as the Village Farm Jerseys will be puzzled how to leave out some of his cattle, when preparing for the shows. I think it is safe to say there is not an animal on the place that

ventilated, and the cattle are always in the pink of condition, a credit to Mr. Sloane, the superintendent, and his helpers.

The output of the farm is called "Blue Label" milk and is delivered in Worcester, 400 quarts a day, in two spick and span dark blue wagons, with shining plate glass windows. This dairy is not a rich man's fad, either; it has to pay its way. Mr. Prentice is a business man, running a large manufacturing plant, and his dairy business is conducted along business principles.

One of our illustrations shows the Prentice home, on Baily Hill, overlooking the City of Worcester, the plans for which were drawn by Mr. Prentice's father himself. It's a lovely place, but Mr. Prentice, in order to be nearer his cattle, which are at Village Farm, mainly, contemplates building another.

THE DAIRY FARM PROBLEM.

Farmer Must Have More Money for His Milk—Consumer Must Pay more.

Prof. Trueman is the authority for the statement that the "average of the State (Connecticut) is probably not much above 4000 lbs. per year, per cow."

Connecticut is not alone in this either. Too many states have still unprogressive dairy farmers who milk scrub herds because they cannot, or will not, see the necessity of grading up by using a pure bred bull, and for knowing what each cow in the herd is doing.

Great strides ahead have been made

year after year, and make the good cows pay for them.

Prof. Trueman says: "It seems to be imperative that the dairy farmer shall receive a better price for his milk before he can put his business on a paying basis."

It is imperative. Besides, it is quite as imperative that the city consumer shall pay a higher price. The dealers cannot afford to pay an advanced price, any more than the farmer can afford to make milk at the present price.

The whole fault lies with the low price paid by the consuming public. They have got to pay more for what they are demanding or else the large companies must consolidate and so reduce the cost of marketing and delivery as to be able to pay the farmer more.



HOME OF MR. H. V. PRENTICE
On Bailey Hill, Overlooking the City of Worcester, Massachusetts.

in this respect in the last ten years, but much still remains to be done. The blame falls on the cow, but if there were no scrub dairymen, there could be no scrub cows.

The quality of dairy cows does not keep pace with the advance in their price, as it should. Where \$25 was asked for a grade cow a half dozen years ago, \$45 is asked now, and in the majority of cases the cow of today is no better than the one of seven years ago. This of course obtains where scrub bulls are used.

It was with surprise that a statement of Prof. Murklee's was noted (in the Guernsey sale list, we think it was) that the New Jersey Station sells scrub bulls to dairy farmers.

This is directly opposed to all the educational efforts for the grading up of dairy herds. The only thing to do with a scrub male is to kill it. No intelligent dairy farmer should use it. What he finds unfit for his own use he should not sell to his neighbor.

As for knowing the worth of each individual cow, it is so old a story, with so obvious a moral, that it seems wasted time to mention it. If a farmer had a harvest hand who loafed most of his time, or a milker who could milk only two cows while his fellow milker got through with ten, he would soon send him off as not worth his wages. But he will keep cows who earn less than their keep,

EASTERN GUERNSEY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION PASSES A RESOLUTION AGAINST THE OLEO AMENDMENT.

At a largely attended meeting of the Eastern Guernsey Breeders' Association, held at the farm of Messrs. T. W. & I. W. Roberts, Bala, Pa., the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"Whereas a recommendation has been made by the Secretary of the Treasury to amend the act of August 2, 1886, as amended by the act of May 9, 1902, by which all oleomargarine shall be taxed 2 cents a lb."

"And whereas such amendment would permit all oleo to be colored in imitation of butter on payment of 2 cents a lb."

"And whereas the plea upon which such amendment is made is that it will give needed revenue to the United States Government."

"And whereas the total amount of oleomargarine manufactured in 1908 was 82,525,600 lbs., of which only 7,652,800 lbs. was colored, and the revenue at 2 cents a pound thereon would only amount to \$1,650,512, an insignificant sum."

"And whereas the proposed amendment would permit the 74,072,800 lbs. sold as uncolored oleo in 1908 to be sold in imitation of butter."

BLOODED STOCK for September.

"And whereas such colored oleomargarine is a fraud upon the public and is a menace to the dairy interest, and the proposed revenue therefrom is insignificant."

"Be it resolved by those present at the meeting of the Eastern Guernsey Breeders' Association that we hereby agree to oppose any amendment to the oleomargarine law by which the tax on colored oleomargarine is reduced and each of us pledges himself to do everything in his power to defeat the same."

THE OLEO AMENDMENT.

What It Means in Plain Words.

This resolution is an advance guard in the movement which is bound to result in defeating the proposed amendment to the Oleo Law.

We have objected to the change in our earlier issues this year, and believe it is entirely against the best interests of the dairy farmer.

The butter market depends on the dairy cow; the soil depends on the dairy cow; the farmer depends on both. The more demand for butter, the more dairy cows must we have, and the greater the number, the greater is the prosperity of the farmer. He can sell his butter at good prices, feed the buttermilk to his pigs, and sell the surplus progeny of his cattle at good prices. Just as soon as the 2c uniform tax goes into effect, down goes the price of butter, dairy farmers give up business, those who remain in it cannot find a market for stock, except at butcher prices, and the land suffers.

The insignificant amount of revenue the Government would get through this amendment is not needed. A much larger amount could be collected by taxing so many of the rich. This uniform tax of 2c on all oleo, colored or uncolored, is designed simply and solely to allow the selling of colored oleo to defraud the buying public, as in the early days before the Grout Bill, when one paid for butter, and got oleo colored to imitate butter. It has been found that when the public has to choose between oleo and butter, too many buy butter to suit the oil and beef people.

The effort of the Secretary of the United States Treasury to bring about a state of affairs that would mean serious loss to the dairy farming industry, and the professedly deep and very widely advertised concern of the same Government in the "uplift" of the farmer, do not run well in double harness.

Every dairy farmer should notify his Congressman that he wishes him to oppose the proposed amendment.

Don't put it off; the oleo men never put things off until next week or next month. Do it right away, so that your Congressman may know your feelings in the matter, and that is what he is in Congress to voice.

SOME OF THE THINGS DAIRY-ING DOES.

It brings in a constant income.

It gives constant and remunerative employment.

It is the most progressive branch of farming.

BLOODED STOCK for September.

It furnishes a condensed, easily handled article for market.

It enables the farmer to divide his work better.

It returns satisfactory profits from an expenditure of brain energy.

Last, but not least, it pays better than any other branch of farming.

It takes less fertility from the soil and returns more to it than any other branch of agriculture.

It leads to thoughtfulness of the comfort of animals, and thus tends to morality.

A WONDERFUL GUERNSEY.

Below is the yield of Mr. F. L. Ames' great young cow, Dolly Dimple, for ten months:

Month.	Lbs. Milk.	Fat percent.	Lbs. Fat.
Oct. (18 days) ..	927.1	4.49	41.63
November	1898.6	4.49	85.25
December	1909.6	4.81	91.85
January	1807.4	4.90	88.56
February	1505.8	4.53	68.20
March	1663.1	4.66	77.50
April	1570.9	4.06	77.92
May	1531.3	5.13	78.56
June	1439.2	5.45	78.44
July	1371.1	4.97	68.14
Aug. (13 days) ..	549.8	5.54	30.46

Total (304 days) .. 16173.9 786.51

If Dolly Dimple keeps on at this rate she will give Jacoba Irene a tussle for first place in the dairy world.

This animal was bred and raised at Langwater Farm, in Mr. Ames' Guernsey herd, and he may well be proud to own her.

She is not alone a worker, but is a very beautiful cow, too. At Langwater they want beauty as well as utility, and breed that sort of cow right along.

A Guernsey Auction Sale.

The 21st of September will see a great auction sale of 100 head of imported Guernseys, at White Spring Farm, Geneva, N. Y.

This sale will be held by Mr. Alfred G. Lewis, and sending into herds in various sections of the country, good blood from the best families of the Island, will work great improvement in the breed in this country.

A number of animals of the celebrated France family will be sold, and as Mr. Lewis has about cornered this blood, high prices are likely to prevail.

A Late Jersey Importation.

Mr. George G. Council has in quarantine at Quebec a number of Jerseys for the Willowdale Herd, Vandalia, Ill., among them a son of the great Golden Jolly, a bull highly esteemed on the Island of Jersey, and whose daughters, in this country, are a beautiful and useful lot. Unless I am much mistaken there is but one other son of this bull in America, imported six years ago, and a royally handsome bull he was. Mr. Council also has some "Fairy Boys," daughters of Mr. Hudson's famous bull, Raleigh's Fair Boy, whom readers of our July issue will remember.

The Coming Universal Use of DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

The same economical considerations which have already brought about the practically universal use of creamery and factory sizes of DE LAVAL Cream Separators are absolutely certain to accomplish the same result in the use of farm and dairy sizes of such machines within the next five years. This is no mere advertising claim but the simple statement of a conclusion based on the logic of facts as positive as to outcome as the solution of a mathematical problem.

The same considerations of greater capacity; closer separation, particularly under hard conditions; better quality of cream and butter; more economical operation, and greater durability are bound to ultimately accomplish the same result in the use of small as of large sizes of cream separators.

But naturally it requires longer and is vastly more of an undertaking to educate the 2,500,000 present and prospective American users of farm sizes of separators as to the importance of separator differences than the 12,000 users of creamery separators. Naturally it is more difficult to make a user appreciate a difference of \$50. a year in results than a difference of \$1,500., even though the difference of \$50. may relatively mean more to the user than the difference of \$1,500..

Again, the users of factory or creamery sizes of separators have so much better sources of information. The use of the separator is a business with them. The results are known from day to day and year to year, and what one user accomplishes is readily comparable with the results of another. On the other hand, the great majority of users of farm and dairy sizes of separators know little of separators and cannot easily determine whether their results are as good as they should be or might be better under other circumstances. But the problem is bound to finally work out in the same way.

The DE LAVAL factory separator was invented 31 years ago and commenced to come into creamery use 28 years ago. Within a few years the original patents began to expire. 15 years ago there were a dozen makes of power cream separators on the market. Today the use of DE LAVAL factory machines exceeds 98 per cent. and is almost literally universal. It has been so for five years. No effort is longer made to sell any other make of power separator.

The DE LAVAL hand separator was invented 23 years ago and commenced to come into farm use about 20 years ago. As the earlier patents expired there were more than 30 makes of such machines on the market five years ago. To-day there are less than a dozen and not more than five which have a sale worth counting at all. Each year the number decreases and their sales become fewer and more difficult.

What is true in America in this way is true in even greater degree elsewhere throughout the world. In many countries the sale of DE LAVAL machines is now almost universal. Dollars-and-cents differences in product means more there than to American farmers. The sale of cheap "mail order" separators has not been attempted elsewhere, and would-be competing manufacturers and dealers have never been so unscrupulous in making unjustified "claims" that so many American buyers have accepted as facts.

It makes an AVERAGE DIFFERENCE OF FIFTY DOLLARS A YEAR whether the farm user of a separator uses the DE LAVAL or some other kind. It will make that difference this year and go on making it until a DE LAVAL is used. A DE LAVAL catalogue helps to explain this and is to be had for the asking, as well as an Improved DE LAVAL machine for practical demonstration of it to any intending separator buyer.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

42 E. Madison Street
CHICAGO
1213 & 1215 Filbert St.
PHILADELPHIA
Drum & Sacramento Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO

General Offices:
165 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK

173-177 William Street
MONTREAL
14 & 16 Princess Street
WINNIPEG
107 First Street
PORTLAND, OREG.

Blooded Stock, The Eastern Farmer, Dairyman and Poultry Raiser September, 1909

SUBSCRIPTIONS—25 cents a year; five years for \$1.00. Single copy 5 cents. Discontinued at end of paid subscription. Samples on application. Canada subscription 12 cents extra.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—Can be sent at any time and will begin with the current issue unless otherwise specified.

HOW TO REMIT—Send money by Postal Money Order, Express Order, Bank Draft, or Registered Letter. One and two cent postage stamps in good condition accepted for small amounts.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS—When ordering a change in address be sure to give former as well as present address.

ADVERTISING RATES—15 cents for each agate line, each month. 5 per cent. discount for cash with order. Average seven words to a line. Fourteen agate lines to an inch measure.

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All who read the stock papers know of the wonderful show bull, unbeaten in the show ring so far, Lucy's Champion, Imp., bought by Mr. Prentice at the Cooper sale of 1908. This bull is a son of Oxford Lad, who has been dead but a comparatively short time, out of Eminent's Lucy Belle, who was a prize winner on the Island of Jersey, and whose udder measured 78 inches when filled. His breeding is of the top notch of quality, and individually he is doubtless the handsomest Jersey bull living today in this country.

Of great length and depth of body, he carries himself most majestically, and has an unusually handsome head and a wonderful crest. He is set on short legs, is excellently ribbed, has a hide like a glove, and long, well set rudimentaries. I have not seen him in some months, but have been told by those who have seen him lately that he is handsomer than he was last year, if that is possible. Unless the fact that Lucy's Champion is to be exhibited scares other exhibitors out of the ring, the aged bull class will be a hot one and the judging well worth seeing. Champion's competitors should be Stockwell, Royal Majesty, Derry's Golden Lad and perhaps Jolly Jack, a son of the great Island bull Golden Jolly, which Mr. Council has lately imported.

Golden Maid of Oaklands, Imp., is another winner belonging to Mr. Prentice. First in her class at Worcester and Syracuse last year, and second at Brockton, being beaten by a Dreamworld cow from the Thos. W. Lawson Company's herd. Golden Maid is of the palest golden-fawn color, almost cream color, and with her limpid, dark eyes, and black muzzle, her dainty, tapering horns, deer-like limbs and graceful switch, makes a picture of bovine beauty hard to match. She has a perfectly straight back, a deep paunch, well sprung ribs, depth of flank, and a rarely beautiful udder of large size and great length and depth, ornamented by teats of good size and placing. She is a worker as well as a beauty, as she is milking at the present writing 46 lbs. a day.

A cow well worth seeing in the show ring, who was not in last year, is Maitland Julia, Imp., a broken-colored animal of perfect dairy lines, long, deep, of great constitution, with

a large and splendidly shaped udder. She is a cow that Mr. T. S. Cooper set great store by, and if anyone knows a great cow, he does. Her usual yield when fresh and for some time after, is 50 lbs., and on July 12 of this year, she milked 53 lbs. Mr. Prentice does not force his cattle, either.

Mabel's Poet's Pride, who was Champion cow at Brockton, 1906, is

would not stand a pretty good show of winning a ribbon anywhere.

To house this herd Mr. Prentice runs three farms, Village Farm, Kendall Farm, and Liberty Farm, the latter for storage purposes. Here, last November, I saw great beets, tons of them, piled like cordwood in the cellars, to feed the herd, as no silage is used.

The barns are all light, clean, well



STOCKWELL'S GOLDEN GATE.
One of Mr. Prentice's Best Helpers.

another aspirant for honors this year. She is sired by the famous Mabel's Poet, imported by Mr. J. L. Robinson, of S. Windham, Me. His get has found favor in this country for utility as well as beauty. Poet's Pride is remarkable for a very handsome head, broad between the eyes, and deeply dished, has a long, slim neck and sharp wither, a long and deep body and great paunch. Her back is quite level, and she has a great, long, deep, broad udder and beautiful teats. She gives from 48 to 50 lbs. when fresh.

Two other show cows Mr. Prentice will probably enter are Mauser's Queen and Cicero's Cowslip of St. John.

It is likely that the owner of such a herd as the Village Farm Jerseys will be puzzled how to leave out some of his cattle, when preparing for the shows. I think it is safe to say there is not an animal on the place that

ventilated, and the cattle are always in the pink of condition, a credit to Mr. Sloane, the superintendent, and his helpers.

The output of the farm is called "Blue Label" milk and is delivered in Worcester, 400 quarts a day, in two spick and span dark blue wagons, with shining plate glass windows. This dairy is not a rich man's fad, either; it has to pay its way. Mr. Prentice is a business man, running a large manufacturing plant, and his dairy business is conducted along business principles.

One of our illustrations shows the Prentice home, on Baily Hill, overlooking the City of Worcester, the plans for which were drawn by Mr. Prentice's father himself. It's a lovely place, but Mr. Prentice, in order to be nearer his cattle, which are at Village Farm, mainly, contemplates building another.

THE DAIRY FARM PROBLEM.

Farmer Must Have More Money for His Milk—Consumer Must Pay more.

Prof. Trueman is the authority for the statement that the "average of the State (Connecticut) is probably not much above 4000 lbs. per year, per cow."

Connecticut is not alone in this either. Too many states have still unprogressive dairy farmers who milk scrub herds because they cannot, or will not, see the necessity of grading up by using a pure bred bull, and for knowing what each cow in the herd is doing.

Great strides ahead have been made

year after year, and make the good cows pay for them.

Prof. Trueman says: "It seems to be imperative that the dairy farmer shall receive a better price for his milk before he can put his business on a paying basis."

It is imperative. Besides, it is quite as imperative that the city consumer shall pay a higher price. The dealers cannot afford to pay an advanced price, any more than the farmer can afford to make milk at the present price.

The whole fault lies with the low price paid by the consuming public. They have got to pay more for what they are demanding or else the large companies must conspire and so reduce the cost of marketing and delivery as to be able to pay the farmer more.



HOME OF MR. H. V. PRENTICE
On Baily Hill, Overlooking the City of Worcester, Massachusetts.

in this respect in the last ten years, but much still remains to be done. The blame falls on the cow, but if there were no scrub dairymen, there could be no scrub cows.

The quality of dairy cows does not keep pace with the advance in their price, as it should. Where \$25 was asked for a grade cow a half dozen years ago, \$45 is asked now, and in the majority of cases the cow of today is no better than the one of seven years ago. This of course obtains where scrub bulls are used.

It was with surprise that a statement of Prof. Murklee's was noted (in the Guernsey sale list, we think it was) that the New Jersey Station sells scrub bulls to dairy farmers.

This is directly opposed to all the educational efforts for the grading up of dairy herds. The only thing to do with a scrub male is to kill it. No intelligent dairy farmer should use it. What he finds unfit for his own use he should not sell to his neighbor.

As for knowing the worth of each individual cow, it is so old a story, with so obvious a moral, that it seems wasted time to mention it. If a farmer had a harvest hand who loafed most of his time, or a milkster who could milk only two cows while his fellow milkster got through with ten, he would soon send him off as not worth his wages. But he will keep cows who earn less than their keep,

EASTERN GUERNSEY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION PASSES A RESOLUTION AGAINST THE OLEO AMENDMENT.

At a largely attended meeting of the Eastern Guernsey Breeders' Association, held at the farm of Messrs. T. W. & I. W. Roberts, Bala, Pa., the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"Whereas a recommendation has been made by the Secretary of the Treasury to amend the act of August 2, 1886, as amended by the act of May 9, 1902, by which all oleomargarine shall be taxed 2 cents a lb."

"And whereas such amendment would permit all oleo to be colored in imitation of butter on payment of 2 cents a lb."

"And whereas the plea upon which such amendment is made is that it will give needed revenue to the United States Government."

"And whereas the total amount of oleomargarine manufactured in 1908 was 82,525,600 lbs., of which only 7,652,800 lbs. was colored, and the revenue at 2 cents a pound thereon would only amount to \$1,650,512, an insignificant sum."

"And whereas the proposed amendment would permit the 74,072,800 lbs. sold as uncolored oleo in 1908 to be sold in imitation of butter."

BLOODED STOCK for September.

"And whereas such colored oleomargarine is a fraud upon the public and is a menace to the dairy interest, and the proposed revenue therefrom is insignificant."

"Be it resolved by those present at the meeting of the Eastern Guernsey Breeders' Association that we hereby agree to oppose any amendment to the oleomargarine law by which the tax on colored oleomargarine is reduced and each of us pledges himself to do everything in his power to defeat the same."

THE OLEO AMENDMENT.

What It Means in Plain Words.

This resolution is an advance guard in the movement which is bound to result in defeating the proposed amendment to the Oleo Law.

We have objected to the change in our earlier issues this year, and believe it is entirely against the best interests of the dairy farmer.

The butter market depends on the dairy cow; the soil depends on the dairy cow; the farmer depends on both. The more demand for butter, the more dairy cows must we have, and the greater the number, the greater is the prosperity of the farmer. He can sell his butter at good prices, feed the buttermilk to his pigs, and sell the surplus progeny of his cattle at good prices. Just as soon as the 2c uniform tax goes into effect, down goes the price of butter, dairy farmers give up business, those who remain in it cannot find a market for stock, except at butcher prices, and the land suffers.

The insignificant amount of revenue the Government would get through this amendment is not needed. A much larger amount could be collected by taxing so many of the rich. This uniform tax of 2c on all oleo, colored or uncolored, is designed simply and solely to allow the selling of colored oleo to defraud the buying public, as in the early days before the Grout Bill, when one paid for butter, and got oleo colored to imitate butter. It has been found that when the public has to choose between oleo and butter, too many buy butter to suit the oil and beef people.

The effort of the Secretary of the United States Treasury to bring about a state of affairs that would mean serious loss to the dairy farming industry, and the professedly deep and very widely advertised concern of the same Government in the "uplift" of the farmer, do not run well in double harness.

Every dairy farmer should notify his Congressman that he wishes him to oppose the proposed amendment.

Don't put it off; the oleo men never put things off until next week or next month. Do it right away, so that your Congressman may know your feelings in the matter, and that is what he is in Congress to voice.

SOME OF THE THINGS DAIRY-ING DOES.

It brings in a constant income.

It gives constant and remunerative employment.

It is the most progressive branch of farming.

BLOODED STOCK for September.

It furnishes a condensed, easily handled article for market.

It enables the farmer to divide his work better.

It returns satisfactory profits from an expenditure of brain energy.

Last, but not least, it pays better than any other branch of farming.

It takes less fertility from the soil and returns more to it than any other branch of agriculture.

It leads to thoughtfulness of the comfort of animals, and thus tends to morality.

A WONDERFUL GUERNSEY.

Below is the yield of Mr. F. L. Ames' great young cow, Dolly Dimple, for ten months:

Month.	Lbs. Milk.	Fat percent.	Lbs. Fat.
Oct. (18 days) ..	927.1	4.49	41.63
November	1898.6	4.49	85.25
December	1909.6	4.81	91.85
January	1807.4	4.90	88.56
February	1505.8	4.53	68.20
March	1663.1	4.66	77.50
April	1570.9	4.66	77.92
May	1531.3	5.13	78.56
June	1439.2	5.45	78.44
July	1371.1	4.97	68.14
Aug. (13 days) ..	549.8	5.54	30.46

Total (304 days) .. 16173.9 786.51

If Dolly Dimple keeps on at this rate she will give Jacoba Irene a tussle for first place in the dairy world.

This animal was bred and raised at Langwater Farm, in Mr. Ames' Guernsey herd, and he may well be proud to own her.

She is not alone a worker, but is a very beautiful cow, too. At Langwater they want beauty as well as utility, and breed that sort of cow right along.

A Guernsey Auction Sale.

The 21st of September will see a great auction sale of 100 head of imported Guernseys, at White Spring Farm, Geneva, N. Y.

This sale will be held by Mr. Alfred G. Lewis, and sending into herds in various sections of the country, good blood from the best families of the Island, will work great improvement in the breed in this country.

A number of animals of the celebrated France family will be sold, and as Mr. Lewis has about cornered this blood, high prices are likely to prevail.

A Late Jersey Importation.

Mr. George G. Council has in quarantine at Quebec a number of Jerseys for the Willowdale Herd, Vandalia, Ill., among them a son of the great Golden Jolly, a bull highly esteemed on the Island of Jersey, and whose daughters, in this country, are a beautiful and useful lot. Unless I am much mistaken there is but one other son of this bull in America, imported six years ago, and a royally handsome bull he was. Mr. Council also has some "Fairy Boys," daughters of Mr. Hudson's famous bull, Raleigh's Fair Boy, whom readers of our July issue will remember.

The Coming Universal Use of DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

The same economical considerations which have already brought about the practically universal use of creamery and factory sizes of DE LAVAL Cream Separators are absolutely certain to accomplish the same result in the use of farm and dairy sizes of such machines within the next five years. This is no mere advertising claim but the simple statement of a conclusion based on the logic of facts as positive as to outcome as the solution of a mathematical problem.

The same considerations of greater capacity; closer separation, particularly under hard conditions; better quality of cream and butter; more economical operation, and greater durability are bound to ultimately accomplish the same result in the use of small as of large sizes of cream separators.

But naturally it requires longer and is vastly more of an undertaking to educate the 2,500,000 present and prospective American users of farm sizes of separators as to the importance of separator differences than the 12,000 users of creamery separators. Naturally it is more difficult to make a user appreciate a difference of \$50-a year in results than a difference of \$1,500-, even though the difference of \$50-may relatively mean more to the user than the difference of \$1,500-.

Again, the users of factory or creamery sizes of separators have so much better sources of information. The use of the separator is a business with them. The results are known from day to day and year to year, and what one user accomplishes is readily comparable with the results of another. On the other hand, the great majority of users of farm and dairy sizes of separators know little of separators and cannot easily determine whether their results are as good as they should be or might be better under other circumstances. But the problem is bound to finally work out in the same way.

The DE LAVAL factory separator was invented 31 years ago and commenced to come into creamery use 28 years ago. Within a few years the original patents began to expire. 15 years ago there were a dozen makes of power cream separators on the market. Today the use of DE LAVAL factory machines exceeds 98 per cent, and is almost literally universal. It has been so for five years. No effort is longer made to sell any other make of power separator.

The DE LAVAL hand separator was invented 23 years ago and commenced to come into farm use about 20 years ago. As the earlier patents expired there were more than 30 makes of such machines on the market five years ago. To-day there are less than a dozen and not more than five which have a sale worth counting at all. Each year the number decreases and their sales become fewer and more difficult.

What is true in America in this way is true in even greater degree elsewhere throughout the world. In many countries the sale of DE LAVAL machines is now almost universal. Dollars-and-cents differences in product means more there than to American farmers. The sale of cheap "mail order" separators has not been attempted elsewhere, and would-be competing manufacturers and dealers have never been so unscrupulous in making unjustified "claims" that so many American buyers have accepted as facts.

It makes an AVERAGE DIFFERENCE OF FIFTY DOLLARS A YEAR whether the farm user of a separator uses the DE LAVAL or some other kind. It will make that difference this year and go on making it until a DE LAVAL is used. A DE LAVAL catalogue helps to explain this and is to be had for the asking, as well as an Improved DE LAVAL machine for practical demonstration of it to any intending separator buyer.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

42 E. Madison Street
CHICAGO
1213 & 1215 Filbert St.
PHILADELPHIA
Drum & Sacramento Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO

General Offices:
165 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK

173-177 William Street
MONTREAL
14 & 16 Princess Street
WINNIPEG
107 First Street
PORTLAND, OREG.

TRUE SIZE IN HORSES

What the Term "Scale" Really Means.

Audible all over the continent of North America is the cry for "more size" in draft horses. We hear this breed attacked for its lack of weight, for its lack of bone, the next for its lack of quality. When we see a horse which fills the bill of the good judge in points of size, bone and quality we hail him as a conqueror—get the band out, so to speak—and number him among the great. Not so long ago the writer heard of a world-beater—a wonder—which combined within himself all the good qualities spoken of by writers on the horse from Youatt to Hayes. A personally conducted interview disclosed a lathy, gander-shanked individual about 18 hands high, none too good in the middle and none too thick through anywhere. His head and neck were well nigh faultless, and his bone was sufficient though not extraordinary. Nevertheless, there was room for a score of horses between him and a great one, for the simple reason that he was a wonder only when viewed broadside on. He lacked the essential of scale.

WHAT IS SCALE?

Weight may be defined as the aggregation of many pounds avoirdupois, scale as the correlation of sufficient weight. There is a difference between "scale" and "weight." A horse may weigh enough and yet be deficient in scale. He may weigh well over the ton and yet be a lathy, three-cornered brute without the first recommendation of a good horse about him. Again, a horse appreciably lighter may possess scale enough. Everyone knows that the long-legged horse is seldom a good one, though this is not always true. Still, when it comes to selecting a stallion, the teaching of the traces must not be neglected. It is not to be expected that any stallion can transmit qualities which he does not himself possess. If he is not "close enough to his work" in the harness, he will have to be mated to mares that are extraordinarily good in this respect before he will succeed in the stud.

SIZE IN THE SHOW RING.

It has been suggested by many managers of fairs and shows that a standard of height and weight should be adopted. This would mean that all stallions not up to those standards would be debarred from showing. This may be all very well in its way, but its way is so bestrewn with obstacles as to be impracticable. Given the height and weight, and a duffer between, what then? Suppose now we establish arbitrary lines—set the height standard at 17.2 hands and the weight at a ton. Any stallion that does not meet both requirements must stand down and some big, unorganized brute may sift to the top, the best of a bad lot. A really good one, meeting these specifications, will, of course, win, but he would have won in any case. What would these managers have gained by the establishment of the arbitrary limits?

TON HORSES.

Time was when this writer sold many horses. Nine out of ten buyers demanded a "ton horse." Few of them got them. A ton means 2,000 pounds in North America. A fairly good farm team weighs 2,600 pounds and makes good every day in the year. This means that the buyer wants at the go-off a stallion which weighs about four-fifths as much as the two horses he works at home. A net result of this demand is that vendors load their stallions with every possible ounce of fat that may be crowded beneath their skins. What does that sort of weight amount to? True, it is good to see that the animal is healthy enough to make and carry such an enormous load of adipose tissue, but again, what does it amount to? Show and sale yard standards of weight are generally deceptive.

THE WEIGHT OF STALLIONS.

It has been the business of this writer to follow many stallions from the show ring to obscurity in some distant hamlet. A giant has often been known to dwindle into something approaching a pigmy. How much meat is there on a ton show horse that would disappear if the same animal should be reduced to just working proportions? Personal experience places the amount at between 300 and 400 pounds. Hence, if your hog-fat ton-horse was in ordinary farm flesh he would weigh between 1,600 and 1,700 pounds. Just so, and this leads to this reflection: What is the weight of the crack geldings when they pass from the first hands in the rough to the care of the skillful conditioner? Did any one ever hear of a "thin" gelding being sold that actually weighed 2,000 pounds? Not by a long shot. Between 1,600 and 1,700 pounds or even less catches most of them, and yet good care and abundant feed send them into the ring weighing the ton more or less. Instances need not be quoted, but the writer well remembers one thin mare bought in January at 1,510 pounds, which was put in the International arena in Chicago in December with an official weight of 1,960.

JUDGES, NOT ARBITRARY STANDARDS.

Excellence has never yet been legislated into any commodity. Pure food laws have made manufacturers sell 16 ounces of stuff when a pound was purported to be offered, and to sell what they said they sold, but the ancient principle of caveat emptor has always prevailed.

Law cannot force a purveyor to sell a good article. Show yard legislation ament the size of the package will never force exhibitors to put a good article into the ring. The carton may be 17.2 hands high and 2,000 pounds in weight, but that is no guarantee of excellence in the contents. It is the province of the

judges in the show-ring to demonstrate what size truly means in horses. Every man who steps into the ring in a judicial capacity is clothed with full power to refuse any or all of the prizes if, in his judgment, the exhibits are not worthy. Why not, then, put it up to the judges? Let scale and substance and truthness to type be recognized, not mere arbitrary size.

BUTTER FROM KEROSENE.

The Standard Oil Company will erect a factory at Bayonne, N. J., for the purpose of turning petroleum into butter. The process to be employed in this work is a secret. The outcome of the venture will be watched with interest, for of course, while the product will not be butter, there can be no doubt a substance can be made that would in some way answer the purpose for those who are satisfied with oleomargarine.

But as yet the dairyman has little to fear and may go on producing the genuine article for awhile yet, and will find ready sale for it.

POULTRY.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, America's Single or Rose Comb R. I. Reds. Price very reasonable. E. G. BRATTON, Ryde, Pa.

FOR SALE—Good honest stock eggs of Single Comb Brown Leghorns; finest strains. Cups and Blue Ribbon winners at Cumberland, Frostburg and Somerset. 600 fine large farm-raised birds for sale at reasonable prices. Twenty-five extra choice Light Brahma cockerels for sale. Write me. HERMAN SHOCKEY, Sand Patch, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HORSES going blind Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia., can cure.

FOR SALE—Two litters Scotch Collie puppies, sired by the noted "Flying Comet" and "Ladle Boy," out of bitches bred in the purple; perfectly marked golden sable; strong, healthy, farm-raised stock. Prices from \$10 up. FRANK H. TAYLOR, Reedsville, Pa.

CATTLE.

PURE-BRED registered Holstein bull calf, sired by "Clothilde Dekol Dot's Butter Boy." Dam, "May Inka Clothilde." Photograph, pedigree and price on application. MADISON COOPER, 1411 Court, Watertown N. Y.

REGISTERED Holstein-Friesian Bulls all ages. Prices reasonable. Apply to R. G. WILLIAMS, Canton, Pa.

SEND 10c for a sample copy of the largest, newest, race-horse paper published. P. J. WYAND, Cumberland, Md.

TROTTER MARE for sale—a handsome, black, trotting mare, and beautiful stud colt, very fast. Second cousin to Dan Patch. Price \$200. P. J. WYAND, Cumberland, Md.

Send for booklet "Horse Trouble" DEATH TO HEAVES Newton's Horse Cough & Distemper Cure Guaranteed or Money Back. \$1.00 per case, at dealers, or Express Paid, 15¢ extra. THE NEWTON MEDICAL CO., Toledo, Ohio.



HOGS

Safe Method of Feeding New Corn.

Many farmers instinctively associate the thought of new corn with "hog cholera," and the belief is common in some localities that the use of new corn will cause the disease. This may indirectly be somewhat true, as the sudden change to new corn is not unlikely to produce a feverish condition which would encourage the thriving of any latent disease germs. It is undeniable that swine appear to be more generally afflicted with disease about the time new corn is made use of, but an examination might show that such a condition is rather to be expected. When the new corn is given they greatly relish the soft, succulent, fresh food, and, if permitted to do so, will eat enough to change their probable constipation to acute diarrhoea, and put them in a condition which invites other ailments.

Much of the so-called cholera which comes in the autumn is but the diseased condition brought about by a sudden change from a limited, dry diet to a gorging on the appetizing new corn.

The temptation to rush hogs off to market before cold weather approaches should not encourage the farmer to make too sudden a change in his methods of feeding. When the earliest corn is in full roasting-ear stage it may be given, stalk and all, in moderate quantity, without any change at first in the usual feeding. As the corn hardens it may be given more liberally, but by a gradual increase. By the time the corn is fully matured the hogs will have become well accustomed to it. The judicious use of new corn is purely an application of the judgment which should prevail in feeding at all times.

Hogs that have access to plenty of green pasture are less liable to be disturbed by green or new corn than those previously kept in dry lots. Where they have been pastured on rape or green, succulent food of that character, the risk is greatly diminished. Pumpkins are excellent feed for hogs about to be put on green corn. They supply succulence, and their seeds serve well as a vermifuge.

Squash and Pumpkins for Fattening.

A Colorado farmer relates the following in reference to the use of Hubbard Squashes in that State: "A neighbor claims he can finish the fattening of hogs on Hubbard squashes in one-half the time he can on corn, while with pumpkins he can only make them hold their own. He says he can finish a hog in fair condition in six weeks on about one ton of squashes, making a 200 to 250-pound hog. He cuts the squashes and feeds them raw, and says the hogs clean up everything, shell and all." The squash apparently has a fattening value greater than that of the pumpkin, and both pumpkins and squashes are worthy of more attention in swine husbandry than has been generally given them.

Corn Supplements and Substitutes.

The proper supplementary feeds which balance corn in a ration not only enable the hog to show better results in fattening, but they also make possible a more economical ration. Feeding a hog on corn alone, whatever the form, is false economy by which the feeder cheats himself and the hog. Its natural supplements are those which furnish protein and mineral matter, and, if not easily available on the farm are usually purchasable so as to be used at a profit. Some, such as clover, alfalfa and other pasturage, are unquestioned as to their desirable qualities, and others, such as the prepared meat scraps from the great packing houses and known by their trade names of meat meal or tankage, have rapidly come in favor for the large amount of protein they supply. The ash or mineral matter of the corn grain is considered indigestible for swine, and the absence of mineral matter impairs the nutritive process and injures the structure; yet it is neither difficult nor expensive to supply hogs with ashes, salt, coal, charcoal or charred cobs as correctives, with corn.

SOMETHING ABOUT BACON.

Canada One of the Greatest Producers

The people of Great Britain are the great bacon consumers of the world, and little Denmark has been growing rich supplying the English markets at a price higher than that paid for any other imported bacon. Denmark's competitors are Ireland, in a very small way, and Canada, in a yearly increasing quantity. In fact Canada's hog industry is the production of bacon. Finding it impossible to compete with the United States in raising fat hogs Canada turned her efforts towards perfecting the bacon animal for the British market, and last year her exports of bacon and hams amounted to about twelve millions of dollars.

While much has been done by the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, and by the Canadian Government toward improving the breed of hog and methods of feeding, from reports we note that the packer complains just as much of the farmers over the border as they do on this side of the line. They say the farmers do not take time to properly finish the hogs for killing and that the result is a condition of fleshing greatly disliked by the British butchers.

The report goes on to say, "Another factor operating against the production of a fine quality of bacon is the tendency of many farmers to feed their hogs upon the mere by-product of the farm. They use the hogs as scavengers, giving them little more than kitchen waste and such grain as cannot be sold or as the other animals will not consume. Upon such fare they fully expect hogs to thrive and fatten, and after several months' feeding wonder at their lack of condition. Until farmers realize that hogs must be carefully and prop-

erly fed, and that by so doing the greatest amount of profit is obtained, this condition of sending unfinished and poorly fitted hogs to market can not be rectified."

With the object of rectifying the evils existing in the Canadian hog industry, a grant was made at the last session of Parliament to cover the expenses of sending a commission of six authorities on the subject to every country where bacon raising is pursued, to study the status of the industry in each country and methods used. The commission expects to gain most valuable information from Denmark, Great Britain and Ireland.

If the farmers of Canada can be persuaded to benefit through the experiences of their successful Danish rivals, brought home to them through the personal observation of their own countrymen, it will take but a few years to build the bacon industry upon the permanent foundation acquired through the same means for cheese.

Today Ontario and Quebec cheese exports per annum are about \$25,000,000, 90 per cent. of which go to Great Britain.

This is the sort of State aid the farmers of our own country need, and the Government of the United States can afford to do more of it. The building up of the cheese making under the direction of trained government experts saved the farmers of Ontario from ruin after the tariff against barley and horses was put on by the Washington government, and the employment of modern methods in farming, trucking, dairying, and fruit growing will make farming as profitable as other lines of manufacturing.

GREENWOOD STOCK FARMS.

Farmers and Breeders! I now have a large stock, probably the best I ever owned, thoroughbred Poland-China and Chester Whites, 3 to 6 mos. old, sows bred and boars ready for service, all from prize winning stock. Guernsey and Jersey Cattle, Buff and Barred Plymouth R. Chickens. Farms and Residence, Greenwood, Pa. Address C. H. DILDINE, Route No. 1, Rohrsburg, Pa.

BARGAINS IN POLAND-CHINAS, BERKSHIRES and CHESTER WHITES.

I now have a large stock of probably the best I ever owned. Cannot tell you all here, but I have Boars and sows, 2 to 6 months old, sows bred and boars ready for service. Guernsey Calves and Registered Scotch Collie Puppies. Write for prices and free circular. This stock must go and will be sold. M. B. Turkeys, Barred and White P. Rocks, B. Leghorns and Beagle Dogs. P. F. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

HOGS.

FOR SALE—Duroc and Poland China Registered stock bred sows. Service Boars \$13 to \$20. 40-lb. Pigs \$5. Also some choice Rhode Island Red chickens. WM. HARSHMAN, Thurmont, Md.

FOR SALE—Some fine Yorkshire Pigs—no better stock in U. S. Just imported—new blood. A. A. BRADLEY, Frewsbury, N. Y.



OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS

EARLY MARKETING OF POULTRY.

Other things being equal, it is a safe rule that the earlier surplus poultry is marketed the more profit for the owner. There is always a time when the price is highest in proportion to the cost of production, and the grower of poultry who is wise, endeavors to market his surplus at that time.

This does not mean that it is always best to market when the price is highest, but it nearly always means that it is more profitable not to market when the majority do. For example, thousands of tons of live and dressed poultry are forwarded to the Thanksgiving and Christmas markets. Frequently the market is glutted at that time and much of the stuff forwarded, especially late arrivals, is sold for what it will bring rather than what it is worth.

Let us suppose, for another example, that a farmer has a certain number of young hens which he does not expect to keep over. These will molt in the fall and will not be fit for sale until they have completed their new coats in the early winter and been fattened. This means they must be fed during the two months of molting time and two weeks more to get them into condition. This will cost several cents each and often they will bring as much before molting as after. But suppose they bring a few cents per pound less before molting; usually the selling price is more than made up by the saving in cost of feeding, to say nothing of the trouble of caring for them and the room they occupy.

Sometimes a cockerel weighing two pounds is worth more at the prevailing prices for broilers than he would be later when he is of larger size, when the cost of keeping to the latter time is considered. This is especially true of cockerels of the smaller breeds, like Leghorns. As the usual thing, young males of the medium size and large breeds may be sold for the highest prices when they first reach roasting size. After that time the flesh becomes hard and the price goes down.

All of these things should be considered by the poultry keeper who endeavors to make the most money from this branch of his work.

In Buffalo, which is considerable of a poultry market, the Barred Plymouth Rock is in competition with the Wyandotte. The public preference is for the Plymouth Rocks, which are so freely offered for sale, but the dealers prefer the Wyandottes for broilers on account of their blocky shape and plump appearance. In this market recently chickens were selling from 15 to 16 cents per pound live weight; roasters at 22 cents per pound and fowls 16 and 17 cents. Some extra fine 6½ pound dressed ducks sold for 25 cents per pound. Prices in general were considered the highest since 1871.

FIGHTING LICE AND RATS.

When I first started keeping poultry I was troubled by the pests common to this business—lice, mites, and especially rats, and what to do to get rid of them I did not know, notwithstanding the good advice frequently read.

I knew that lice did not like potash nor the lye our mothers used to extract from wood ashes when they made soft soap, so on my dropping boards, every time I clean them out (nearly every morning), I sprinkled a shovelful of wood ashes. In all the nests I placed about 2 inches of ashes and over them about 4 inches of tobacco stems. I do not wish to make oath that a louse or mite cannot be found in my poultry house or on my hens, but in picking up at random any number of my hens and chickens and closely examining them I do not find one and the birds rarely pick themselves. I frequently go over the roosts with a solution of kerosene and soap suds.

Subduing and keeping subdued the lice and mites was easy, but not so the rats. They gathered in my yards in such number that to tell how many there were would sound like a Munchausen tale. They ate dollars' worth of meat scraps, corn and wheat; they thrive on "Rough on Rats"; the few I could catch in traps did not seem to diminish the number. I poured tar in the holes; we closed the hen houses at night and placed quantities of poison, which they ate, around for weeks at a time, but there were rats left. My last venture was to breed cats. They cost less to keep than

what the rats ate and proved effective.

I keep the cats in the attic over the hen house. In this attic is kept wheat and other straw in bundles, thus making a comfortable home for the felines. They are well fed so that they will not eat too many rats. To let the cats freely into the yards I made a small door (an old fashion cat hole with a light door to push either way) opening out of the attic, just under the eaves, above the yards. A six inch board, forming a shelf, extends the whole length of the house on a line with the little door, and cat ladders (slanting boards with cleats nailed on for easy climbing) extend from this shelf down into each yard, so the cats have free access.

The right kind of a mother cat teaches her kittens not to touch the chicks, and I have not lost any chickens by them. I verily believe this is the only effective remedy where rats accumulate in great numbers.—S. F. C.

What can you suggest that's any better?

We were asked the other day as to which was the best breed of poultry. This is not merely a perennial but a perpetual question that refuses to stay answered. We have answered it hundreds of times. We tell the inquirers to go to the poultry shows or fairs, look over the different breeds exhibited, talk with the exhibitors, then pick out the breed that suits his taste and fancy. To him it will be the best breed on earth. There is a great deal more in the feed than in the breed.

THESE SICKLY-LOOKING CHICKS NOT FED OUR WAY

They wouldn't be wilted, forlorn and droopy as are these poor little fellows. What's the matter? Likely some one has been feeding a lot of table scraps, or sour bread, or some other indigestible mixture that is fermenting in their stomachs. Tomorrow the owner will find eight or ten dead, and wonder: "What killed my chicks?" Chicks are babies and must have baby food. That's why Puritan Chick Food is so successful in rearing chicks, keeping them well and holding down the death-rate. It just "fits" the interior mechanism of the digestive organs of a chick.

Puritan Chick Food (The Safe Kind)

has a delightful taste and odor to a little chick, because it is compounded of those very pure, wholesome and sweet elements that naturally attract it. Your little "puff-balls" will make things fly scratching; they are always happy and busy when fed on it. Some of the largest poultry plants use Puritan Chick Food. It pays them. It will pay you, no matter how small your flock. It is foresight, wisdom, economy and profit, for you always to keep it on hand. It's true life insurance for your chicks, all other things being equal. We guarantee it so, and refund money if you're not satisfied. No fussing about it, either—your word is final. Puritan Chick Food is put up in 5-lb. boxes for 25c; 25-lb. bags \$1.00; 50-lb. bags, \$1.75; 100-lb. bags, \$3.25. Ask your dealer for it. If he hasn't it we'll supply you. Booklet free. Write now for it.

Puritan-American Poultry Food Mfg. Co.,
Bound Brook New Jersey



THOSE WHO ARE SUCCESSFUL

In Poultry Raising Are the Men Who Are Adapted For It, and Who Give Their Time and Attention to It.

Those who know him tell of a young man who started with a rooster and eight pullets. He was handy with tools and made nearly all his fixtures himself. He read, studied, and worked, gradually increasing his number of fowls, as he learned to handle them, but never adding fowls without the corresponding addition of suitable housing and yards. In ten years he worked up a net income of a thousand dollars a year, but how many have his patience? This is just the point.

Another man, whom I know, bought seven hundred hens at the start. He figured they would pay for his equipment the first year, then he would forevermore enjoy a good income.

But disease came, and he did not know enough about fowls to recognize and prevent it, nor when recognized, could he doctor the fowls. What were not wiped out he sold for a song.

The ways in which these two men started prophesied the roads their business would take.

To sum up, the successful poultryman must be a natural nurse or doctor, to prevent disease. He should be a lover of pets, something of a business man to understand the market end, and considerable of a constructive genius, to save by making many of his own appliances. The worst drawback is laziness, and the next is impatience. For the careful, thoroughly adapted person there is surely a living in poultry, though seldom riches.

But we go into the business to make a living, not riches.

\$600,000,000 OF POULTRY AND EGGS.

Secretary Wilson values the poultry and egg production of the United States at \$600,000,000 per year. But still the half has not been told, for no one knows the amount of poultry and eggs that are consumed at home.

Another thing not taken into account when computing the valuation of the hen is the economical cost of her living, and her services as maid-of-all-work in picking up things that go to waste. On the ordinary grain farm the hen gets her own living from things that would otherwise be lost. If the hen was not there who would pick up the scattered grains around the farmyard? (The rats would get the greater part of it and destroy a large amount of grain that we would otherwise have to use or sell). Who would gather the grains from among the chaff of the oat and wheat stack? Who would roam around all day into every corner of the farm seeking its own food, were the hen not there?

Then again, note the benefit the hen does in eating the bugs and insects that are on every farm, which, if allowed to go unmolested, would soon ruin any farm. Also the millions of seeds from noxious weeds and plants that would overrun all the

You Should Know This Reliable, Economical Car For All Service

Call and See It
Demonstrated by the
International Agent
In Your Own Town



You are not interested in the highly luxurious cars costing many thousands of dollars that are built for paved streets and fine roads.

You want the car that will go anywhere at any time.

The International Auto Buggy

is designed to meet country conditions. It is built to travel alike over good roads, average roads and poor roads. You go up and down steep hills without danger of being stuck in deep roads and with a guarantee of getting safely to your journey's end.

It is a car that any member of the family old enough to drive a horse can quickly learn to operate. No car, no matter how high-priced, has a more perfect control.

It is the car that has come to take the place of the carriage and runabout on the farm.

You must appreciate its advantages: Always ready. No bother about hitching up. No need to keep an extra driving team. No need to take a horse from farm work to make an urgent trip to town. No worry to horses when the roads are bad or the trip a long one.

You go quickly and in comfort in the Auto Buggy. Speed as you like, two to twenty miles an hour. The seven gallons of gasoline which the tank holds will last through a trip of 75 miles.

See the International local agent. He will demonstrate this car and supply you with catalogues giving all particulars.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U.S.A.
(Incorporated)

POULTRY ITEMS.

Don't move hens and pullets around in different quarters in the late fall if you want winter layers.

Save all the cull potatoes, cabbage and beets for the fowls this winter. Vegetables are as important an addition as meat to the feed for laying hens.

At this time of year a great mistake will be made if several barrels of road dust are not secured and stored in a dry place for dust baths for fowls this winter.

In fixing up poultry houses for winter it is well to remember that though chickens do not require an artificially warmed house they must have one free from draughts and as dry as intelligent ventilation can make it.

Meat food of some kind should be furnished the moulting hens to assist them in growing their new feathers.

Plenty of corn, wheat and oats fed alternately, with a hopper of half and half bran and beef scraps within reach, will make early laying pullets. So says one subscriber.

Dispose of all the ducks which are not to be kept over for breeding or sale as early as possible. They will eat their heads off very quickly.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN IN SEPTEMBER.

Lettuce.

Plant some more lettuce seed early in the month and set out the plants as soon as ready, for a late fall crop. Lettuce is very much relished in the fall because green vegetables are about finished for the season.

Radishes.

Sow twice this month if your family cares for them. By all means sow a row of winter radishes. I prefer the Black sort, but some prefer the white varieties. You will enjoy them for supper in the winter with bread and butter.

Spinach.

Spinach needs a rich loam which will cause quick growth. Prepare bed carefully and sow an ounce of seed to a hundred feet row. In the North it is necessary to mulch with leaves or straw. Do not thin, but cut out the largest plants first.

Celery.

Celery should be growing well this month. We prefer the old method of blanching—with soil. Be careful to gather the stalks all together and see that no dirt gets in between. Have the soil loose and gather it well in around the plant, but do not cover the leaves. Some people are inclined to do this to save earthing up so soon again, but you won't have good celery that way. Don't earth up when the soil is wet.

Do not dig vegetables for winter too early.

About the only bugs you need watch now are on the cabbage, and they quickly spoil the plants if given the opportunity.

The early frosts of September won't hurt anything excepting late beans.

DON'T SELL THE WOOD LOT.

The correct system of woodlot management may be summarized in the following rules:

Don't sell your woodlot. It can be made to give you fuel, posts, fence rails, boards, and shingles. And if you manage it correctly, it will renew itself, and the price of its products is advancing.

Grazing animals should be kept out of a woodlot. They destroy the ground cover and the young growth, and they pack the soil so that it becomes hard and unable to absorb moisture.

Be careful not to thin your woodlot too heavily. If you do, the crown cover formed by the leaves and branches of the older trees will be greatly lessened and the sunlight will stream through to the ground, drying the soil and encouraging the growth of grasses, which should never be allowed to replace the spongy humus that forms the top layer of the forest floor.

THE PROFIT IN APPLES.

It Increases by Employing Modern Methods of Culture.

During the early summer a little controversy sprung up in one of the New York papers, part of which we saved for a time when we could get it in on this page. This month is a sort of "off" one as far as gardening is concerned, so here it is, and I tell you it does appeal to the countryman who is now living in the city but who longs for the apples that were so abundant on the farm, and resents paying five cents apiece on the street corner for an apple that ought not to cost him more than a penny.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Times:

"Your correspondent 'W. H.' from Yonkers, asks how apples can be grown with profit at \$1 a barrel in the city market. The result will stand as follows: One acre planted with thirty-five trees, the usual number, will produce on an average 100 barrels of apples selling for \$100
Cost of picking will be....\$15.00
Cost of barrels will be.... 32.00
Cost of freight will be.... 25.00
Cost of cartage will be.... 5.00
Commission in selling.... 10.00 87

making a cost of \$87, leaving \$13 above expenses.

This, of course, must represent fruit rather inferior in quality, where no cultivation or spraying has been done, or perhaps, little or no pruning. This is a minimum yield with a maximum of cost. However, the average hay or grain crop will not produce very much better net results per acre.

On "how to obtain prices which would compensate for the trouble and expense of cultivating a high-grade apple," I will give the following information: Start new orchards, planting upon an acre standard trees forty feet apart each way, and interplant at twenty feet again each way with early-bearing varieties, which will

give 110 trees to an acre. After the trees come into liberal bearing, in from nine to ten years, they should yield from 125 to 150 barrels of apples, and thereafter steadily increase to 300 barrels per acre. As soon as these interplanted trees begin to crowd upon the permanent trees they should be taken out.

The soil should be thoroughly tilled from May to July, when red and crimson clover seed mixed, eighteen pounds per acre, should be sown for a "clover crop" to the land for the balance of the year, this to be plowed in, the following spring. The trees should be sprayed to protect them from insects and disease and to obtain a large per cent. of high-grade apples. The fruit should be grown in sufficient quantity to ship in carload lots and at the much lower freight cost in car lot shipments. Under these methods the accounts should be as follows:

No. of barrels, 300, at \$2.....	\$600
Cost of plowing an acre....	\$2.00
Harrowing five times.....	2.00
Spraying	30.00
Picking	45.00
Barrels	96.00
Freight	45.00
Cartage	15.00
Commission in selling.....	60.00

making a cost of \$295, with a balance over and above cost of \$305 for the acre. Where the apples are grown under this system and are of higher grade in quality, buyers are glad to pay the prices above named for them at the orchard, and frequently pay this for the fruit, the buyer paying all other expenses except the picking. For several years high-grade apples have brought from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per barrel free on board at the shipping station. Even higher prices have been paid in apple districts of Western New York.

The one great need in apple culture in New York State is in making it an industry of sufficient importance to

warrant the introduction of modern methods of culture. The soil must be enriched, and clover culture is one of the best ways in which to do it.

Co-operation is another great need. A fruit-growing community should have a central storage and packing house at the railroad station, where apples may be held over a long season. In this Oregon competition, the New York farmer is "up against" the brightest men in our country, who are generally Eastern business men who have sought that section first for health, and, regaining it, have put their business energy and experience into the apple business, and nowhere in the world are better methods practiced, better grading and packing done, and more attractive and beautiful fruit put upon our markets. If the fruit-growers of New York will use the same methods they can produce equally beautiful fruit and of equal value." George T. Powell, President of the Agricultural Experts' Association.

OREGON APPLES.

And this is the comment the editor of the New York Times made on Mr. Powell's letter. What is true of New York State is certainly equally true of the entire East. We have plenty of suitable land and should not be dependent upon the West for our supply of apples.

Mr. George T. Powell, a horticulturist of this State, declared this week in a letter to The Times that, in his Oregon competition, the New York farmer "is 'up against' the brightest men in our country"—Eastern business men who have gone there for their health and have put their restored energies into the business of growing apples. In The Progress Magazine for June, Mr. Olin D. Wheeler says that, owing to the methods of these Northwestern farmers, more money has been made in growing apples in the past decade than in any like period since the settlement of New England. Trainloads and shiploads of the sun-colored fruit moves steadily across the continent and the Atlantic Ocean to England and other parts of Europe. Even Asia has taken some of them, and Australia gets thousands of boxes of the very best, and calls for more. Conditions of culture like those of Oregon obtain now, also, in the States of Washington, Idaho, and Montana, where small farms are made to yield thousands of dollars' worth of apples yearly.

In this State thousands of neglected and abandoned farms can be made to yield apples as abundantly, better-flavored apples than those of Oregon, and at as great profit. Our business men who are tired of the city should seek these farms in preference to the farms of Oregon.

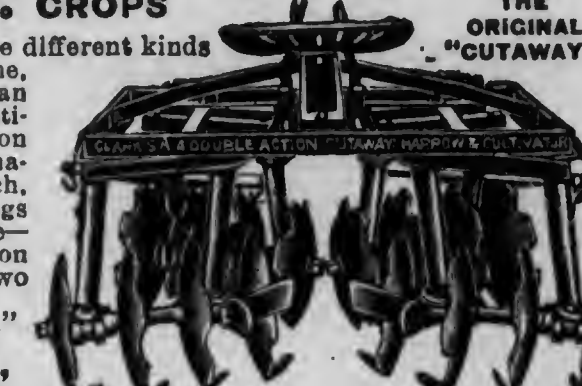
MADAM—BY BRING a member of a Soap Club you average to save about one-half your daily expenses. This don't mean that you get just Soap, but most anything you ordinarily buy at a grocery store, such as Tea, Coffee, Spices, Baking-powder, Rices, Macaroni, etc. In addition to the regular certificate given with each order we give the Secretary a Special Offer for conducting the club of \$5.00 in CASH or five extra certificates. Write to-day for our new free catalogue. Papworth Premium Co., 512 St. Marks Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

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"Cutaway" DOUBLE ACTION HARROW & CULTIVATOR
FOR 100% CROPS
THE ORIGINAL "CUTAWAY."

With this tool more different kinds of work can be done, with less effort, than with any other. CLARK'S is the only Disk Cultivator that completely embodies the double action principle. It will do the work of several disk machines that would cost you several times as much, and do it more thoroughly, because it has 4 gangs instead of only 2. The draft is always from center-suitable for 2 light horses. Equipped with Extension Head and Jointed Poles, and when so ordered two large disks for listing are supplied.

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BETTER FARMS POSSIBLE.

Most Important and Most Neglected Industry in America.

"Dr. George T. Powell's timely article regarding farming, in a recent issue of The New York Times, has caused me to ask, Why do the majority of our farmers feed their crops in the same old way as our grandfathers did?"

"The weakest link is the strength of a chain." Isn't the strength of a crop its weakest available fertilizing element?

Why not consider the nature of the soil with reference to both crop and fertilizer? When growing potatoes in a nitrogenous soil, why add more nitrogen? Potato tubers thrive on potash; potato vines thrive on nitrogen, but the tubers will not.

The analysis of the wheat berry shows a greater percentage of phosphoric acid than the straw. Why not grow more wheat and potatoes, and less straw and vines?

Organized capital develops and operates our mines, railroads, and many manufacturing enterprises. What would those branches of industry amount to if carried on single-handed as the farms here in the East are?

Farm products are the financial backbone of our country. Why isn't capital more interested in producing them? The result would strengthen the weakest and most important link in the nation's prosperity."—D. I. Calhoun.

The letter of this gentleman is not particularly interesting, excepting the last paragraph.

The number of city men of wealth who own farms and operate them through managers is increasing very greatly, but few of them indeed are other than a heavy loss to their owners, and in our judgment the reason for this is that too heavy an investment is generally made in buildings and equipment. Then the management is extravagant, absurdly so.

FAIRS—ATTEND ALL YOU CAN.

Many fairs are held in September and October. If you have been unable to get to the earlier ones, go to these later exhibitions. They are a liberal education in all branches of agricultural and farm life.

They will show you how to better your conditions in many ways, as the last forward step in machinery, seeds, cattle breeding, butter making or milk handling is shown.

Inspiration to better farming, better dairying and better stock raising

will be forthcoming to any man who goes to these fairs with a receptive mind.

One neighbor, or even three, may have machinery which you can see; but at an agricultural fair you can make most advantageous comparisons of machinery, tools, wagons and many articles of farm equipment, because you have before you many and varied exhibitions.

Perhaps yours is a section where Guernsey cattle are favored, and unless you visit other sections you know little about other breeds. Go to the fairs and see all the dairy breeds, and their milk and butter contests, and their judging in the show ring. It will open the eyes of your mind considerably. If you keep grades you will be so pleased with the shows of registered cattle that you may be encouraged to change to pure breeds, to your ultimate profit.

Don't miss a fair you can possibly attend.

KEEP A SCRAP BOOK.

A practical scrap book is a most useful feature on a farm. Any ordinary blank book that can be purchased at the book store for a quarter will answer the purpose. The pages should be appropriately and plainly headed with a pen in the following way: "Household, Poultry, Horses, Sheep, Dairy, Cattle, Hogs, Veterinary," etc., and when an article that would be classed under any of the headings in the book is read, it should be clipped, put in a box and some member of the family assigned to the duty of pasting the clippings in the book, weekly or monthly, as may be desired. Nearly all farmers take one or more good farm journals, in which are found many practical and condensed articles on different phases of farm life, and if these are kept for future reference, in the scrap book, both time and money will be saved and the comfort of the home materially increased, besides teaching the children system and economy.

ECONOMY SILO

Model and Highest Award at the Jamestown Exposition

Absolutely air-tight. Preserves your ensilage; provides fresh, succulent feed for your cattle; and saves a large part of your expense for winter feeding of stock.

Staves of selected timber. Hoops of heavy refined iron, forming perfect ladder. Simple doors, quickly put in place—no complicated fastenings. Easy filling and emptying. Every silo fully guaranteed. You can erect it yourself.

Write today for free illustrated catalogue, with testimonials from owners.

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HOME BEAUTIFUL

Conducted by Georgie Middleton Fisher

THE TWO WINDOWS.

Our eyes are windows of the soul,
They look on many separate things,
And out of them create the whole
Called life, with good or all it
brings.

Like begets like and light brings light,
An eye for all that's good and pure,
Will make the hardest life all bright,
The soul from heavy sadness lure.

To see the evil things of earth,
Dwell in them overmuch is seed
To evil thoughts, and giveth birth
To passion dark and wicked deed.

Your dear child sees the world all
fair,

Pure-hearted, innocent is he,
To keep him so should be your care.
Let your light shine that he may be

Guided up to the Great Light's
source,

To know the truly beautiful,
And learn thereby to shape his course,
So grow up right and dutiful.

WHAT TO DO WITH PEARS.

Canned Pears.—Pare, halve, and remove the cores. Throw into cold water to prevent discoloration. Weigh, and to every four pounds of fruit allow one pound of sugar and one quart of water, drain the pears, put in a kettle, put in the water, which should be boiling, and simmer gently

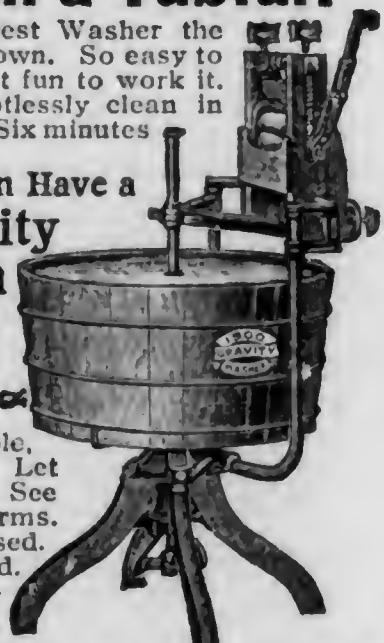
You Can Make \$10.00 per Day selling our new Coupon Certificates. No experience necessary. Write today for Agents outfit and terms. Bankers Protective Society, Tribune Bldg., New York City.

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This is the grandest Washer the world has ever known. So easy to run that it's almost fun to work it. Makes clothes spotlessly clean in double-quick time. Six minutes finishes a tubful.

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Don't send money. If you are responsible, you can try it first. Let us pay the freight. See the wonders it performs. Thousands being used. Every user delighted. They write us bushels of letters telling how it saves work and worry. Sold on little payments. Write for fascinating Free Book today. All correspondence should be addressed to **1900 Washer Co., 475 Henry St., Binghamton, N. Y.** If you live in Canada, address Canadian 1900 Washer Co., 355 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada. **BRANCH HOUSES:** We maintain branches at 187 Broadway, New York City; and 1113 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn; and in all principal cities. We also make shipments from our warehouses in Kansas City, San Francisco and Seattle.



until tender. Then lift the fruit out with a perforated spoon or a skimmer, add the sugar to the water in which they were cooked, let come to a boil, skim well, put in the pears, and let simmer for ten minutes, seal boiling hot.

Pickled Pears.—Pare, and if large cut in halves. Weigh, and for every seven pounds of fruit allow four pounds of white sugar, one pint of the best vinegar, and one-half pint of water. Let this syrup come to a boil, then for every quart add one tablespoonful each of pounded mace and cinnamon tied in a muslin bag, and simmer for ten minutes. Put in the pears, and keep just simmering for half an hour, or until quite tender. Lift out carefully, put into jars, boil the syrup a few minutes longer, then pour it boiling hot over the fruit, and seal at once.

Preserved Pears.—Select ripe, perfect fruit for preserving. Pare, halve, and drop into cold water. Boil the peelings and cores in one quart of water for fifteen minutes, strain, and to the juice add enough water to furnish one quart for every four pounds of sugar used. Allow one pound of sugar to each pound of fruit. Boil and skim the syrup, add one lemon, cut in dice, for each quart, put in the pears, and cook until clear.

Gingered Pears.—Soak 2 ounces of ginger root over night in one quart of water. In the morning cut it into small pieces, and add it, with ten pounds of sugar, to the water. Let boil, and skim well, add fourteen pounds of hard pears, which have been pared and cut into small pieces, and let them simmer very slowly for four hours. Seal in jars.

Pear Jelly.—Use very juicy, rich-flavored pears. Divide into sections, but do not core or pare. To every three pounds of pears allow one pound of tart, juicy apples. Cook in a preserving kettle with a very little water until the fruit is very soft. Pour into a coarse cotton jelly bag, hang on a strong hook, and let drain over night. Do not squeeze or the jelly will be clouded. Measure the juice, and to each pint allow the juice of a lemon and one pound of granulated sugar. Bring the juice rapidly to the boiling point, and boil very rapidly for ten minutes, skimming as required. Then add the sugar, stir until dissolved, and boil rapidly for ten minutes longer. Pour into jelly glasses and let stand for twenty-four hours. Then seal.

WILD PLUMS.

Plum Jelly.—First we will make plum jelly for which the plums must not be thoroughly ripe.

We will fill a two gallon granite kettle with the nicely washed and perfect fruit, sprinkle over it two tablespoonfuls of baking soda and pour on boiling water to cover; let stand a few minutes, then drain, rinse in clear water and drain again, then pour on cold water till we can just see it

at the sides of the kettle and put on to boil, closely covered; as soon as it boils remove the cover, or it will boil over on the stove, let them boil until thoroughly tender, then turn into a bag and let drain, without squeezing, into a stone crock. Measure the juice and replace in the kettle and put where it will boil briskly; measure granulated sugar, one cupful to each cupful of the juice and put in the oven to heat, taking care that it does not scorch. A pint of the juice is as much as should be cooked at one time, so get out all the granite and porcelain dishes you can use on your stove.

Let the juice boil twenty minutes, then add the warm sugar, stir till dissolved and try the jelly by dropping a tiny bit on a cold dish and if it does not run it is cooked enough. When the jelly is cooked enough draw it to one side where it will stop boiling and skim carefully, then pour into glasses.

SOME FRUIT CATSUPS.

Peach Catsup.—Pare and quarter eight quarts of round ripe peaches, simmer the parings for one-half hour in one pint of water. Then strain, add the peaches to the liquor, and simmer for half an hour longer, add one and a half cupfuls of best cider vinegar, half a cupful of sugar, two teaspoonfuls ground cinnamon, and half a teaspoonful each cloves, mace and pepper, simmer slowly until rather thick, and seal hot in pint jars. A delicious catsup, and especially so when served with roast duck.

Raspberry Catsup.—Simmer 4 quarts of berries in one quart of cider vinegar. Press through a sieve and add one-half teaspoonful each mustard, mace, cinnamon and ginger, not ground. Boil half an hour slowly, then strain, and measure. For every quart add one pint of sugar. Boil slowly until as thick as tomato catsup.

LADIES WANTED

—TO PURCHASE their groceries, soaps, etc., by our Factory-to-Family plan. We give you full value for your money and in addition the same value in premiums. We are also making a SPECIAL OFFER of FIVE EXTRA CERTIFICATES to secretaries of Clubs of ten. Write for free catalogue. Papworth Premium Co., 512 St. Marks Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE,

Whether Cow, Steer, Bull, or Horse Hide, Cat, Dog, Deer, or any kind of hide or skin, soft, light, odorless and moth-proof for robe, rug, coat or gloves, and make them up when so ordered. But first get our illustrated catalog, with prices, shipping tags and instructions. We are the largest custom fur tanners of large wild and domestic animal skins in the world. Distance makes no difference whatever. Ship three or more cow or horse hides together from anywhere, and Crosby pays the freight both ways. We sell fur coats and gloves, do taxidermy and head mounting.

The Crosby Fur Company,
Rochester, N. Y.



then stir in one teaspoonful of citric acid mixed in two tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Seal while hot.

GRAPE JUICE.

The following directions for the home manufacture of grape juice are issued by the United States Department of Agriculture:

Use only clean, sound, well-ripened but not over-ripe grapes. If an ordinary cider mill is at hand, it may be used for the crushing and pressing, or the grapes may be crushed and pressed with the hands. If a light-colored juice is desired, put the crushed grapes in a cleanly washed cloth sack and tie up. Then either hang up securely and twist it or let two persons take hold, one on each end of the sack, and twist until the greater part of the juice is expressed. Then gradually heat the juice in a double boiler or a large stone jar in a pan of hot water, so that the juice does not come in direct contact with the fire, at a temperature of 180 to 200 degrees F. never above 200 degrees F. It is best to use a thermometer, but if there be none at hand heat the juice until it steams, but do not allow it to boil. Put it in a glass or enameled vessel to settle for 24 hours; carefully drain the juice from the sediment, and run it through several thicknesses of clean flannel, or a conic filter made from woolen cloth, or felt may be used. This filter is fixed to a hoop of iron, which can be suspended wherever necessary. After this fill into clean bottles. Do not fill entirely, but leave room for the liquid to expand when again heated. Fit a thin board over the bottom of an ordinary wash boiler, set the filled bottles (ordinary glass fruit jars are just as good) in it, fill it with water around the bottles to within about an inch of the tops, and gradually heat until it is about to simmer. Then take the bottles out and cork or seal immediately. It is a good idea to take the further precaution of sealing the corks over with sealing wax or paraffin to prevent mold germs from entering through the corks. Should it be desired to make a red juice, heat the crushed grapes to not above 200 degrees F., strain through a clean cloth or drip bag, (no pressure to be used), set away to cool and settle, and

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powderpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manufacturer, 47 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write to-day.

\$20,000 LARCHMONT FARM

INCORPORATED
WEST CAMP, N. Y.
(on the Hudson)

200 Shares
Full Paid

Par \$100
Non-Assessable

ASSETS OVER \$60,000.00

The Larchmont Farm, Inc., is a corporation organized under the New York state laws, its object being to raise poultry products and fruit for high-class trade.

This company owns 100 acres of cultivated land at West Camp-on-the-Hudson, having a frontage of about 3000 feet on the Hudson River. The location is an ideal one, as the Catskill Mountains are on the west, ten miles distant; on the east the Hudson River, and north and south the beautiful Hudson Valley. Facilities for shipping are unexcelled. There is a steamboat landing adjoining the property and goods shipped by boat from the farm at night reach New York City the next morning. Freight rates are very low. The West Shore R. R. station is a few yards from the farm, and shipments may be made by express to New York in three and one-half hours.

The location of the land is in a portion of the Hudson Valley that is rapidly increasing as a residential section.

For poultry raising and fruit growing the land is unexcelled. It is well drained, sloping gently to the east and south to a stream supplied by never-failing springs of pure cold water. The soil is rich and adapted to fruit growing. A large acreage consists of woodland with considerable cedar, which will be invaluable for building purposes.

In the fruit and poultry business there is a constant demand which must be met, and with the facilities to be had at Larchmont Farm it will be only a question of how great will be the production and how large the profits.

Every dollar invested in this company is amply secured by desirable real estate increasing each year in value.

Low capitalization secured by real estate, fertile land, good management, with an ever increasing market, make this a most desirable investment.

Officers of the company receive no salary until stock earns 24%. Plant is at present in operation.

Having sold a portion of this stock the remainder is now offered for sale at par \$100 a share.

For prospectus and full information fill out and mail this coupon.

Larchmont Farm, Inc., Box 121, West Camp, N. Y.

Send me full particulars.

Name _____ Address _____

proceed the same as with light-colored juice. Many people do not even go to the trouble of letting the juice settle after straining it, but reheat and seal it up immediately, simply setting the vessels away in a good cool place in an upright position where they will not be disturbed. The juice is thus allowed to settle, and when wanted for use the clear juice is simply taken off the sediment. Any person familiar with the process of canning fruit can also preserve grape juice, for the principles involved are identical.

A Home-Made Cough Syrup.

A subscriber sends a recipe for cough syrup that is very easily made: Take a package of hoarhound, pour over it one quart of boiling water, let it stand for an hour, then strain, add the juice of two lemons, one stick of licorice, and a quarter cup of sugar and boil all together to form a thin syrup. Take a teaspoonful several times a day.

Keep the turkeys as tame as possible and they will be easier to sort out at Thanksgiving time.

ODDS AND ENDS OF INTEREST TO OUR PEOPLE.

Select Seed Corn.

Now is the time to select your seed corn for next season. Go through the field and note stalks and ears that seem to stick out as better than their neighbors, some for size and shape, others for early maturing qualities, etc. Mark them carefully, with a piece of white cotton, and when husking time comes the ears can be easily kept separately.

If you want to be even more careful you can pick out the stalks when cutting and care for them separately.

You all know how to keep the ears through the winter and how to test and select the grains before planting.

Next to proper planting the selection of seed is most important, and the best cultivation in the world is but a waste of time with bad seed.

We prefer leaving the seed ears on the stalks until husking.

One great objection to selecting ears when husking is that ears are culled out only on account of the ears and without regard to the stalks or any other condition of ripening, etc. This is decidedly better than selecting from the crib in spring but very far from the method we have pointed out.

Other Seed Grains.

Very careful tests have been made in Ontario as to the difference in results from large, plump seed as compared with smaller and lighter grains. The details were intensely interesting and impressive. The plump, healthy seed produced 15 bushels more

oats per acre; 3 of barley, 5 peas, 3 spring wheat, and 7 of winter wheat. Barley with all shrunken and broken grains removed produced to bushels more per acre; peas 19 bushels greater.

Seed grain that had been fully ripened before cutting yielded considerably more grain and straw and a heavier weight per measured bushel.

ANTHRAX IN IOWA.

Outbreak of this Terrible Malady in the Hawkeye State.

Farmers in the northwestern portion of the State of Iowa are badly frightened over what proves to be an outbreak of anthrax, one of the most deadly diseases which attack the bovine family. In Plymouth county—the same which contains the large English settlement around Lemars—a farmer found one of his cows dead in the pasture. He thought she had been struck by lightning. The next day several more members of the herd succumbed, and it is stated in the dispatches that both horses and mules on neighboring farms began to die in the same sudden manner. Dr. Miller, one of the assistant State veterinarians, was sent for and immediately summoned his chief, who pronounced the trouble anthrax. The State officials have exerted every means to stamp out the disease and to prevent its spread. It is claimed that the disease was imported from South Dakota, though as to the truth of this no one can tell.

A Lot Depends Upon the Milker.

Your cows may have the best of grasses and concentrates only to have them wasted because the milker does not know that almost as much depends upon him as upon the cow. All the feeding under the sun will not keep up the milk flow when the milker does not understand the "art" himself.

Where the Holland cow produced 110 pounds of milk a day upon grasses we may be sure that she had the best of handling. What can be done in Holland can be done in America.

Why My Separator Pays.

Because calves grow quicker and fatter easier on separator milk.

Because by using the separator we get from 3 to 5 cents per pound more for butter.

Because it takes all the cream out of the milk, which cannot be done without the machine.

Because it takes out all the dirt that would otherwise remain in the milk were no machine used.—A. C. Schulz.

The Lewis Guernsey Sale a Great Success.

The Lewis Guernsey sale realized an average of nearly \$400 a head for 92 head, 53 of which were only one year old or less. Nine daughters of the great bull, Billy's France, brought \$500 each, being bought by Mr. Alfred G. Lewis' mother to start a herd.

The sale was a most successful one in every way and has sent a great deal of good blood into herds in all parts of the United States.

A \$100 Typewriter for 17 Cents a Day!

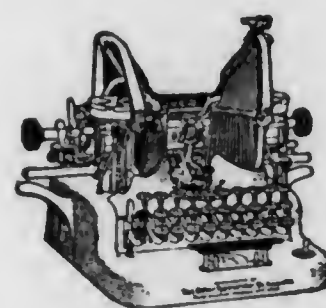
Please read the headline over again. Then its tremendous significance will dawn upon you.

An Oliver Typewriter—the standard visible writer—the \$100 machine—the most highly perfected typewriter on the market—yours for 17 cents a day!

The typewriter whose conquest of the commercial world is a matter of business history—yours for 17 cents a day!

The typewriter that is equipped with scores of such conveniences as "The Balance Shift"—"The Ruling Device"—"The Double Release"—"The Locomotive Base"—"The Automatic Spacer"—"The Automatic Tabulator"—"The Disappearing Indicator"—"The Adjustable Paper Fingers"—"The Scientific Condensed Keyboard"—all

Yours For 17 Cents a Day!



We announced this new sales plan recently, just to feel the pulse of the people. Simply a small cash payment—then 17 cents a day. That is the plan in a nutshell.

The result has been such a deluge of applications for machines that we are simply astounded.

The demand comes from people of all classes, all ages, all occupations.

The majority of inquiries has come from people of known financial standing who were attracted by the novelty of the proposition. An impressive demonstration of the immense popularity of the Oliver Typewriter.

A startling confirmation of our belief that the Era of Universal Typewriting is at hand.

A Quarter of a Million People are Making Money with "The Oliver Typewriter"

THE STANDARD VISIBLE WRITER

The Oliver Typewriter is a money-maker, right from the word "go!" So easy to run that beginners soon get in the "expert" class. Earn as you learn. Let the machine pay the 17 cents a day—and all above that is yours.

Wherever you are, there's work to be done and money to be made by using the Oliver. The business world is calling for Oliver operators. There are not enough to supply the demand. Their salaries are considerably above those of many classes of workers.

"An Oliver Typewriter in Every Home!"

That is our battle cry today. We have made the Oliver supreme in usefulness and absolutely indispensable in business. Now comes the conquest of the home.

The simplicity and strength of the Oliver fit it for family use. It is becoming an important factor in the home training of young people. An educator as well as a money maker.

Our new selling plan puts the Oliver on the threshold of every home in America. Will you close the door of your home or office on this remarkable Oliver opportunity?

Write for further details of our easy offer and a free copy of the new Oliver Catalog. Address

The Oliver Typewriter Company

310 Broadway,
New York City, N. Y.

ARGENTINE BEEF FOR NEW YORK.

It is reported that a company is being organized in New York for the establishment of a line of five steamers between New York and Argentina, which will carry frozen beef, etc., here, and return to South America laden with coal. According to the report, half of the capital will be subscribed in America, and half in England, and the company hopes, in spite of the duty of 2c a lb., to sell beef at a lower figure than the high prices which now prevail, and to make a profit, too. The concern, which is called the Argentine Meat Importing Company, intends later on to erect its own packing plant in Buenos Ayres. It will begin operations in October, and it is said to be looked upon with favor by the Argentine Government.

—Meat Trades' Journal.
And to think of the enormous acreage of idle land in the East and South that might be utilized in raising beef cattle for our own Eastern markets. But this will be brought about in time by the increasingly excessive price we in the East are forced to pay for beef.

To Treat Calf Scours.

Calf scours is a profit reducer in many herds, and once established is hard to get rid of. Prof. G. C. Humphrey, of the University of Wisconsin, gives the following treatment:

As soon as symptoms appear, two to four tablespoonfuls of castor oil are mixed with one-half pint of milk and given to the calf. This is followed in four to six hours by one teaspoonful of a mixture of one part salol and two parts sub-nitrate of bismuth. It can also be given with one-half pint of new milk or the powder placed on the tongue and washed down with a small amount of milk.

The salol and sub-nitrate of bismuth can be secured from any druggist, mixed in the proper proportions at the time of purchase, so as to have the powder readily available for use at any time. As an additional precaution against contagious scours it is advised that the navel of the new born calf be wetted with a 1 to 500 solution of bichloride of mercury.

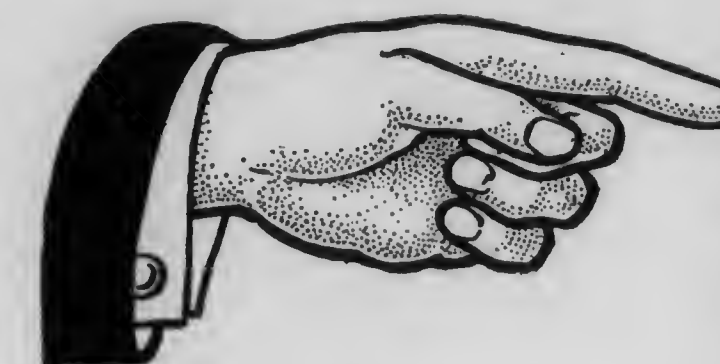
There appears no record of a time when alfalfa was not in some portions of the world esteemed one of Nature's most generous benefactions to husbandry, and an important feature of a profitable agriculture. Its beginning seems to have been contemporary with that of man, and, as with man, its first habitat was Central Asia, where the progenitors of our race knew its capabilities in sustaining all herbivorous animal life.—From Coburn's 'The Book of Alfalfa.'

Never nail nests, or roosts, or feed boxes to the floor or wall. They must be so that you can remove them from the house now and again for a thorough cleaning.

(Continued from Page 2)

passes on to some son, who is one of these very salaried men in the city, and he rents it, so that the life work of the father and mother comes to naught.

No, the farmer does not get too



This is our NEW CEMENT BOOK Just Published FREE To Every Farmer

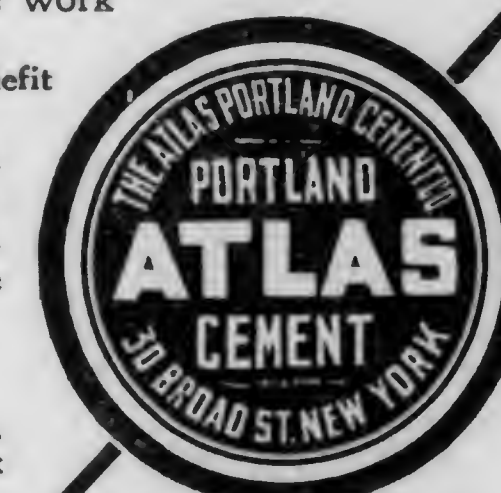
We want every farmer and cement worker to send for this new edition of our Cement Book, "Concrete Construction about the Home and on the Farm."

It is larger and better than any previous edition, and it describes and illustrates many new ways of using concrete. There are 160 pages and over 150 illustrations. The directions for making cement structures are given in plain language that everyone can understand, with tables showing the exact amount of material required for the work in hand.

Send for this book now and get the benefit of many new ideas for this year's work.

When you build, do not forget that ATLAS Portland Cement makes the best concrete and that the U. S. Government bought ATLAS for the Panama Canal.

Ask your dealer for ATLAS. If he cannot supply you, write to
The ATLAS Portland CEMENT Co.
Dept. 127 30 Broad Street, New York
Daily output over 50,000 barrels
—the largest in the world.



NONE JUST AS GOOD

much profit; he deserves more.

The estimated value of crops and farm products runs into astounding figures, but remember into how many parts they may be divided to show the share of each.

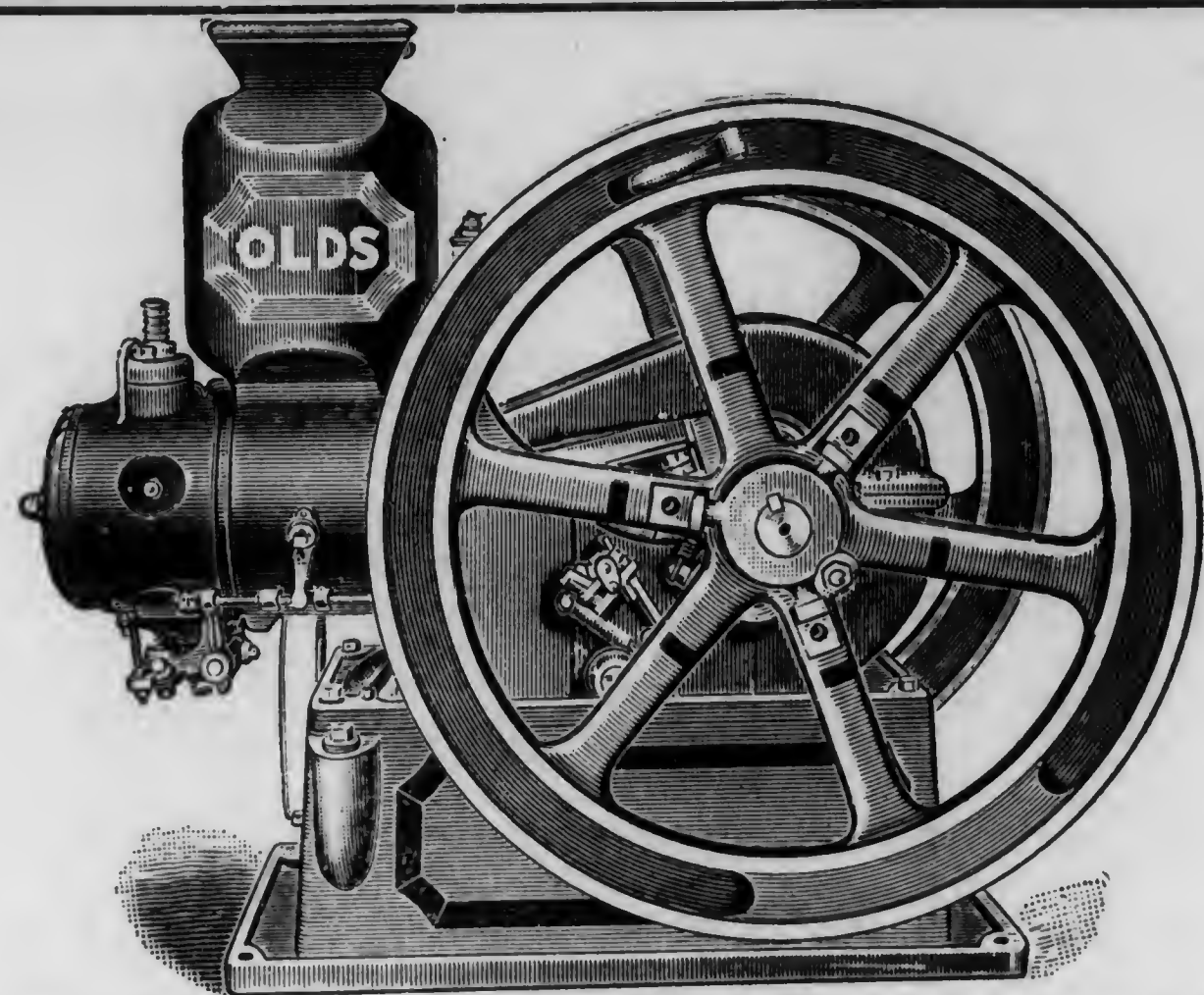
Wages, as usually distinguished from salaries, have advanced enormously, and two important causes have been the development of the last twenty years, and the perfecting of labor unions.

"Salaries" have not increased as rapidly as "wages." The principal reason for this is the entry of women and girls so largely into commercial life. The man book-keeper of to-day, for instance, is not paid so well as he was twenty-five years ago.

The one thing that makes the greater difference, however, and causes most of the trouble, is the fact that all our ideas of living are ad-

vancing by leaps and bounds, ever so much more rapidly than our income. Were we contented to be less extravagant in our fancies, expenses could be cut down tremendously, and very greatly to our advantage. There is no other solution, we must make up our minds to live within our reasonable income, and to put aside a little something for our old age and illness.

The head of the family who fails to realize his responsibility in this respect, and allows himself to be foolishly and irretrievably sunk in debt, has many a sleepless night ahead of him, and the certainty that his selfishness and improvidence mean suffering for others, many times those very dear to him, and an example for his children that may throw them on the rocks before they are well started on the voyage of life.



SEND FOR OUR NEW CATALOG

Do Not Think of Buying a Gasoline Engine Without It

The things that should decide you in selecting the right engine are: what will it cost to run the engine—(1) how much gasoline does it use; (2) how many parts are there to get out of order; (3) what will the repairs cost; (4) will the mixer always work; (5) will the gasoline pump get out of order; (6) if water is left in the engine and it freezes, what will have to be replaced; (7) if it is guaranteed, what is the guarantee worth.

THE OLDS ENGINE

Is the most economical engine to run

- (1) the gasoline cost is very low because the new Seager mixer automatically makes exactly the right mixture of gas and air all the time.
- (2) it is the simplest because it has no small delicate parts to get out of adjustment.
- (3) You are guaranteed against buying any repairs for one year because we make the following proposition.

We agree to replace, free of charge, any part of an Olds Engine that breaks or becomes worn, from ANY CAUSE WHATSOEVER, within one year from date of shipment, provided the replacement is one you think should be borne by the manufacturer. YOU ARE TO BE THE ONLY JUDGE. There is to be no argument, no delay in returning old parts and getting new ones, you decide and I abide by your decision.

This makes a big possible saving to you the first year when 99 per cent. of your troubles would naturally come.

- (4) The Seager mixer has no moving parts—once adjusted it is adjusted for a lifetime.
- (5) The Olds Type A Engine has no gasoline pump. The piston sucks the gasoline into the mixer automatically.

(6) The Olds water jacket is a separate casting. In case of freezing this part alone can be replaced at slight expense, instead of having to buy a whole engine bed and cylinder.

(7) A guarantee is limited by the financial responsibility of the concern making it. Ask your banker whether we are good for what we say.

There are cheaper engines made that are painted just as prettily as ours, and their catalogues contain many tempting claims, and make many attractive promises, but in spite of all that has been claimed and promised about other gasoline engines selling at all kinds of prices, we have been making steadily for 30 years an engine that has become the standard of the world.

An engine that is as finely built as the Olds, that has Olds quality of material and workmanship, backed by our kind of guarantee, or with a record of so many thousands of satisfied customers, could not be successfully sold for any less than our price.

The United States Government uses them in its military posts, government work of spraying and ir-

Every man has a hobby. Mine is building engines that are so good the user will want his neighbor to have one. I insist on every Olds engine becoming an Olds Salesman.

Anybody can paint a cheap engine to look good; I never built cheap goods and never will. When I took hold of this business my task was easy because I did not have to start a new concern. It had already gone through over twenty years of success. The Olds Engine was a magnificent engine, but now it is 100 per cent. better than ever before—better material; better mixer; no gasoline pump; automobile quality cylinder; jump spark ignition—five parts only, all of which are stationary—instead of thirty moving parts as in the old style igniters; removable valves; simplicity; three separate inspections; economy and certainty of operation.

Everyone will be satisfied with an Olds Engine—he cannot help it. I care more for having a pleased Olds user than I do to sell a large number of engines. Every user of an Olds Engine must be satisfied—will not have any other kind of a customer.

I guarantee every Olds Engine to be in perfect running order when it leaves the factory. I know the engine you get is all right and that the high Olds standard is maintained. It is the best you can buy, whether you pay more or less than the Olds price.

J. B. SEAGER, Gen. Mgr.

rigating, because the Olds Engines have stood the most severe tests they could put them to.

Every farmer who requires an engine can afford an Olds Engine. It does not pay to buy a cheap machine of any kind, and the price you pay for an Olds is only a slight per cent. over what it costs us to build them right. We make so many in a year we can afford to have our percentage of profit small. You are really getting an engine of the very highest possible quality at the right price. In fact you get all your money's worth—one hundred cents worth for every dollar.

Our catalogue mailed you free tells you just what you should know about an engine. Write for it today before you forget it.

Write me personally telling me what you want the engine to do, and you will get a personal letter from me that will give you the facts you want. To save time you can write to my nearest representative.

OLDS GAS POWER COMPANY BRANCHES

BOSTON—R. W. Hart, Beverly St.
PHILADELPHIA—Mallieu & Conrey 1803 Market St.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—

R. H. Deyo & Co., 40 Washington St.
KANSAS CITY—Freeman Field, W. 11th St.
OMAHA, NEB.—W. S. Weaver, Farum St.
MINNEAPOLIS—E. S. Wood, So. Third St.

J. B. SEAGER, Gen. Mgr.
Seager Engine Works
Formerly Olds Gas Power Co.
Main Office & Factory, 1010 Seager St
LANSING, MICHIGAN.

THE EASTERN FARMER DE STOCK DAIRYMAN AND POULTRY RAISER



OCTOBER.

The October day is a dream, bright and beautiful as the rainbow, and as brief and fugitive. The same clouds and the same sun may be with us on the morrow, but the rainbow will have gone. There is a destroyer that goes abroad by night; he fastens upon every leaf, and freezes out its last drop of life, and leaves it on the parent stem, pale, withered, and dying. —W. Hamilton Gibson.

Volume XV

Number VIII

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT
OXFORD, - PENNSYLVANIA
Twenty Five Cents a Year One Dollar for Five Years

October
1909

Blooded Stock, The Eastern Farmer, Dairyman and Poultry Raiser October, 1909

SUBSCRIPTION—25 cents a year; five years for \$1.00. Single copy 5 cents. Discontinued at end of paid subscription. Samples on application. Canada subscription 12 cents extra.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—Can be sent at any time and will begin with the current issue unless otherwise specified.

HOW TO REMIT—Send money by Postal Money Order, Express Order, Bank Draft, or Registered Letter. One and two cent postage stamps in good condition accepted for small amounts.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS—When ordering a change in address be sure to give former as well as present address.

ADVERTISING RATES—15 cents for each agate line, each month. 5 per cent. discount for cash with order. Average seven words to a line. Fourteen agate lines to an inch measure.

Printed on the first day of each month by L. H. Hitchler.

Entered at the Post-office at Oxford, Pa., as Second-Class Mail Matter, May 27, 1899.

THE OUTCOME—WHAT?

I know things work pretty well in cycles, and that one should take courage in the thought that, no matter how it is against us now, the wheel is turning and the tide will be with us again after awhile.

But sympathy is generally poor comfort, and the man whose income is too small to cover his needs finds no solution of present difficulties in the possibility that some time in the future conditions may be more favorable to him.

I hope my friends will not think I have jumped the fence, but I want you to think of the other side of the question for a few minutes—of the effect of the high prices of farm products on the consumer. My comments in September issue should be taken in conjunction with this article.

Salaries of office help, and of clerks in all sorts of stores, comprising a very large majority of city and town residents, have not perceptibly increased. Neither have fees of doctors, nor lawyers; nor salaries of preachers.

And yet all these people have to live, and are compelled to keep up an appearance called for by their positions.

Live Hogs 13 Cents A Pound.

Yesterday, a friend whose business it is to be posted on such matters, told me he had to pay thirteen cents a pound for live hogs, and was selling sausage for twenty-two cents a pound, and Western pickled pork for twenty cents; eggs, freshly laid, forty-four cents; butter thirty-nine; and other things in proportion. Potatoes, and rather poor ones at that, a dollar and twenty cents a bushel; apples sixty cents a basket.

Shoes have not gone up in price, but the quality of the leather for the price has deteriorated. Cost of cotton and dress-goods has advanced, and it's almost impossible to name an article of family consumption the price of which is not distressingly high.

We are told the reason is simply one of "supply and demand," but that does not ease the worry of the poor fellow who has to make fifty dollars a month feed and clothe and meet all

the expenses of a wife and family.

Is it any wonder the cities are filled with drunkards and gamblers, and "floaters"—our weaker brethren who could no longer stand up under the strain, but seek "relief" in rum and everything that goes with it.

How Can They Keep Up?

What are salaried people to do? How can they keep up under such conditions of high prices for everything they must consume. To better their condition financially as far as income is concerned is out of the question for the great majority.

Must they bury themselves irretrievably under a load of debt and wait in hope that their turn for better things may come?

Or must they once and for all time shut their eyes on the glittering past the middle classes have enjoyed in our country for more than a hundred years, and turn towards the more moderate standards of Europe?

If there is any other path I cannot see it. It means a gradual change of living, but when you get close to the facts the reality is not so horrible as we have been thinking. It involves no sacrifice of ideals, but rather an admission of facts as for a long time we have known them really to be.

The change will be largely in artificialities. We need only one or two instances to illustrate our point. There has grown up among us an idea that, call for what sacrifice it may, we must have a couple of weeks at the sea shore, in the mountains, or somewhere away from home, where the expense is certainly far more than at home and, nine times out of ten, considerably more than we have a right to even seriously think about. These holidays, instead of being annual, would be, years apart, a joyous event to look forward to, to plan for, and for which to save up. There place would be taken, however, by the long tramps in the country that they say account for the rosy cheeks of our English cousins, which cost practically nothing, give us actually more rest, and are certainly almost without expense.

The theatre and opera at outrageous prices would be a rare treat, and for recreation of this kind we would be

OUR ADVERTISERS—We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. But to make doubly sure we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler advertising in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we do not guarantee to adjust trifling differences between subscribers and honest, responsible advertisers. Neither will we be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent us within one month of the time of the transaction and you must have mentioned *Blooded Stock* when writing the advertiser.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT—The editors are always glad to examine manuscripts suitable for publication in this magazine. Photographers are invited to submit photographs of subjects pertaining to any phase of farm life. Stamps should accompany both manuscripts and photographs to insure their return, if they are not accepted.

once more thrown upon our own resources. As it is now, one is almost afraid to hear his own voice because of the slurs cast upon everything amateurish.

The outdoor sports of years ago would again flourish. Running, jumping, leapfrog, shinney, wrestling, cricket, bowling on the green, archery, etc., would find a place and encouragement everywhere, no matter how far our efforts might be behind the all too important records of today. Recreation and genuine fun for all would be the key-note instead of a wild struggle to sacrifice health and life, and, too frequently, honor, to smashing a world record.

A Wonderful Love of Nature.

such as we never knew before would quietly develop, and we would have leisure to cultivate those beautiful gardens that are such revelations to American visitors to England and Italy, and the old fashioned flower show would once more come into its own.

A Keener Love Of Home

and of the things that really count would kindle anew the better impulses that triumph over intemperance and vice that are too often habits of older men and the boast of the younger. The crying evil of divorce, that has pointed the finger of shame at America so long, would die a natural death.

(Concluded on Page 15)

ARTICLES AND EXPERIENCES WANTED.

Write to us. There are in the lives of every farmer, of every wife of a farmer, and of every hired man, and hired girl on the farm, of every one who lives in the country, whether old or young, incidents, experiences, trials, perplexities, and pleasures that would be of interest and instruction and amusement to the rest of us. Let us know about them. Sign your name or not, as you see fit, but let's unite to make this the best farm, home paper ever turned out.

When you can, without inconvenience, ask a friend or neighbor to subscribe. For sending us a club of three subscribers at 25 cents each, or one at one dollar for five years, we will renew your subscription a year for your courtesy and trouble.

BLOODED STOCK for October.

Page Three

WILL CONCENTRATED MILK SOLVE THE CITY MILK PROBLEM?

A Method Which Claims Distinct Advantages. Milk Reduced Three-quarters in Bulk for Shipment and Purchase by Consumer. Can be Brought Back to Original State by Addition of Three-quarters Water.

Written for The Eastern Farmer by A. G. Morrell.

TWO things that have always operated against the solving of the question of a milk supply that will at the same time be wholesome for city consumption and profitable for the farmer, are its perishable nature and the total cost of delivery.

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Freight, city cartage (which includes

revenue, as in the case of the Cooperstown, N. Y., cheese factory, written of in the *Practical Dairyman* of some weeks ago. All these diversions of the milk market from its regular channels tells on the city supply, east and west.

The longer the distance over which the milk supply for cities is freighted, the more it costs in freight, and the quicker it will sour after reaching its destination.

Working on the theory that, if transportation charges were lowered, the farmer would get better prices, and the consumer a better milk, a New York Company has patented a process by which whole milk can be

form of water and the resulting volume is pure milk.

We quote the following from the report on the patent for this concentrated milk:

"Careful chemical tests have shown that the concentrated milk contains the proteids, including albumin, in substantially the same condition as to solubility as in raw milk, and that the milk is substantially as digestible as raw milk."

Bacteriological tests have shown that the process decimates the bacteria in the milk, killing the germs of typhoid fever, diphtheria, tuberculosis, dysentery, Asiatic Cholera, small-pox and scarlet fever, the diseases most



"Worth their Weight in Gold" at Present High Beef Prices.

harness, wagons,) bottles and loss by souring, all have to be included in the cost of the milk to the dealer; and in the final cost the consumer pays for all these, with the addition of the 1/2 cent per quart profit which the dealer gets.

Large cities, with their population always on the increase, have to reach out farther and farther each year, and the supply of milk today is shorter than it has been in a score of years. Farmers are waking up to the fact that they should be paid more for it, and if they cannot get a better price for market milk they send their cream to the butter factories, and use their skim milk for pig, calf and chicken feed, or send their whole milk to cheese factories and creameries. Many creameries now turn the by-products of the skim milk into a good

reduced to one-quarter its original bulk, and at the same time have all pathogenic organisms and impurities removed. They describe their process as follows:

"Normal milk is placed in a vat called a concentrator, warmed by a water jacket to a heat never exceeding 140 degrees Fahrenheit. A blast of filtered air is then driven through it with great velocity for about three hours, purifying with oxygen. The impurities are thus removed, the bacteria destroyed, and the greater part of the water carried off by evaporation. When the milk is reduced to one-fourth of its original volume, it is ready for delivery."

When the consumer receives the milk, the three-quarters difference in bulk, which is the water driven out by evaporation, is added again in the

commonly carried by milk. Any toxins or poisons are also destroyed. The milk is, therefore, when freshly concentrated, an almost perfect product for consumption by both adults and children. The tests have further shown that the bacteria remaining in the concentrated milk increase much less rapidly than in raw milk, and that therefore the concentrated milk will keep sweet and drinkable much longer than raw milk. If the concentrated milk is kept at a temperature of about 50 degrees F., the milk will keep sweet for more than a week.

In taste, the milk when diluted is indistinguishable from raw milk."

The advantages claimed for concentrated milk are absolute purity, keeping qualities, absence of waste in the family, economy of space, and profit for the distributor; a supply of

"pure," fresh, standardized milk to all, with no additional cost; the prevention of contagious diseases, which may arise from the use of impure milk to the cities.

Mr. A. C. Abbott, Chief of the Bureau of Health, Philadelphia, Pa., says that "The evidence presented by these investigators shows that the digestibility of the milk, one of the most difficult questions in connection with all treatments of milk, is not impaired by the treatment to which it is subjected."

This seems to be one of the most valuable features of the process, as other processes do change the character of milk and affect its digestibility; which is especially undesirable when milk is used for infant feeding.

Our readers are all aware of the value to be attached to the findings of Prof. H. W. Conn, of Connecticut, so that his opinion as to concentrated milk, on which he worked for over a year, will be of interest. Prof. Conn says:

"Tests made by myself, by Dr. Park and by several others, have shown that the process reduced the bacteria to a very small number and destroyed the pathogenic organisms, including tuberculosis bacilli, which are liable to be in milk. The milk can, therefore, be guaranteed as free from pathogenic organisms.

The concentration of the milk, doubtless due to the concentration of milk sugar, produces a product in which the bacteria grow very slightly, so that it may be kept for several days—six to eight—with practically no increase in numbers of bacteria. In my own tests, in all samples of milk which were not over six days old, the number of bacteria was smaller than that which is set by the Boston Board of Health as their standard—namely, 500,000. In some cases the milk kept longer than this. In all cases the milk will keep for three or four days with practically no increase in bacteria and no change in any way.

Digestibility experiments apparently indicate no decrease in digestibility.

It has seemed to me that this product is the most promising suggestion for a solution of the milk problem of large cities."

Through all the stages of "condensed," "evaporated" and "powdered" milk, we have advanced to "concentrated" milk; and the opinions of men who are skilled as bacteriologists, physicians or chemists, besides being well versed in dairy knowledge, would indicate that it is a factor to be seriously reckoned with in the milk large cities."

THE NEW DAIRY BUILDING AT THE N. Y. STATE FAIR

has proven a strong attraction this year, being thronged all day long. The exhibits were large in number and varied in character, taking in dairy appliances, from pails to milking machines; butter, cheese and milk; salt; cleansers; colorings; lectures on dairy subjects; butter making contests; demonstrations of bacteriological work, etc.

The building itself is commodious, light, well arranged as to floor space, and attractive in decorations and finish.

LIVE STOCK NOTES FROM THE FALL FAIRS.

Written at the Fairs by A. G. Morrell, for The Eastern Farmer.

The show of cattle at the fairs this year has been large, and in most instances of good quality. At the Connecticut Fair, at Hartford, Charter Oak Park, there was a splendid showing of Jerseys and Ayrshires, and not quite so large a number of Holsteins and Guernseys.

Prize Winning Jerseys.

Mr. A. F. Pierce, of Winchester, N. H., had a nice string of Jerseys at this fair, and also at the N. Y. State Fair. The herd was headed by Island Lodestar, a son of the famous Island bull Warder. This bull was first in his class at Hartford and his young son, Marchioness' Lodestar, was first in the calf class, and, strange as it may seem, was champion in the Jersey class, being awarded this coveted ribbon in competition with his sire. He is a really beautiful little animal, and fully deserved his honors. Mr. Pierce also won the first prize on yearling heifer with Lodestar's Golden Fern, as well as the herd and young herd prizes.

More Beautiful Jerseys.

Another excellent Jersey herd was that of Messrs. Stoughton and Burnham, Montague, Mass., who had a wonderful string of working cows that were also very beautiful. They won first, second and fourth in aged cow class, the first place going to a most beautiful cow, Forfarshire's Benedictine, which was also champion. They won first in the four year, three year and two year classes; second herd prize, and first for the herd of four cows in milk.

Mr. Henry W. Bassett, of Derby, Conn., had only two entries, but they walked off with first and second ribbons in the class they were entered in, yearling bulls. They were Noble's Fairy Lad and Noble's Eminence, remarkably handsome youngsters, showy and of good dairy type.

Mr. F. E. Duffy, of West Hartford, Conn., showed a superb young bull in the two year old bull class, Golden Fern of Meadow Brook, who walked off with the blue ribbon as his just due. He is an exceptionally handsome bull, rich skinned, with a splendid top line, good depth of barrel and fine ribbing, his rudimentaries are well set and of good size and he carries himself well.

E. R. Dunn, of Southington, Conn., had a number of great working cows of the St. Lambert and Coomassie lines of blood, and some of them were beautiful as well as useful. The herd was headed by a large and good looking bull, Lady Letty's Victor, a St. Lambert who was fourth in the aged bull class. DeLaval's Ianthe was third in the aged cow class, and, in less hot company, would have crowded hard for first place.

These Showed Guernseys.

Mr. W. H. Gould, of Beverly, Mass., and Mr. H. A. Bartholomew, of Whitehall, N. Y., Packer Bros. of Milford, N. Y., and R. H. Briggs, of Brattleboro, Vt., showed Guernseys. The firsts were divided pretty evenly between Gould and Bartholomew, Mr. Gould's bull Rutla's Gold Basis and his cow Helen M. of Fulton being first in their classes and Champions.

BLOODED STOCK for October.

Magnificent Showing Of Ayrshires.

One of the best rings of Ayrshires that has ever been shown in that part of the country was led out for Mr. E. J. Fletcher to judge. Three veterans of the show ring, Messrs. J. F. Converse, of Woodville, N. Y., W. P. Schanck, of Avon, N. Y., and Dudley Wells 2nd, of Wethersfield, Conn., were on hand, and to them was added the Ryanogue herd of Brewster, N. Y., a new aspirant to honors. Mr. Newman E. Sears, of Elmwood, Conn., had a herd of the old fashioned red and white Ayrshires, great bodied, milky looking animals, in sharp contrast to the imported type of today.

Mr. Converse's Howie's Fizzaway did, as he had done so often before, took first in his class and the Championship; Mr. Ryan's bull Monkland Speculation was second, and Mr. Wells' Cosmo, third. Ryanogue Farm won in the two year class with Miss Luna's Prize Defender, Mr. Schanck's Sir Browning was second, and Mr. Wells took third.

Ryanogue took first place in the cow class with Marion of Burnside, a simply lovely cow, nearly all white, with a sweet head, a long, deep, well ribbed body, and an udder that is simply perfection, and milks all away. Mr. Schanck's Howie's Ladylike was second, a beautiful animal, clean built, and with an udder that was little short of Marion's in shape and size. Bonnie Peg, a fine cow from the same herd, as third, and fourth went to Mr. Converse with an imported cow Snowdrop, who was, unfortunately, dry; but a remarkably handsome one, too.

Mr. Converse's Dot of Avon was Champion cow.

The Holsteins.

The Holstein exhibitors were Mr. G. M. Carpenter, Wilkesbarre, Pa., W. P. Turner, N. Willard, Mass., N. C. Knapp, Danbury, Conn. and Lyman Keeler of the same town.

Mr. Turner won most of the first places, his aged bull Earl Aggie De Kol 2nd, an immense, white 2,800 lb. bull, being first in his class and champion; his aged cow Jewel Echo De Kol was first in her class and champion, and several other females being first and second in the various classes.

Mr. Carpenter's grand, old cow Springbrook Queen A. 2nd, was placed third as aged cow, although she was by far the handsomest in the ring, despite her age of a dozen years, and dry. He also took a number of seconds with males and females.

Mr. Keeler had a most beautiful white, three year old cow which took first in her class. She has the most perfectly shaped and most lovely udder imaginable—one such as is seldom found in a herd of Holsteins. Mr. Keeler is a beginner in the Holstein business, but if he continues to buy and breed udders like that, he will be a blessing to the Holstein interests.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR.

The Pierce and Packer herds of Jerseys went to Syracuse from Hartford, and there found Mr. Harry V. Prentice's grand string, entries from Oakland Farm, Newport R. I., and Mr. H. W. Ayres' herd from Jamestown, N. Y., to contend with.

To anyone familiar with the Prentice herd, it was a foregone conclusion

BLOODED STOCK for October.

sion that the firsts would go there, with few exceptions, as they did on the unbeaten bull Lucy's Champion, Imp, the wonderful cow, Oxford Lad's Fontaine, and a long string of younger ones. Mr. Henry Mills, Supt. for Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Oakland Farm, took first on the handsome two year old bull Noble Prince of St. Peter, and Mr. Pierce had first on his heifer, Lodestar's Golden Fern.

It would take some travelling to look up a handsomer lot of cattle than the herd of four dairy cows in milk, put in the ring by Mr. Prentice, against one from the Farm of Mr. Leonard Smith, of Bloomville, N. Y., themselves an extra good lot. Mr. Prentice's herd won the \$100., and Mr. Smith's the \$50., prize in this class. The judge, Mr. Geo. Sisson Jr., had a great lot to put ribbons on, and everybody seemed satisfied with the results.

The Ryanogue Ayrshires, Mr. Converse's, Mr. Schanck's, Mr. Kent Barney's, from Milford, N. Y., and Mrs. F. D. Erhardt's, of West Berlin, Vt., were shown.

Mr. Converse's herd took many firsts, and old Fizzaway was the Champion, as usual, but Mr. Ryan took first and Championship again on the lovely Marion of Burnside.

A NEW GUERNSEY EXHIBITOR.

Mr. G. B. Tallman, of Fayetteville, N. Y., was added to the list of Guernsey breeders who showed at Syracuse, those who had been at Hartford coming on to the later show. He had some extra good Guernseys, and captured a number of firsts, Mr. Gould taking his share but losing the first place and championship cow and bull to Mr. Tallman, whose bull, Imp. Spotswood Sequel, and cow, Little Sis of Riverside, were first in their class, while his three year old cow, Pickety Pink was Champion. The Sequel bull was Champion. Mr. Gould's Dorothy Bay was Junior Champion female, and his Lassie's Ledyard Bay was Junior Champion male. Mr. Tallman won first with the dairy herd, and Mr. Packer, second. The A. G. C. C. cup went to Mr. Gould with Helen M. of Fulton, for progeny of a cow bred by the exhibitor.

The Holsteins were a large class and a fine one. Messrs. Nye, Powell, Stevens, Hazzard, Adams and Hinchy were the exhibitors.

Mr. Nye won the major portion of the blue ribbons, as he should have done, his cattle having great constitution and very well shaped and large udders.

If you are putting in a concrete floor in the cow stable, don't forget the building paper coated with pitch, to keep the damp from coming up from the earth. Cows get rheumatism from damp floors just as readily as do human beings. Besides, if they are not comfortable, which they cannot be on damp floors, they will not give you as much milk.

The makers of silos should have a great boom in their business when building time comes around. The short pastures from the severe drought have resulted in a milk shortage and a famine price for butter for the winter.

50 CENT BUTTER BEFORE CHRISTMAS AND WHAT IT MEANS

"50 CENT BUTTER BEFORE CHRISTMAS"—is the prediction freely made by the big leaders in butter production, based upon their close knowledge of trade conditions.

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It means that no one separating cream from the milk of even a single cow CAN AFFORD to continue to do so a day longer than can be helped without an Improved De Laval Cream Separator.

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OUR HORSES

WEANING THE FALL COLTS.

There are many different ideas among farmers as to the best way to wean colts. Some are good, some bad, and some worse. Where horse-breeding is the principle occupation, it is simple business, but on the average farm, not well arranged for dividing up the horses, and where one, two or three colts are raised annually, kicks, barbed wire cuts, and broken gates are often associated with colt weaning time.

If there is only one pasture for the horses a convenient practice is to exchange colts with neighbors until the dams are dried off. This is generally less trouble and but little if any more risk than to shut up the youngster in a box stall with no exercise and scant ventilation to worry and fret himself out of condition as is the usual plan.

In my experience I have found that the easiest and safest way is to muzzle the colts and let them run with their dams in the pasture. When not being worked my mares are always allowed the run of the pasture, and I find this easiest for me, as well as the most agreeable to the horses.

To make a cheap and convenient muzzle, set half a dozen horseshoe nails at regular spaces through a piece of old trace or rather heavy strap. Sew this securely to the nose-band of a web colt halter headstall, fit the halter snugly on the colt's head and the job is done. Have the halter rein fitted with a harness snap so that you can catch the youngster anywhere and lead him or tie him up at pleasure.

And do not forget the feed. There are three things required to grow a good colt; the first is grain, the second is more grain, and the third is still more grain. Also let the little fellow have access to the best roughage at hand at all times; if he is allowed all the grain he wants he will not be likely to eat more hay than is good for him.

The dam should be milked three or four times during the first couple of days, and less often as the milk flow diminishes. I always go out and milk the mare the middle of the first night after the colt is away. I did not do that with the first two mares I had and the next morning their dug were as hard as stone and their milk veins swollen more than half way up to their forelegs. It required three weeks' time and a dollar's worth of liniment to reduce the swelling. Some of you may think this is being too careful but it may save trouble in the end. Where I live pastures are neither abundant nor rich at this time of year and the drying process is usually an easy one. The muzzle should not be removed until several weeks after the milk flow has ceased.

I have a six-year-old mare that has raised three colts. I have always allowed them to run together and their affection for each other is almost human. They are almost inseparable and wherever the mare goes, day or night, summer or winter, when not at work she takes her family with her. During the hot summer afternoons I

have often seen all four of them jammed like sardines in a box stall scarcely big enough for three, standing with their eyes half closed, the very picture of equine enjoyment.

FEEDING ALONE CANNOT MAKE A DRAFT HORSE.

It cannot be denied that there are an immense number of stunted, ill-shapen, grade, draft horses in the country and on the markets; and it is rather amusing to hear them accounted for solely, upon unwise weaning and poor care during the first two years of colthood, by papers which for some reason, do not like to admit that their breeding has anything to do with it, if the sires are of pure blood. The care and feeding of colts are very important factors in the development of draft or any other kind of horses, but unless they are born right, sired by horses that are known to possess the strength and virility which should become draft horses, then the best feeding and care will fail to make them ideal or even passable draft horses.

GIVE PLENTY OF WATER.

Some people have an idea that a horse is like a camel, and can work without water for an indefinite length of time. It would be better to think of him as having the same appetites as a man, and give him water as often as he wants it. It is seldom that a horse is so hot or exhausted that he cannot safely be given all he wants to drink, in spite of some opinions to the contrary; and in the ordinary day's work, more will be accomplished if the horse is watered five or six times instead of the two or three times usually allowed.

THE BEST WAY TO TRIM A COLT'S FEET.

Use only a rasp and a pair of sharp pincers. Just get the colt used to having his feet held up. If his feet are looked to every month there will be no need of the pincers, but if they are neglected until the hoof has grown too long, use the pincers to clip off the surplus and smooth down with the rasp.

INDIGESTION.

I have a mare nigh unto twenty years of age, that is quite thin in flesh. Her bowels are decidedly loose. She has been this way for three months or more. She has a good appetite but is troubled with worms from six to ten inches long. The hair on her back is all loose and shedding off, leaving smooth skin. What shall I do?

You should give two ounces of turpentine in a pint of raw linseed oil at one dose, and when purging stops, mix in feed at night and morning a tablespoonful of a mixture of equal parts of dried sulphate of iron, powdered nux vomica, gentian root and salt. Have her clipped. Omit the iron if she is in foal and add an equal part of flowers of sulphur. Feed dry food.

FOR ROARING.

We own a mare twelve years of age that a year ago last spring started with a whistle at the nose when doing heavy work and when eating. She seems to breathe through her mouth at times and roars some, but not very badly. She is a little short-winded. We know the trouble is enlarged glands. What will cure the trouble, or at any rate help it?

No cure for roaring (laryngeal hemiplegia) exists except a difficult and expensive operation. In some cases such as that described, a tumor (polypus) in the nostril is the cause and this may be removed by operation. If no such cause is found some benefit may follow from blistering the throat from ear to ear, after removal of the hair. Use cerate of cantharides for the purpose. Also give half an ounce of Fowler's solution of arsenic, night and morning. Wet all food. Do not feed hay or other bulky food at noon.

This is one man's opinion, but we prefer to stick to the old idea of waiting until the animal cools off somewhat.

POULTRY.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, America's Single or Rosa Comb R. I. Reds. Price very reasonable. E. G. BRATTON, Ryde, Pa.

FOR SALE—Good honest stock eggs of Single Comb Brown Leghorns; finest strains. Cups and Blue Ribbon winners at Cumberland, Frostburg and Somerset. 600 fine large farm-raised birds for sale at reasonable prices. Twenty-five extra choice Light Brahma cockerels for sale. Write me. HERMAN SHOCKEY, Sand Patch, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HORSES going blind Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia., can cure.

FOR SALE—Two litters Scotch Collie puppies, sired by the noted "Flying Comet" and "Liddle Boy," out of bitches bred in the purple; perfectly marked golden sable; strong, healthy, farm-raised stock. Prices from \$10 up. FRANK H. TAYLOR, Reedsville, Pa.

CATTLE.

PURE-BRED registered Holstein bull calf, sired by "Clothilde Dekol Dot's Butter Boy," Dam, "May Inka Clothilde." Photograph, pedigree and price on application. MADISON COOPER, 101 Court, Watertown N. Y.

REGISTERED Holstein-Friesian Bulls all ages. Prices reasonable. Apply to R. G. WILLIAMS, Canton, Pa.

SEND 10c for a sample copy of the largest, newest, race-horse paper published. P. J. WYAND, Cumberland, Md.

TROTTER MARE for sale—a handsome, black, trotting mare, and beautiful stud colt, very fast. Second cousin to Dan Patch. Price \$200. P. J. WYAND, Cumberland, Md.



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HOGS

DEVOTION.

I love to steal, awhile, away
From every cumbering care,
And spend the hours of setting day
In humble, grateful prayer.
I love in solitude to shed
The penitential tear;
And all his promises to plead,
Where none but God can hear.
I love to think on mercies past,
And future good implore;
And all my cares and sorrows cast
On Him whom I adore.

P. Brown.

HOW TO TAKE CARE OF FALL PIGS.

We must make every possible effort to strengthen and develop the fall pig from the beginning, for it has, at best, a hard time to pull through and is a sorry looking object, and a decidedly unprofitable proposition.

and thus all his life will require large quantities of feed which does him no benefit.

As the pig develops his feed should be increased, but very gradually. He must be kept growing right along, so that he will be strong and thrifty and able to take care of himself when winter comes.

Protect Him From Cold And Bad Weather.

Cold is one of the worst enemies of the fall pig. Its body tissues are delicate and it simply cannot withstand cold. It is foolish to attempt to grow fall pigs unless one has a warm pen in which to house them. The individual hog house, well bedded, makes an ideal shelter. The door of this house should be easily movable so that the pigs will have no trouble in getting in or out. Burlap is often successfully used to keep out the wind. We prefer one of the many splendid roofings that are advertised.



They'll be Ready by Thanksgiving

tion if not well cared for.

What To Feed Him.

No food is better adapted for the fall pig, or any other pig for that matter, than milk. It is a bulky feed, so that it satisfies without overfeeding; it contains all the nutrients needed and is readily digestible. The dairy man who has plenty of milk is almost invariably most successful with fall pigs, and in the coldest part of the East it is almost foolish for anyone without milk to attempt to grow pigs at this season. Without milk they will develop so slowly, that fall weather will overtake them before they are strong enough to withstand it.

Shorts, tankage and such feeds may soon be given them, but always in small quantities, and in a very sloppy condition. To feed large quantities overtaxes the pig's digestive system, and is likely to get him to scouring. He may also require the habit of voiding food without assimilating it,

He Needs Ashes, Bone, Meal, Charcoal, Etc.

The ordinary feeds do not contain a sufficient supply of mineral matter to make these young animal's bones strong, to aid digestion, and to perform the dozen and one functions of such matter.

One has only to place a little mineral matter before pigs and notice the avidity with which they eat it, to be convinced that their system craves it. Lime, ashes, charcoal, bone meal, and such minerals are the ones to use. It goes without saying that salt should also be constantly before them. Some put all these minerals together in a single trough; others construct a trough, say a foot wide, and seven or eight long, and partition it off into compartments, placing one mineral in each compartment.

Some of the minerals mentioned are very objectionable to worms, and tend to keep the pigs free from them. Copperas (mixed with salt) is prob-

ably the most efficient in this respect. Lye added to the swill also serves the same purpose.

Then He Should Have Plenty Of Exercise

to make him sturdy and vigorous, just as a baby needs his daily airing. The young pig should be allowed to run with his mother on the clover or other late pasture, every day. In this way he will not alone become strong, but independent and capable of looking out for himself.

Keep Him Away From Infection.

On many farms, worms and other troublesome parasites have crept into the herds. Their eggs or larvae have become scattered about, and pastures, and barns, are badly infected, making them totally unfit places in which to keep the young pig. To turn him into a pasture or put him into a barn where infected stock is or has been, is equivalent to signing his death warrant. The battle he has to wage is hard enough without fighting parasites, and if possible he should be put onto fresh pasture, and in a clean house. If it is necessary to use the barn where other pigs have been kept, it should be thoroughly disinfected and cleaned as much as possible.

The Time To Castrate Him

is when he is from a week to ten days old. His organs are then small, his tissues tender and they heal very rapidly. He suffers very little shock and practically no setback in growth if this operation is performed when it should be.

It requires considerable care and attention to successfully raise fall pigs and those who go in for them must be prepared to give them such attention if they wish to make money on them. These pigs simply must be kept strong, thrifty and ever on the gain or the cold weather will promptly make an end of them.

GREENWOOD STOCK FARMS—

Farmers and Breeders I now have a large stock, probably the best I ever owned, thoroughbred Poland-China and Chester White Pigs, 2 to 6 mos. old, sows bred and boars ready for service, all from prize winning stock. Guernsey and Jersey Cattle, Buff and Barred Plymouth R. Chickens, Farms and Residence, Greenwood, Pa. Address C. H. DILDINE, Route No. 1, Rohrsburg, Pa.

BARGAINS IN POLAND - CHINAS, BERKSHIRES and CHESTER WHITES

I now have a large stock of probably the best I ever owned. Cannot tell you all here, but I have Boars and Sows, all breeds, 2 to 6 months old mated not akin; sows bred and boars ready for service. Guernsey Calves and Registered Scotch Collie Puppies. Write for prices and free circular. This stock must go and will be sold. M. B. Turkey, Barred and White P. Rocks, B. Leghorns and Beagle Dogs. P. F. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

HOGS.

FOR SALE—Duroc and Poland China Registered stock bred sows. Service Boars \$13 to \$20. 40-lb. Pigs \$5. Also some choice Rhode Island Red chickens. WM. HARSHMAN, Thurmont, Md.

FOR SALE—Some fine Yorkshire Pigs—no better stock in U. S. Just imported—new blood. A. A. BRADLEY, Frewsbury, N. Y.

OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS

COLD STORAGE EGGS AND THE POULTRYMAN.

This article was published in The Homestead of Iowa, and it seems to us of so much interest to readers of our own paper that we have taken the liberty of re-printing it here, with many thanks to the Editor of that estimable journal.

"In a recent editorial, the editor of Commercial Poultry takes up the question of cold storage versus fresh eggs. He treats the matter with great fairness to both sides, and his carefully collated figures are full of practical information that should be in the hands of every poultry raiser.

It seems there is a movement of recent origin, but already of considerable importance, to compel the vender of cold-storage eggs, or, in fact, any cold storage products, to label and sell them as such. If the movement should become universal, which it seems likely to do, it will be apt to cause considerable financial loss to commission men, or any who handle cold storage products. On the other hand, it can only mean an improvement in conditions for those who are the producers of such products.

The point argued at length in this able editorial, and the one of greatest practical importance, is the question whether or not cold storage is a benefit or a detriment to the egg producer. The facts show that the producer's business is both benefited and harmed by the preservation of eggs in cold storage. During the summer the cold storage plants make possible a ready market for the eggs produced in excess of the demand of eggs for immediate use. Cold storage, doubtless makes the summer production of eggs more profitable than it would be without this method of preserving eggs in large quantities, as it takes the surplus off the producer's hands at a better price than he could otherwise obtain.

But when we come to the consideration of the winter side of the question, we find quite a different showing. At this time strictly fresh laid eggs are exceedingly scarce, and much to be desired. The cold storage plants furnish a competitor to the poultry raisers that "punctures his winter profit full of holes," and, in fact, robs him of many a dollar that should jingle in his coffers and help to make his winter's work profitable. It makes his available prices from 25 to 50 per cent lower for the strictly fresh article than he would receive were it not for the great quantities of cold storage eggs which are thrown upon the market as absolutely fresh eggs. It is a fact that many people in our large cities are anxious to get really fresh eggs, and would be willing to pay almost any price to secure the genuine article.

Our editor does a little interesting figuring. He supposes a flock of 100 hens, laying on an average fifty eggs per day during the months of April, May, June and July. Counting thirty days to the month, they would produce 500 dozen during these four months estimating that possibly the demand for eggs for cold stor-

age purposes adds three cents per dozen over and above summer market price, he would receive \$15 more for his product, than if there were no cold storage demand.

How is it during the winter months? Supposing again that this same flock of 100 hens laid on an average twenty eggs a day during the months of November, December, January and February, the total produce would be 200 dozen eggs, just two-fifths as many as produced during the four warm months. It is a moderate estimate to compute that were it not for the cold storage eggs, strictly fresh winter eggs would command at least ten cents more per dozen, the 200 dozen thus netting the producer \$20 more than under present conditions. "In a nutshell," the poultryman who has 100 hens is benefited during the summer months to the extent of \$15, and damaged during the winter months to the extent of \$20. The difference—\$5—represents his loss.

This is the estimate for just one small flock. Multiply it by the millions of laying hens in the United States, and the figures are appalling. Going on with his computation, and carefully verifying each step as he goes, our editor estimates that the poultryman and farmers of the country are losing approximately \$12,000,000 annually because their winter eggs must be sold in competition with the cold storage product.

If his figures are correct, and he seems to have tried to keep within conservative limits, it would appear that everybody who keeps even a few hens would be interested in having some just legislation on this subject. The producers of winter eggs certainly need some "protection." No one denies the many benefits of

cold storage. Without it our great cities would be in the throes of a famine of many perishable products. But let them be sold for what they are, not for what they are not. If the people take hold of this matter, it will speedily be settled in the right way."

—Mrs. S. B. Titterington.

Mrs. Titterington is correct, "let them be sold for what they are." The purchaser is entitled to receive what he buys, pays for, and thinks he is receiving. The less legislation we have the better, but no amount of argument could persuade us that, because it may do us no bodily harm, it is right, or legal, or honest to sell cold storage eggs for strictly fresh laid.

This involves no question of the wonderful advantages of cold storage, but simply labeling an article what it is.

We are of the opinion the Pure Food and Drug Act covers this egg question.

HOW TO DRESS POULTRY.

Chickens should not be chased or excited before killing, as this is thought to have an unfavorable effect on the flavor and texture of the flesh. To avoid this it is well to have a catching hook.

The best method of killing is probably by bleeding, and is described as follows:

Hold the head of the bird with the left hand, back of the head up, keeping the hand on the back of the neck to avoid cutting yourself should the knife slip and pass through the top of the head. Take the knife in the right hand, the back of the blade toward your body. Insert the blade in the mouth, keeping the point to the

right side of the bird's neck and as near the outer skin as possible until it is well past the neck bone. Then press the edge toward the bone and slowly draw the knife from the mouth, the hand moving from your body, so that the knife appears to pass across the neck. Repeat the process on the left side of the neck. This should cause the bird to bleed freely, but by holding the beak up the blood will remain in the neck, giving you plenty of time to pierce the brain. The latter is located just above the eye and can be easily reached through the upper part of the mouth by using a stiff, steel blade, inserted in the mouth with blade edge up and pointing slightly over the eye.

With young birds little trouble is experienced in piercing the brain, but with older birds a very stiff blade is required, as the bones are much harder. When the point of the blade enters the brain, give the knife a quick twist to right or left to widen the aperture. If the brain has been reached, the bird will attempt to squawk or will give a nervous jerk as the blade touches the spot, and this touching the brain or nerves not only loosens the feathers of the bird for dry picking, but will greatly improve the appearance of scalded stock.

A weight which may consist of an old tomato can half filled with stones and cement is immediately attached by means of a wire hook to the lower mandible of the bird. Then by grasping the wings close to the back, the bird will not be able to flutter, and can be easily and rapidly plucked. This, of course, should always be done while the bird is bleeding. The can catches the blood, and by hanging the bird over a barrel, the feathers may be easily saved.

The breast should be plucked first, starting near the crop. After the breast the thighs, then the back near the base of the tail, and last the wings. As soon as the feathers have been removed, the wings should be twisted over the back and the bird taken from the hooks, after which the thighs and legs should be pressed to the body either by placing a brick on the bird's breast or by tying the body, the object of this being to give the bird a plump or blocky appearance, if for market. The birds should not be allowed to hang until they become rigid, as that causes them to look thin.

OCTOBER THE MONTH OF CULLING.

Now that the buildings are all in good shape—cracks battened, windows made whole, leaks in the roof plugged up, doors and gates made to swing easily, dirt floors replenished with fresh earth, the entire interior of the building given a last, thorough treatment—the poultryman has nothing much to do but to feed and gather eggs and cull. Of course, we are all feeding, some are culling, and a few are gathering eggs; but if there were proper culling, there would be no immature, half-grown pullets, or males not needed for next year's breeding season; no old laid-out hens; no little, runty, late hatched chicks in the poultryman's yard to take up the room needed by the vigorous and quick-growing pullets. There would be smaller feed bills,

cleaner quarters, more eggs. Don't you know the cockerels that you are selling now at 12½ to 18 cents a pound, were worth considerably more a pound when they were half as old, and that you have been feeding them two or three months solely for the pleasure of their company; that the hens you are now selling have produced very little since the time they were worth just as much as they are today? Every day you keep marketable chickens whose intentions toward the egg basket are not honorable, means loss; cull them out, then cull again, and again, until it hurts.

Pullets should be grown, or nearly so, and should be laying or showing inclinations that way, now. The hens should be young, active, and of known value as layers to be profitable through the winter months. Don't keep the culls, the loafers, the puny, weakly chicks around. Cull them out, clean up, make room for the members of the flock that mean business, push them with any food that is appetizing, give them lots of clean straw, and sell fifty-cent eggs this winter.—W. E. VAPLON.

POULTRY NOTES.

Don't kill the largest, most vigorous cockerels because they weigh more and bring in more money, but keep them over to breed from next spring.

Hens that have not begun to molt will not lay very much during the coming winter, and should be disposed of.

From now forward the turkeys will find less and less of nature's food in the fields and must be given more from the farmer's bins.

It is not yet time to close the windows, and closing them too soon will make the birds tender and liable to colds during the winter.

It is a good plan to buy the new stock you want of all kinds of poultry this fall, as now poultry keepers will make lower prices on stock that they do not wish to keep over and feed through the winter.

A good mash is made by mixing one part cornmeal, two parts bran and ten per cent by bulk of beef scraps with skim or whole milk. Do not mix it wet but so dry that it will crumble.

A better mash is Puritan Mash, made by Puritan—American Poultry Food Mfg. Co., at Bound Brook, N. J.

Exposure to the cold winds of fall is hard and dangerous for the hens just getting over moulting. A few minutes' time, a little roofing paper and a few nails will quickly make the roosting place draft proof. Do it now.

The cow that will not respond handsomely to good feed and good care is a scrub cow, fit only for the butcher's block.

In New York City the price of eggs this season has averaged five cents per dozen more than the average of the last five years.

The meat will soon be ready for smoking. Don't fail to be ready to take care of it. You know what a delicious slice of ham or bacon means in warm weather.

WHAT OUR PAPER STANDS FOR For the Farmer, First, Last and All the Time.

But unselfishly and with malice toward none.

It is exclusively for the East, and by the East we mean the states of Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Maine, states where farming conditions are more nearly uniform.

A territory within reach of the advertiser whose market is the thrifty country people of the East, and who want to cover it without getting western circulation that is of little benefit to them.

FARM BRIDES AND GROOMS GET A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION FREE.

We have a friend who was born on a farm and lived and worked there until almost twenty, but whose business has kept him in the city for the last twenty-five years, who has asked us to say to you he believes so firmly that the future of every young farmer and his bride will be so much brighter and happier if they start out with a good farm paper to grow up with, that if they will allow him to do so he would consider it a privilege and favor to pay for a year's subscription to Blooded Stock, The Eastern Farmer, Dairyman and Poultry Raiser.

All you need do is to send us within two or three weeks of the wedding your name and address, and the date of your marriage, and the paper will be mailed to you for twelve months without any expense to you. Remember, the paper will not be sent to you beyond the time for which the subscription is paid. Of course, you will be notified of expiration and we will be glad of renewal.

ALFALFA FOR HORSES.

It is no doubt true that Americans feed their horses too much hay. It is common among horse owners to let horses stand to full mangers when not at work. But in London, the cab horses for example, are given hay for but two hours a day, in the evening. At the end of two hours mangers are cleared. Careful testing in decreasing the timothy hay ration one-half has not shown that the horses required any more grain than before to keep them in equally good condition.

Horses do not need a heavy ration of alfalfa hay. Fed with grain, probably ten or fifteen pounds of it is equal to a manger full of other hay. As they become accustomed to the alfalfa it may be increased a little, and the grain decreased. It is a rich food and should not be used as freely as hays with less protein.

From Coburn's "The Book of Alfalfa."

A Vermont dairyman decided to improve his methods of care and feeding stock. The first year his forty-five cows gave an average yield of 151 pounds each; the second year 168 pounds; the third 182 pounds; and the fourth 187 pounds.

THESE SICKLY-LOOKING CHICKS NOT FED OUR WAY

They wouldn't be wilted, forlorn and droopy as are these poor little fellows. What's the matter? Likely some one has been feeding a lot of table scraps, or sour bread, or some other indigestible mixture that is fermenting in their stomachs. Tomorrow the owner will find eight or ten dead, and wonder: "What killed my chicks?" Chicks are babies and must have baby food. That's why Puritan Chick Food is so successful in rearing chicks, keeping them well and holding down the death-rate. It just "fits" the interior mechanism of the digestive organs of a chick.

Puritan Chick Food (The Safe Kind)

has a delightful taste and odor to a little chick, because it is compounded of those very pure, wholesome and sweet elements that naturally attract it. Your little "puff-balls" will make things fly scratching; they are always happy and busy, when fed on it. Some of the largest poultry plants use Puritan Chick Food. It pays them. It will pay you, no matter how small your flock. It is foresight, wisdom, economy and profit, for you always to keep it on hand. It's true life insurance for your chicks, all other things being equal. We guarantee it so, and refund money if you're not satisfied. No fussing about it, either—your word is final. Puritan Chick Food is put up in 5-lb. boxes for 25c; 25-lb. bags \$1.00; 50-lb. bags \$1.75; 100-lb. bags \$3.25. Ask your dealer for it, if he hasn't it we'll supply you. Booklet free. Write now for it.

Puritan-American Poultry Food Mfg. Co., Bound Brook, New Jersey



FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

THE GARDEN IN OCTOBER.

Celery Blanching.

The blanching of celery should be well under way by this time. Keep a sharp look-out for frosts and see that the tops are protected by a light covering of straw. Time of digging depends upon your location. Where frosts are heavy during the latter part of October, celery should be dug and stored away for winter use. Put it either in a box or in a dark corner of the root-house or cellar, with an inch or two of sand or garden soil for the roots to stand in. Pack it closely and after removing any of the roots from time to time for use, see that the remainder is kept well pressed back into position by use of a board.

Dig Root Crops.

Pretty well all root crops should be dug and stored away for winter, by the end of this month.

Do not dig them when the soil is wet enough to stick to them, but if you have to, pile them in a shed until they dry off. If put away wet rot will attack them.

When stored in a shed see that they are protected from frosts. Many a nice crop has been ruined in this way.

CABBAGE.

Don't cut the cabbage, or pull them up yet. They will stand considerable frost and should be left standing until the last possible moment of safety.

MOVING ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

The following question is asked by a subscriber to a Western paper:

Having some asparagus roots which I wish to move to another place, I want to know whether it is advisable to cut off the tops. As they are very heavy the work would be much easier if they can be taken off without injury to the roots.

We are certain that it will be perfectly safe to cut the tops close to the surface before removing the roots. In fact, it will be far better for the plants, than to try to lift them with the tops attached. The tops would be very liable to wither, and that would be injurious to the roots if they were left attached.

Asparagus roots are full of vitality, as is easily seen by the manner of their use. The shoots are cut for three months in the spring, and the roots are not injured provided they are allowed the rest of the season to recuperate. In any event the tops should be cut in the fall to prepare for the top dressing of manure, which should be given at this time. Beds so treated will last, and be profitable for half a century.

PRUNE IN OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER.

Nearly all the leading orchardists recommend pruning in June instead of in the fall, but there are some who still prune in October and November.

The removal of dead and diseased branches should, of course, be done then or at any time when discovered, but as fruit trees, unlike shade trees, are designed rather for fruit than the production of wood, it is obvious that pruning in June, which encourages the formation of fruit buds, must be better orcharding than late fall or winter trimming, which stimulates wood growth.

As a rule, unless in case of injury, it is inadvisable to cut branches over one-half inch in diameter. However, an orchard is sometimes purchased in which the trees have been neglected while young and need the saw to bring them into proper shape to admit air and sunshine. If it is necessary to cut any of the larger branches, cut as close as possible to the parent branch, leaving a clean surface, which should be painted immediately with white lead and oil or covered with grafting wax to facilitate rapid healing and guard the trees against the inroads of disease germs and insects.

MANURE FRUIT TREES.

A successful orchard grower who reports a good crop of apples every year, with no off years, applies about two loads of manure to each tree every fall. He does not bank the manure up about the trees, but scatters it over the ground. His trees are Okabenas, a species that can use a large quantity of nitrogenous fertilizer. Such treatment would hardly answer with the Wealthy and other half hardy varieties.

It is important to see that manure is not banked closely around the trees, for two reasons—at least—One, that mice will nest in it during the winter and bark the trees; and, a second, that if the manure is not thoroughly rotted it may heat and burn the trees. We have known a case of two hundred splendid three year old apple and plum trees burned so that they had to be grubbed out. The effect might not have been so serious on older trees.

PUMPING OF PLANTS.

Some of the most marvelous, and strangely wonderful effects are going on constantly around us, in most unexpected places, and comparatively few of us ever take time to think them out, or to read what others have to say about them.

For instance, plants are really miniature pumping stations, and are constantly busy pumping the land dry of its moisture. They work through the power of capillary attraction. This is the same power that draws oil up through the lamp wick and makes the towel absorb water. Every grass plant, every flower and weed, all shrubs, bushes and vines and all trees are steadily at work during the summer and more or less at other seasons pumping up the water—day and night—from the ground in which they grow. Some of this water is used by the plants themselves for their growing needs, yet much of it is allowed to pour out of a thousand little spouts from each plant, which instead of falling back upon the soil to be reabsorbed, is transformed into a very thin water vapor and floats away in the air to be precipitated at some other time and in some other place. All of this pumping is invisible to our gross vision, but the amount of water lifted by wild and cultivated plants over the area of a single county of a single state in one day amounts to thousands of tons of liquid.

THE TREMENDOUS LOSS OF MANURE.

There are now in the United States, according to an expert who has more time to "rattle" with statistics than we have, 22,000,000 horses, 75,000,000 cattle, 61,000,000 hogs and 61,000,000 sheep. He figures that the production of manure annually is \$27. for the horse, \$10. for cattle, \$12. for hogs, and \$2. for sheep. His estimate on the number of animals does not appear excessive, which inclines us to the opinion that, as an agriculturist,

he is familiar to some extent with the value of manure. The experts of the department of agriculture who are engaged almost exclusively in encouraging stock farming, lament the fact that nearly one-half of the manure from farm animals goes to waste every year. With value of manure as above stated, the loss to the soil in point of fertility, reaches colossal figures. The total value of fertilizer produced by the 219,000,000 animals enumerated above amounts to \$2,824,000,000. Divide this by two and we have the sum that lays in heaps until its value is destroyed.

A LITTLE MORE ABOUT ALFALFA.

The feeding value of alfalfa is largely in its chemical compound known as protein; its extreme digestibility is another desirable quality to be considered, and not least is its appetizing character. Not only do all animals like it, but when given in moderate quantities it seems to increase the general appetite for more fat-making feeds. Steers beginning to "fall off" on a heavy diet of corn will come to their appetites after being fed only a few pounds of alfalfa daily, and will eat and assimilate more corn than before. Alfalfa alone is not a fat-making feed. Animals fed upon it grow in weight, but the weight is principally of bone, blood and muscle. It is without a sufficiency of fat and carbohydrates, and these should be added in such feeds as corn, corn meal, Kafir-corn, or Kafir-corn meal; or to a limited degree even in corn stover, sorghum or millet. When alfalfa is fed alone all the protein cannot be digested, and, therefore, it is always economical to add some carbonaceous foods, if animals are to be fattened.

From Coburn's "THE BOOK OF ALFALFA."

MICE IN THE BEE HIVE.

Mice are very fond of honey and will damage considerable comb if they can get at it in the hive or when stored in the house or shop.

As cold weather comes on the mice build nests under the hives or inside beneath the cover and if the swarm is not a vigorous one they will nest in a corner of the hive, with combs of honey all around.

If several mice get into a hive they may destroy the bees before the winter is over. Covers should fit snug so mice cannot enter and the entrance contracted so but a few bees can pass at a time.

DON'T WASTE THE APPLES.

Don't let an apple go to waste. They are too precious, have cost too much to produce and are far too valuable. Don't you know that to get a decent apple to eat, on the push-carts of New York City, one must pay, even at this time of year, five cents.

MADAM—BY BEING a member of a Soap Club you average to save about one-half your daily expenses. This don't mean that you get just Soap, but most anything you ordinarily buy at a grocery store, such as Teas, Coffees, Spices, Baking-powder, Rices, Macaroni, etc. In addition to the regular certificate given with each order we give the Secretary a Special Offer for conducting the club of \$5.00 in CASH or five extra certificates. Write to-day for our new free catalogue. Papworth Premium Co., 412 St. Marks Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

Cutaway DOUBLE ACTION HARROW & CULTIVATOR FOR 100% CROPS

With this tool more different kinds of work can be done, with less effort, than with any other. CLARK'S is the only Disk Cultivator that completely embodies the double action principle. It will do the work of several disk machines that would cost you several times as much, and do it more thoroughly, because it has 4 gangs instead of only 2. The draft is always from center to outside for 2 light horses. Equipped with Extension Head and Jointed Polo, and when so ordered two large disks for listing are supplied.

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PURITAN POULTRY REMEDIES

You can cure your sick birds of Cholera, Dysentery, Bowel Complaint, Diarrhea, Roup, Indigestion, and the many other ailments common among fowls, by the prompt use of proper remedies. It is often entirely unnecessary to resort to the ax as a means of checking the spread of infectious diseases. A timely use of the right remedy will in many cases cure and put an end to the trouble. Puritan Poultry Remedies cost only 50 cents per vial, and are guaranteed.

50¢

to produce results or your money will be refunded. These remedies are not an experiment, but are of demonstrated value, and work wonders with sick birds. It will pay you to keep them on hand ready for emergencies. Cholera and other intestinal complaints can not be taken in hand too promptly, and it is well to be prepared for them at all times. Sent postpaid on receipt of price. Agents wanted. Write for descriptive circular sent free.

Puritan American Poultry Food Mfg. Co., Bound Brook, N. J.

If you have more wind-falls than you can sell locally, make cider of them, and if you have too much cider remember it makes fine vinegar and there is always a good market for that.

Apples that are unfit for cider are enjoyed by cows and horses. Just give them a pail full now and again and see with what avidity they munch them.

Teach the children to eat plenty of ripe apples, and eat lots of them yourself. They are fine for the system.

MAKING THE OLD FARM PAY.

It is a commentary on American agriculture that in certain sections there are farms of one hundred or more acres that can be bought for less than the first cost of the buildings, and in some cases for less than the policy insurance companies have placed on said buildings.

The old farm doesn't pay. Its forests have been destroyed. Its soil has been tilled and tilled till it would bear tillage no longer and nature went out on one of her inevitable strikes.

Can the old farm be made to pay? It certainly can not, by the old methods.

The old owner may remain but the old farming must stop. Here are some suggestions. Put 50 acres of the one hundred to growing trees.

These may be forest trees or in part an apple orchard.

If the farm has any smooth level land, do the cultivation on that. Stop starving and go to feeding all cultivated land if the amount is no more than five acres.

For such crops as potatoes, on impoverished soil, success is being had by the judicious use of commercial fertilizers.

If the farm as a whole doesn't pay, make some part of it a garden spot, for gardens always pay.

Plough the land deep and seed heavily to clover, use some good commercial fertilizer and top dress all the poorest spots. When the clover is nearly ready to cut, plow it under. There is no better way to replenish the soil than this way.

The transformation of unproductive barren land into productive fields has been done time and again and it can be done again.

If all the cows in the United States were equal to Colantha 4th's Johanna, our annual dairy products would be worth over \$6,000,000,000 instead of \$900,000,000. And yet it is said we are living in an advanced age. So we are in many things, but not in dairying.

Do not become negligent relative to the moisture content of your butter. The revenue inspectors are watching things pretty closely. Of course, you are using a moisture test.

Tuberculosis is becoming more prevalent than ever before. Be on the safe side and urge your patrons to have their herds tested by a local veterinarian.

ECONOMY SILO

Metal and Highest Award at the Jamestown Exposition

Absolutely air-tight. Preserves your ensilage; provides fresh, succulent food for your cattle; and saves a large part of your expense for winter feeding of stock.

Staves of selected timber. Hoops of heavy refined iron, forming perfect ladder. Simple doors, quickly put in place—no complicated fastenings. Easy filling and emptying. Every silo fully guaranteed. You can erect it yourself.

Write today for free illustrated catalogue, with testimonials from owners.

Economy Silo & Mfg. Co.
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The 31 Year Old SUCCESS SPREADER Roller Bearing

Free From Cog Gears—Direct Chain Drive—Light Draft—Choice of Every-body Who Really Knows Manure Spreaders.

Equipped With Either Steel or Wooden Wheels



These Roller Bearings are as Good As a Horse

KEMP & BURPEE MANUFACTURING CO., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

HOME BEAUTIFUL

Conducted by Georgie Middleton Fisher

A HALLOWE'EN SUPPER MENU.

Witches' Consomme. Celery Wands.
How to Prepare It.
Chicken Hearts.
Walnut Sandwiches.
Banana and Orange Salad in Red Apple Cups.
Strawberry Jelly Triangles with Whipped Cream Sauce.
Hallowe'en Crescents.
Gipsy Cake. Hallowe'en Cakes.
Cherry Drops. Sugared Almonds.
Fruit. Coffee. Mints.

Witches Consomme is a rich, delicious, oyster soup in which, before serving, a cupful of tomato sauce, has been stirred.

Celery Wands.—Butter thin slices of brown bread lightly, spread with finely chopped celery which has been mixed with a little cream mayonnaise, cover with another slice of buttered bread, press lightly together, and cut into dainty wand shapes.

Chicken Hearts.—Line heart-shaped patty pans with rich, puff paste, fill with cooked chicken which has been finely chopped and mixed with a little cream sauce, cover with puff paste, and bake until delicately browned, in a quick oven. Reheat before serving.

Walnut Sandwiches.—Chop walnut meats very fine, add one-third as much mild, grated cheese, and enough mayonnaise to make slightly moist. Spread between slices of white bread, and cut into dainty hearts, triangles, etc.

You Can Make \$10.00 per Day selling our new Coupon Certificates. No experience necessary. Write today for Agents outfit and terms. Bankers Protective Society, Tribune Bldg., New York City.

Just Six Minutes to Wash a Tubful!

This is the grandest Washer the world has ever known. So easy to run that it's almost fun to work it. Makes clothes spotlessly clean in double-quick time. Six minutes finishes a tubful.

Any Woman Can Have a 1900 Gravity Washer on 30 Days' Free Trial.

Don't send money. If you are responsible, you can try it first. Let us pay the freight. See the wonders it performs. Thousands being used. Every user delighted. They write us bushels of letters telling how it saves work and worry.

Sold on little payments. Write for fascinating Free Book today. All correspondence should be addressed to 1900 Washer Co., 475 Henry St., Binghamton, N. Y. If you live in Canada, address Canadian 1900 Washer Co., 355 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.

BRANCH HOUSES: We maintain branches at 1247 Broadway, New York City; and 1113 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn; and in all principal cities. We also make shipments from our warehouses in Kansas City, San Francisco and Seattle.



Banana and Orange Salad.—Take equal quantities of each fruit. Peel the bananas, and slice rather thin. Remove the peel and every bit of white pith from the oranges, also every seed, and cut into small pieces. Mix lightly together, and pour over a sweet dressing made as follows: Put one cupful of cream or rich milk in a double boiler, add two tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar, and let get scalding hot. Pour it slowly over one well beaten egg, return to the fire, and stir and cook until slightly thickened, but it must not be allowed to boil. Just as it is taken from the fire stir in four tablespoonfuls of lemon juice. Let get very cold, then pour it over the freshly prepared fruit, and serve in pretty, red apple cups.

Strawberry Jelly.—Make a gelatine jelly following the recipe on the package, but, instead of boiling water, use only the same quantity of syrup drained from preserved strawberries and made boiling hot. Add enough lemon juice to flavor delicately, and sugar if not sweet enough. Pour into shallow, square moulds, which have been dipped in cold water, and set aside to harden. When required to serve cut into pretty, triangles, and with a broad spatula lift out on individual plates. Serve with sweetened whipped cream. Half a cupful of walnut meats to a pint of the jelly is a pleasing addition.

Hallowe'en Crescents.—Make ice cream after any preferred recipe, in equal quantities of red and yellow. When frozen, press into round, shallow moulds, cover closely, bind a strip of buttered muslin around the crack and bury in ice and salt for several hours. To serve cut into crescents, place a yellow one over each red one, and garnish with a little black witch of soft chocolate.

Gipsy Cake.—For gipsy cake use any favorite recipe for good fruit cake, and just before putting it in the oven insert a ring, a dime, and a thimble. When baked and cold, cover with yellow frosting, and decorate with tiny rings, triangles, horseshoes, and crescents, cut out of soft, red fondant.

Hallowe'en Cake.—Make the Hallowe'en cakes after a good, jumble recipe, and cut into dainty forms suggestive of the festival.

Cherry Drops.—For the cherry drops make little balls of the red fondant, and press a candied cherry into each.

Decorations.—For this menu should be red and yellow. A polished, yellow pumpkin basket, filled with red and yellow chrysanthemums, makes an appropriate centerpiece.

An Hallowe'en supper is a good invitation for a jolly winter. Once, or certainly twice, a week a neighborhood gathering should be the order. Don't make it so elaborate that you cannot have a good time.

OCTOBER GRAPE DESSERTS.

Grape Pie.—Line a pie tin with good paste and fill it with sweetened grapes dredged with flour. Bake

twenty minutes, then pour over the top a batter made with three well-beaten eggs, one cupful each of sugar and flour, two tablespoonfuls of water, a pinch of salt, and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder sifted with flour. Return it to the oven, and bake until lightly browned.

Grape Sherbet.—Mash Catawba or any similar variety of grapes, and strain off the juice through a jelly bag. To one pint of juice allow one pint of water, one pound of granulated sugar, and the whites of two eggs. Let it come to a boil, cool, and freeze like ice cream.

Grape Tarts.—Remove the skins from ripe grapes and stew the pulp till soft. Press it through a sieve to remove the seeds, then add the skins and three-fourths cup of sugar to each cupful of fruit. Stew fifteen minutes, and fill into baked tart shells. Serve cold with whipped cream.

Grape Pudding.—Mash one pint of stemmed grapes in a bowl with one cupful of granulated sugar. Let stand one hour, add one pint of water, and strain through a sieve. Take out one-half cupful of juice and boil the remainder. Mix five level tablespoonfuls of cornstarch with the half cupful of juice, stir it in the boiling juice and cook for eight minutes, stirring constantly. Remove from the fire, pour into wetted moulds, and put away until firm. Serve with whipped cream or any plain, sweet sauce.

Grape Juice Ice Cream.—Boil one pint of new milk with two cupfuls of granulated sugar until the latter is all dissolved. Cool, then add it to two quarts of sweet cream with one cupful of grape juice. Pour it into the freezer, and turn slowly until frozen. This makes a cream of delicious flavor, and one rich in color.

DELICIOUS WAYS OF SERVING MUSHROOMS.

The number of ways in which these delicious fungi may be cooked are safely called legion, and it is rather

LADIES WANTED.—TOPURCHASERS of their g oceries, soaps, etc., by our Factory-to-Family plan. We give you full value for your money and in addition the same value in premiums. We are also making a SPECIAL OFFER of FIVE EXTRA CERTIFICATES to secretaries of Clubs-of-ten. Write for free catalogue. Papworth Premium Co., 512 St. Marks Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE,

Whether Cow, Steer, Bull, or Horse Hide, Calf, Dog, Deer, or any kind of hide or skin, soft, light, smooth and moth-proof for robe, rug, coat or gloves, and make them up when so ordered. But first get our illustrated catalog, with prices, shipping tags and instructions. We are the largest custom furriers of large wild and domestic animal skins in the world. Distance makes no difference whatever. Ship three or more cow or horse hides together from anywhere, and Crosby pays the freight both ways. We sell fur coats and gloves, do taxidermy and head mounting.

The Crosby Fur Company, Rochester, N. Y.



difficult to make a selection when only a limited space for description can be used. Some of the most pleasing and varied recipes are the following:

Mushroom Canapes.—Cook three tablespoonfuls of butter with one cupful of finely chopped shallot onions for five minutes; add one-half pound of chopped mushrooms, and cook for five minutes longer, season with salt and pepper, and dredge generously with flour. Add as much cream as will make the mixture of a croquette consistency, the beaten yolk of an egg, and a teaspoonful of minced parsley. Cool, spread with butter crumbs, and brown in a hot oven.

Stewed Mushrooms.—Peel fresh mushrooms, wash them in cold water or wipe them carefully with a damp cloth, and cut off the stalks. To every pint of mushrooms allow one cupful of milk or water, salt and pepper to taste, add a tablespoonful of butter rolled in a little flour, simmer for fifteen minutes, and serve immediately on small squares of buttered toast.

Mushrooms with Chicken.—Stir three tablespoonfuls of flour smoothly into two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, and pour on gradually one-half cupful each of chicken broth and milk; then add one and one-half cupfuls of cooked chicken cut in dice, and one-quarter pound of mushrooms which have been previously cooked in butter until tender. Season to taste with salt, pepper and lemon juice, cook ten minutes longer, and serve.

Fried Mushrooms.—Wash, peel and remove the stalks from firm, large mushrooms. Roll in cracker crumbs, then in beaten egg, and in cracker crumbs again. Season to taste, and fry in oil or butter. Or they are very delicious simply placed in a buttered pan saucer side upward, a bit of butter and dash of seasoning placed in each, and fried till tender. Garnish with a sliced lemon.

ABOUT THE KITCHEN.

Remove stains from cups and saucers by scouring with baking soda.

Fine sand paper will whiten ivory knife handles that have become yellow with use or age.

Silver when set away, should be wrapped in blue tissue paper.

Soak lamp wicks in vinegar for twenty-four hours, and they will give a clearer light.

Kerosene will quickly remove tar from hands or dishes.

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powderpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manuf'r., 47 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write to-day.

\$20,000

LARCHMONT FARM

INCORPORATED

WEST CAMP, N. Y.

(on the Hudson)

200 Shares
Full Paid

Par \$100
Non-Assessable

ASSETS OVER \$60,000.00

The Larchmont Farm, Inc., is a corporation organized under the New York state laws, its object being to raise poultry products and fruit for high-class trade.

This company owns 100 acres of cultivated land at West Camp-on-the-Hudson, having a frontage of about 3000 feet on the Hudson River. The location is an ideal one, as the Catskill Mountains are on the west, ten miles distant; on the east the Hudson River, and north and south the beautiful Hudson Valley. Facilities for shipping are unexcelled. There is a steamboat landing adjoining the property and goods shipped by boat from the farm at night reach New York City the next morning. Freight rates are very low. The West Shore R. R. station is a few yards from the farm, and shipments may be made by express to New York in three and one-half hours.

The location of the land is in a portion of the Hudson Valley that is rapidly increasing as a residential section.

For poultry raising and fruit growing the land is unexcelled. It is well drained, sloping gently to the east and south to a stream supplied by never-failing springs of pure cold water. The soil is rich and adapted to fruit growing. A large acreage consists of woodland with considerable cedar, which will be invaluable for building purposes.

In the fruit and poultry business there is a constant demand which must be met, and with the facilities to be had at Larchmont Farm it will be only a question of how great will be the production and how large the profits.

Every dollar invested in this company is amply secured by desirable real estate increasing each year in value.

Low capitalization secured by real estate, fertile land, good management, with an ever increasing market, make this a most desirable investment.

Officers of the company receive no salary until stock earns 24%. Plant is at present in operation.

Having sold a portion of this stock the remainder is now offered for sale at par \$100 a share.

For prospectus and full information fill out and mail this coupon.

Larchmont Farm, Inc., Box 121, West Camp, N. Y.

Send me full particulars.

Name _____ Address _____

New tins should be set over the fire with boiling water in them for several hours before food is put in them.

Warm dishes for the table by immersing them in hot water, not by standing them on a hot stove.

Set a dish of vinegar on the stove while cabbage is cooking, to counteract the odor.

Mix stove polish with turpentine. It is claimed it prevents rust, and is blacker, more glossy and durable than if mixed with any other liquid. The odor soon passes off.

A vessel to which the odor of kerosene clings may be effectually

deodorized by a little chloride of lime dissolved in warm water.

A few drops of carbolic acid, washing soda dissolved in boiling water, or a solution of copperas, should be used occasionally as a disinfectant for drains, slop jars, etc.

A new and brilliant stove polish has been made by mixing ivory black with shellac.

For toothache try burnt alum. Lay a lump of alum on the stove and let it melt and burn turning it often. Pulverize it and put a bit of the powder into the tooth. Oil of cloves is also excellent for this purpose.

ODDS AND ENDS OF INTEREST TO OUR PEOPLE.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BOTH KNOWLEDGE AND ENTERTAINMENT.

With big crops, fat bank accounts and with prosperity reigning supreme in every country home, it is the duty of every farmer to look around for opportunities whereby his children can gain impressions that will prove beneficial to them through life, and, if by taking advantage of these, he can, at the same time, secure for himself and his good wife much needed rest and recreation, it would seem that such an opportunity should appeal to him. This opportunity is offered in connection with the International Live Stock Exposition which will be held in Chicago, from November 27 to December 10. The champions of the leading shows of the world, in fact, the finest specimens of cattle, horses, sheep and swine that the world produces, will here compete for supremacy and final honors. Do you know what this means? Can you realize what a liberal education such a collection, produced by the world's foremost feeders and breeders, means to your boys?

The best brains, the greatest masters of the live stock industry, the foremost live stock specialists will here demonstrate what can be accomplished, and shrewd farmers will begin to think of these things and endeavor to make arrangements so that they can profit by the teachings of this great International Exposition.

The coming show gives promise of

WANTED—Success Magazine wants an energetic and responsible man or woman in your locality to collect for renewals and solicit new subscriptions during full or spare time. Experience unnecessary. Any one can start among friends and acquaintances and build up a paying and permanent business without capital. Complete outfit and instructions free. Address "VON," Success Magazine, Room 103, Success Magazine Building, New York City, N. Y.

Boys! Girls! Columbia Bicycle Free! Greatest offer out. Get your friends to subscribe to our magazine and we will make you a present of a \$40.00 Columbia Bicycle—the best made. Ask for particulars, free outfit, and circular telling "How to start." Address, "The Bicycle Man," 29-31 East 22nd Street, New York City, N. Y.

I Make the Best Scale on Earth



And I can prove it. Forty-five years ago I commenced selling scales to the user letting him have a free trial and never asking a cent in return until he had found that my scale was exactly as represented. I have patented the only reliable **FRITLESS SPOCK SCALE**, complete with steel frame, compound beam and beam box without extra charge, sold at a fair price. My scale is not cheapest, but BEST. I will send you full information, a scale on approval or book, "Reasons for Owning a Scale" if you address "JONES He Pays The Freight," 108 C St., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

STUMP PULLERS

Warranted the most practical machine made. One man can lift 20 tons. Made in 3 styles, 10 sizes. Screw, Cable and Hand Power. We manufacture a **TILE DITCHER** and best **CORN HARVESTER** ever made. Cuts two rows with one horse. Agt's wanted. Write for catalog. Box 22, Westerville, Ohio.

being the greatest of this splendid series of events, and the management is planning to offer a programme that will far eclipse anything that has ever been offered in the past—delightful music, dashing performances and brilliant evening entertainments, combined with educational opportunities unequalled in the world. Where can a greater combination be found at such a nominal outlay of money? Education, entertainment, a pleasure trip and recreation all in one. Why not plan a surprise for the folks at home and take advantage of these exceptional opportunities?

NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL CONGRESS.

The second annual meeting and exposition of the National Horticultural Congress, will be held at Council Bluffs, Iowa, from November 15th to 20th. The object of this Congress is the betterment of horticulture in all its branches—fruits, flowers, vegetables and nuts. The superintendent of this congress informs us that already forty-one states are actively represented, and that he expects exhibits from the greater part of them at the coming congress.

The sum of \$35,000 will be paid out in cash premiums, trophies and in merchandise, to exhibitors of fruits, flowers, vegetables, etc.

Those desiring special information relating to exhibits or to any other feature of this congress should write to F. L. Reed, Superintendent, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

HOW THE FARMER CAN HELP ON THE NEXT CENSUS.

By preparing an accurate account of his farm operations during the year ending December 31, 1909, and by making an inventory on April 15, 1910, of all his farm possessions, the farmers of the country can render the Census Bureau and the public at large an inestimable service. It is not to be expected that farmers will ever keep as complete accounts as do manufacturers and merchants. The very nature of their occupation, the long hours and arduous labor of the summer months are a partial bar to scientific bookkeeping. The fact that a large part of his daily bread is supplied from his own farm, instead of being purchased out of cash on hand, naturally causes the farmer to place an uncertain value on the products consumed in his own home. Nevertheless, a constantly increasing number of farmers are keeping accurate records of their daily receipts and expenses, and of the exact quantities of all classes of products grown or raised on their farms. Wherever such records are kept the census enumerators are able to obtain highly accurate reports without taking more than a few minutes of the farmer's time and without troubling him to make difficult estimates.

The hen appreciates a secluded nest and with such a nest will do her best work.

Depend upon it, that home is the happiest where kindness, interest, politeness and attention are shown.

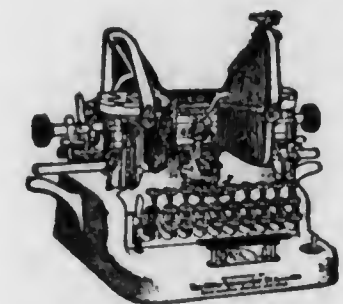
A \$100 Typewriter for 17 Cents a Day!

Please read the headline over again. Then its tremendous significance will dawn upon you.

An Oliver Typewriter—the standard visible writer—the \$100 machine—the most highly perfected typewriter on the market—yours for 17 cents a day! The typewriter whose conquest of the commercial world is a matter of business history—yours for 17 cents a day!

The typewriter that is equipped with scores of such conveniences as "The Balance Shift"—"The Ruling Device"—"The Double Release"—"The Locomotive Base"—"The Automatic Spacer"—"The Automatic Tabulator"—"The Disappearing Indicator"—"The Adjustable Paper Fingers"—"The Scientific Condensed Keyboard"—all

Yours For 17 Cents a Day!



We announced this new sales plan recently, just to feel the pulse of the people. Simply a small cash payment—then 17 cents a day. That is the plan in a nutshell.

The result has been such a deluge of applications for machines that we are simply astounded.

The demand comes from people of all classes, all ages, all occupations. The majority of inquiries has come from people of known financial standing who were attracted by the novelty of the proposition. An impressive demonstration of the immense popularity of the Oliver Typewriter.

A startling confirmation of our belief that the Era of Universal Typewriting is at hand.

A Quarter of a Million People are Making Money with "The Oliver Typewriter"

THE STANDARD VISIBLE WRITER
The Oliver Typewriter is a money-maker, right from the word "go!" So easy to run that beginners soon get in the "expert" class. Earn as you learn. Let the machine pay the 17 cents a day—and all above that is yours.

Wherever you are, there's work to be done and money to be made by using the Oliver. The business world is calling for Oliver operators. There are not enough to supply the demand. Their salaries are considerably above those of many classes of workers.

"An Oliver Typewriter in Every Home!"

That is our battle cry today. We have made the Oliver supreme in usefulness and absolutely indispensable in business. Now comes the conquest of the home.

The simplicity and strength of the Oliver fit it for family use. It is becoming an important factor in the home training of young people. An educator as well as a money maker.

Our new selling plan puts the Oliver on the threshold of every home in America. Will you close the door of your home or office on this remarkable Oliver opportunity?

Write for further details of our easy offer and a free copy of the new Oliver Catalog. Address

The Oliver Typewriter Company
310 Broadway,
New York City, N. Y.



DAILY OUTPUT OVER 50,000 BARRELS
—THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

HOW HE SELECTS HIS CREAM SEPARATOR.

(From the American Swineherd.)

The ordinary farmer has no expert knowledge of cream separators, but knows in a general way that they are progressive and beneficial from the fact that their use is growing continuously, especially among the up-to-date dairymen over the country.

He naturally sees a great many advertisements. When anything is a success and profitable there are sure to be imitators and others, who are seeking in some way or another to secure a portion of the profits. They are not stopping to consider whether they have the best machines, whether they can do what the best machines can do, but determine to secure profits, if not one way then another.

They hold out false inducements, alluring prices, and claim for the machines things that they can not fulfill; but the ordinary farmer does not know the truths or falsities of these claims, and how is he to discriminate surrounded by these conditions. This is the situation of a great many men who would like to buy a separator, but are not well posted on the machines, and therefore not able to decide from the advertisements and talk of the sellers; in other words, not qualified to judge between the claims of the different machines.

The sensible view taken by a hard-headed, intelligent German farmer strikes us as being a pretty good plan for the ordinary farmer to follow.



Ask your Dealer for ATLAS Portland Cement

It Makes the Best Concrete

There are many brands of Portland Cement manufactured and various grades of quality, yet there is as much difference between these brands as there is between various kinds of seeds, and you know that poor seeds never produce a good crop.

The Best That Can Be Made

There is only one quality of ATLAS Portland Cement—the best that can be made, and the same for everybody.

ATLAS is always uniform. It never varies in fineness, color or strength, as it is manufactured from the genuine raw materials; that is why it makes the best concrete.

The Standard for Quality

ATLAS is the standard by which the quality of all other brands is measured. To say that a brand of cement is almost as good as ATLAS, is to pay it the highest compliment. There are none just as good.

ATLAS has the greatest sale because it has the greatest merit. It stands every test by architects, engineers and chemists.

The U. S. Government bought 4,500,000 barrels of ATLAS for the Panama Canal. You may buy only one bag, but you get the same quality the Government gets. Can you ask for any better?

Write for copy of our book, "Concrete Construction About the Home and on the Farm." It contains 160 pages of practical information and over 150 illustrations. We mail it free.

Ask your dealer for ATLAS. If he cannot supply you, write to

The ATLAS Portland CEMENT Company
Department 127
30 Broad Street, New York

(Continued from Page 2)

He says: "I did not know anything about the merits of the machines from an investigation of them myself, because I am not an expert, neither am I an expert in medicine, and I therefore consult a doctor when anything is the matter that I do not understand in regard to myself or family. I therefore looked around and observed that the experiment stations, the agricultural colleges, the majority of the winners in the butter contests and a large proportion of the up-to-date scientific farmers were using the De Laval separator. Now this was as good an endorsement as I could hope for, acting just as these wise men who were experts in their lines and in the dairy business, whose experience and knowledge and wisdom enabled them to select the De Laval. This was all the evidence that I wanted of the value of this well tried and highly appreciated machine, and I bought the De Laval and am glad that I did so."

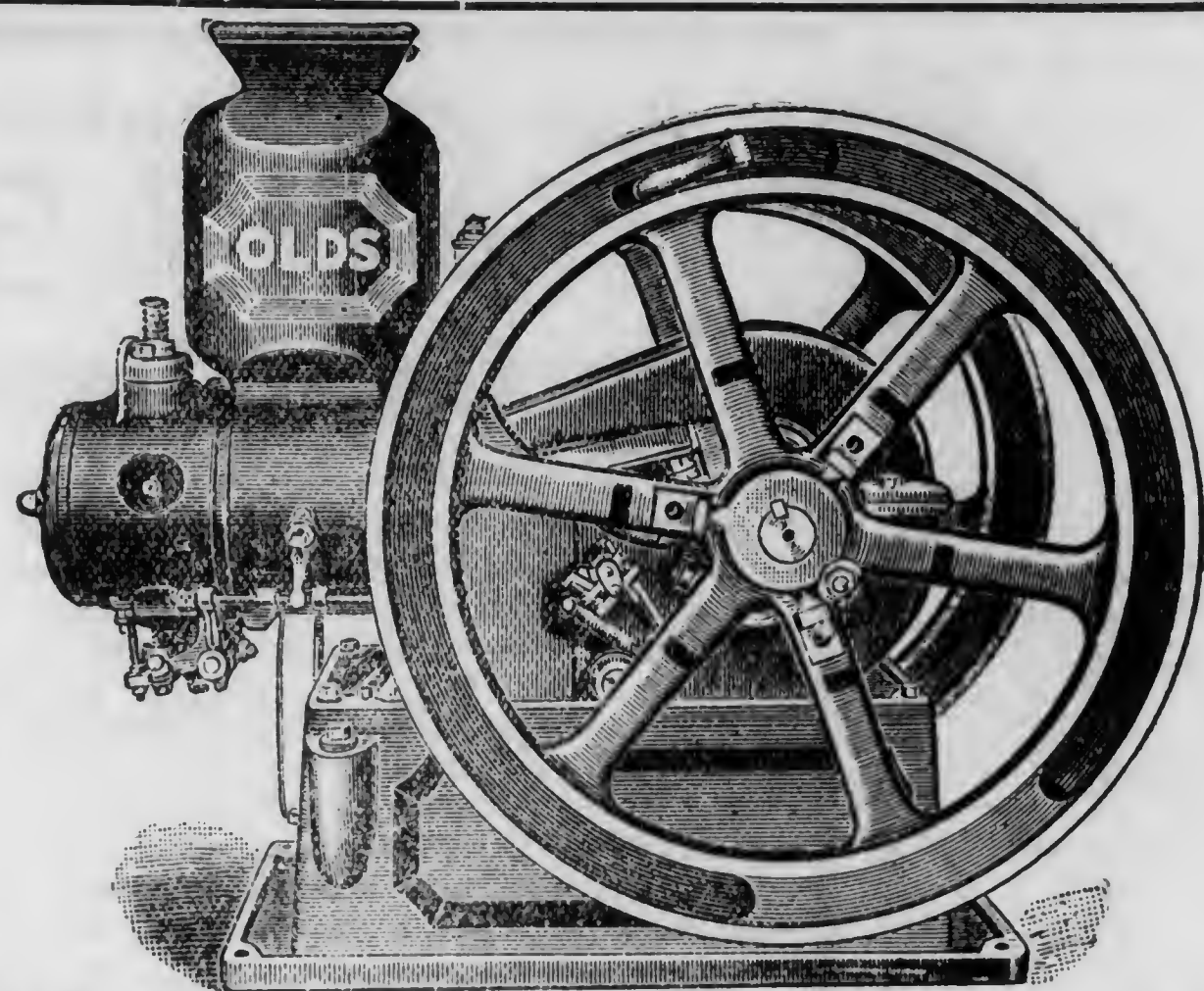
This certainly is a very sensible view, and it is always likely to lead one to the right conclusion. You take the experience of the competent and capable man, who is making a success of his business, and the result is you are benefiting yourself by using the other man's experience and without his cost.

We can say to the farmer who is at a loss to determine what machine to buy, to take advantage of this sound, sensible, thrifty German, and follow his plan, and you will land in the right spot.

The long winter evenings would afford so much time for reading that we would tire of the frothy novel of the day and little by little discover the great, for the majority of us, unknown, other world in literature.

And so we might ramble on, but some of our readers are wondering just what the connection is between the present high prices of farm products and the "stuff" we have been writing. Why, only this, that if we will cut off expenditure of time and money for things we do not really need, and without which we are as a rule far better off, the increase in cost of the essentials of life will no longer be a menace to us physically, morally and spiritually. It appeals to our vanity to make as good a "show" as those with twice our income, and to be noticed here and there among those who are able to bear the expense, but it is by just such folly that we are piling up for ourselves the terrific load that is bearing down to the depths of despair millions upon millions of our fellow beings.

Cease this everlasting struggle after the well-nigh unattainable, settle down to the simpler life, and give your better instincts an opportunity to establish healthier habits of thought, more reasonable habits of living, and, when the time comes for your accounting to the great One over all, the balance will not be altogether against you.



SEND FOR OUR NEW CATALOG

Do Not Think of Buying a Gasoline Engine Without It

The things that should decide you in selecting the right engine are: what will it cost to run the engine—(1) how much gasoline does it use; (2) how many parts are there to get out of order; (3) what will the repairs cost; (4) will the mixer always work; (5) will the gasoline pump get out of order; (6) if water is left in the engine and it freezes, what will have to be replaced; (7) if it is guaranteed, what is the guarantee worth.

THE OLDS ENGINE

is the most economical engine to run

- (1) the gasoline cost is very low because the new Seager mixer automatically makes exactly the right mixture of gas and air all the time.
- (2) it is the simplest because it has no small delicate parts to get out of adjustment.
- (3) You are guaranteed against buying any repairs for one year because we make the following proposition.

We agree to replace, free of charge, any part of an Olds Engine that breaks or becomes worn, from ANY CAUSE WHATSOEVER, within one year from date of shipment, provided the replacement is one you think should be borne by the manufacturer. YOU ARE TO BE THE ONLY JUDGE. There is to be no argument, no delay in returning old parts and getting new ones, you decide and I abide by your decision.

This makes a big possible saving to you the first year when 99 per cent. of your troubles would naturally come.

(4) The Seager mixer has no moving parts—once adjusted it is adjusted for a lifetime.

(5) The Olds Type A Engine has no gasoline pump. The piston sucks the gasoline into the mixer automatically.

(6) The Olds water jacket is a separate casting. In case of freezing this part alone can be replaced at slight expense, instead of having to buy a whole engine bed and cylinder.

(7) A guarantee is limited by the financial responsibility of the concern making it. Ask your banker whether we are good for what we say.

There are cheaper engines made that are painted just as prettily as ours, and their catalogues contain many tempting claims, and make many attractive promises, but in spite of all that has been claimed and promised about other gasoline engines selling at all kinds of prices, we have been making steadily for 30 years an engine that has become the standard of the world.

An engine that is as finely built as the Olds, that has Olds quality of material and workmanship, backed by our kind of guarantee, or with a record of so many thousands of satisfied customers, could not be successfully sold for any less than our price.

The United States Government uses them in its military posts, government work of spraying and ir-

Every man has a hobby. Mine is building engines that are so good the user will want his neighbor to have one. I insist on every Olds engine becoming an Olds Salesman.

Anybody can paint a cheap engine to look good; I never built cheap goods and never will. When I took hold of this business my task was easy because I did not have to start a new concern. It had already gone through over twenty years of success. The Olds Engine was a magnificent engine, but now it is 100 per cent. better than ever before—better material; better mixer; no gasoline pump; automobile quality cylinder; jump spark ignition—five parts only, all of which are stationary—instead of thirty moving parts as in the old style igniters; removable valves; simplicity; three separate inspections; economy and certainty of operation.

Everyone will be satisfied with an Olds Engine—he cannot help it. I care more for having a pleased Olds user than I do to sell a large number of engines. Every user of an Olds Engine must be satisfied—will not have any other kind of a customer.

I guarantee every Olds Engine to be in perfect running order when it leaves the factory. I know the engine you get is all right and that the high Olds standard is maintained. It is the best you can buy, whether you pay more or less than the Olds price.

J. B. SEAGER, Gen. Mgr.

rigating, because the Olds Engines have stood the most severe tests they could put them to.

Every farmer who requires an engine can afford an Olds Engine. It does not pay to buy a cheap machine of any kind, and the price you pay for an Olds is only a slight per cent. over what it costs us to build them right. We make so many in a year we can afford to have our percentage of profit small. You are really getting an engine of the very highest possible quality at the right price. In fact you get all your money's worth—one hundred cents worth for every dollar.

Our catalogue mailed you free tells you just what you should know about an engine. Write for it today before you forget it.

Write me personally telling me what you want the engine to do, and you will get a personal letter from me that will give you the facts you want. To save time you can write to my nearest representative.

OLDS GAS POWER COMPANY BRANCHES

BOSTON—R. W. Hart. Beverly St.
PHILADELPHIA—Mallou & Conrey 1803 Market St.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—

KANSAS CITY—Freeman Field. W. 11th St.
OMAHA, NEB.—W. S. Weaver. Farnum St.
MINNEAPOLIS—E. S. Wood. So. Third St.

J. B. SEAGER, Gen. Mgr.
Seager Engine Works

Formerly Olds Gas Power Co.

Main Office & Factory, 1010 Seager St
LANSING, MICHIGAN.

THE EASTERN FARMER BLOODED DAIRYMAN AND POULTRY RAISER



NOVEMBER

The yellow year is hasting to its close;
The little birds have almost sung their last,
Their small notes twitter in the dreary blast—
That shrill-piped harbinger of early snows.

The dusky waters shudder as they shine,
The russet leaves obstruct the straggling way
Of oozy brooks, which no deep banks define,
And the gaunt woods, in ragged scant array,
Wrap their old limbs with sombre ivy twine.

—Hartley Coleridge.

Volume XV

Number IX

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT
OXFORD, - PENNSYLVANIA
Twenty Five Cents a Year One Dollar for Five Years

November
1909

Blooded Stock, The Eastern Farmer, Dairyman and Poultry Raiser November, 1909

SUBSCRIPTION—25 cents a year; five years for \$1.00. Single copy 5 cents. Discontinued at end of paid subscription. Samples on application. Canada subscription 12 cents extra.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—Can be sent at any time and will begin with the current issue unless otherwise specified.

HOW TO REMIT—Send money by Postal Money Order, Express Order, Bank Draft, or Registered Letter. One and two cent postage stamps in good condition accepted for small amounts.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS—When ordering a change in address be sure to give former as well as present address.

ADVERTISING RATES—15 cents for each agate line, each month. 5 per cent. discount for cash with order. Average seven words to a line. Fourteen agate lines to an inch measure.

Printed on the first day of each month by L. H. Hitchler.
Entered at the Post-office at Oxford, Pa., as Second-Class Mail Matter, May 27, 1899.

OUR ADVERTISERS—We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. But to make doubly sure we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler advertising in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we do not guarantee to adjust trifling differences between subscribers and honest, responsible advertisers. Neither will we be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts mentioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent us within one month of the time of the transaction and you must have mentioned *Blooded Stock* when writing the advertiser.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT—The editors are always glad to examine manuscripts suitable for publication in this magazine. Photographers are invited to submit photographs of subjects pertaining to any phase of farm life. Stamps should accompany both manuscripts and photographs to insure their return, if they are not accepted.

THANKSGIVING.

The President once more calls upon us all to unite in a National Thanksgiving to Almighty God, who has been so good to us during the last twelve months.

Surely we have much as a nation for which to thank him. Peace and a sky free from clouds apt to bring complications of bloodshed. Good times once more well established, with work for every willing hand at fair prices. Ample crops of wheat, and corn, and cotton, and of the host of other products that have been making the farmers' lot so much more encouraging and comfortable during the last few years. A tremendous onward sweep of the temperance movement.

But there is no end to the list, and, then as individuals, we each have so much to be thankful for, many blessings that only we know of, down, deep in our secret hearts.

Let us then, on November 25th, first of all remember that the day is one set apart for thanksgiving, and fill the churches to overflowing, for there surely can be no place better fitted for the offering up of a nation's prayers.

After the service the family reunion and "turkey" dinner will mean so much more to each one of us.

SOME OF THE IMPORTANT EVENTS FOR DECEMBER.

Several events of unusual importance to farmers occur during the later part of this month and early December.

Every breeder who attends the Live Stock Show, at Chicago, must return to his home with head well stored with information and ideas that can be worked out advantageously.

And surely the questions down for discussion at Washington are of recognized interest and importance, not merely for the South but for every resident of the East as well.

The subject of good roads for the country is one the magnitude and importance of which, it seems to us, have never been properly grasped,

and perhaps never will be until after we have them. Those who live in cities thought they were wonderfully blessed with horse cars until they had opportunity to use the electric trolley.

Some of the things good country roads would mean are wagons and rigs lasting two or three times as long as they do now, saving of harness and horseflesh, easy access to larger and better markets for both buying and selling, larger loads, and tremendous saving of time.

Everyone cannot attend conventions, but it would surely pay groups of neighbors to unite in bearing expenses of a representative, a man who could absorb all that was worth anything to those for whom he was seeing and listening, and who would be able to tell you clearly and definitely what he had brought home with him.

INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION.

The Honorable James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, in speaking of the International Live Stock Exposition, which is to be held this year from Nov. 27 to Dec. 10, said:

"The International Live Stock Exposition as an educational factor has carved a niche for itself.

Producers are confronted with the problem of increased cost of every commodity that they use, greatly enhancing their expenditure.

"Obviously this necessitates rigid economy, and the man who reduces cost of production to a minimum insures maximum profits and his own survival where others fail.

The International is teaching its valuable lesson to the country at an opportune moment.

During the period of cheap feed and feed lot extravagance such education was not valued, because its benefits were not realized at the time.

Under new conditions, the man who produces beef, pork and mutton cannot afford the use of inferior machinery in his business.

Economy requires that he handle the very best types of the most improved breeding; and these lessons can be obtained at the International

Live Stock Exposition, which is acknowledged to be an educational institution of the highest order in its line."

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CON- GRESS AND NATIONAL RIV- ERS AND HARBORS CON- GRESS.

December 6th to 11th, at Washington, D. C.

The agricultural side of the Southern Commercial Congress will be particularly strong and interesting.

Hon. Willet M. Hays, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, will prepare a paper on "Neglected Agricultural Opportunities in the South." He will be followed by Mr. G. W. Koiner, just re-elected as Commissioner of Agriculture for Virginia after ten years of service. Mr. Koiner will emphasize the same subject, bringing to bear on it the experience of a man directly in touch with rural problems and hindrances.

The man in the Forest service who knows Southern forest conditions best is R. S. Kellogg, Assistant Forester. He was for a long time Chief of the Office of Wood Utilization, and has traveled Southern territory more continuously than any other man in the service. He will speak to the Congress on "Perpetuating the Timber Wealth of the South."

(Concluded on Page 15)

ARTICLES AND EXPERIENCES WANTED.

Write to us. There are in the lives of every farmer, of every wife of a farmer, and of every hired man, and hired girl on the farm, of every one who lives in the country, whether old or young, incidents, experiences, trials, perplexities, and pleasures that would be of interest and instruction to the rest of us. Let us know about them. Sign your name or not, as you see fit, but let's unite to make this the best farm, home paper ever turned out.

When you can, without inconvenience, ask a friend or neighbor to subscribe. For sending us a club of three subscribers at 25 cents each, or one at one dollar for five years, we will renew your subscription a year for your courtesy and trouble.

BLOODED STOCK for November.

Page Three.

THE BROCKTON FAIR.

A Fair that Always Brings out a Fine Showing of Dairy Cattle. Some Famous and Beautiful Jerseys and Ayrshires in the Ring.

Written for The Eastern Farmer by A. G. Morrell.



TAKING it "by and large," the best fair in the Eastern States is that held at Brockton, Mass. Cattle men who go there with show herds are always sure of an absolutely "square deal," and every effort is made by the management to please

Dot of Avon was second and Mr. Ernest Leach, of Bridgewater, Mass., had the third ribbon on Maud Miller.

Bulls Of Age Seven.

The aged bull class was very interesting, Mr. Ness having his Barcheskie's Copestone, Mrs. Erhardt, her Howie's Dairy King, and the Ryano-

head and neck, a perfect back line to rump, and a skin like silk. Dairy King was second, and Speculation third.

In the majority of the classes, the prizes were pretty well divided, all the herds getting a fair share.

The Village Farm show herd, belonging to Mr. H. V. Prentice, of Worcester, Mass., which has been illustrated in these columns lately, had gone on the western circuit; the Stoughton and Burnham herd was to be sold at auction; and still there was a big showing at Brockton. The herds were: Dreamwold Herd, from Egypt, Mass.; Oakland Herd from Newport, R. I.; Mr. A. F. Pierce's string from Winchester, N. H.; a few herd belonging to Mr. Morgan Rotch, Lakeville, Mass.; some from Mr. O. E. White, Taunton, Mass.; Longmeadow Herd from the same town; the Elm Hill Herd, from Cumberland Centre, Me., and the Brook Nook Herd, of Brockton.

Mr. James E. Dodge, Supt. of the Penhurst Farm, Narberth, Pa., was the judge, and he certainly did get through his task with celerity and great satisfaction to all concerned.

Mr. Pierce won out in the aged bull class with his very showy and handsome Island Lodestar, Imp. This is a very taking bull, clean cut, of a light, golden color that is more like buckskin than fawn, and just two or three white "beauty spots". He carries himself proudly in the ring, and yet is tractable in Mr. Pierce's hands. He has plenty of length and depth, a splendid neck and wither, and excellent ribbing. Flying Fox's Victor, a fine specimen of the breed, was second. He is a good bull, but had not the show ring type of Lodestar. He



DOLLY DIMPLE.
The World's Champion Dairy Cow.

and satisfy. One Jersey breeder said to the writer, "I come here, even when I do not expect to get a ribbon, because they treat us 'white' every time." This is not to be taken as meaning that there are no other fairs where things are not done fairly; but as meaning that the Brockton fair is one where there is no "kicking" at all, and that is saying what can be said for few fairs.

There was a splendid showing of live stock there this year, especially the Jerseys and Ayrshires. There was an excellent showing of Holsteins, too, and quite a number of Guernseys.

The Aged Cow Class Herd.

In the Ayrshire ring, was a beautiful sight, seven grand cows entering for the ribbons. Reversing the Syracuse judging, Croftjane Dinah 19th. was placed first and Marion of Burnside second. Mrs. F. D. Erhardt owns Dinah now, in her large herd, at West Berlin, Vt. Marion belongs to the Ryanogue Herd, of Brewsters, N. Y. The Ness Bros., from Auburn, Me., had a splendid herd at this fair, and in the four year old class won first on Lady Flossie, a wonderfully handsome cow, almost pure white, a perfect wedge, with a tremendous udder of symmetrical shape and set off by nice teats, which are not, however matched for size. Mr. W. P. Schanck's



DOLLY BLOOM—Her Proud Mother.

belongs to Dr. H. M. Moulton, of the Elm Hill herd.

One would have to go far to find a better ring of aged Jersey cows than the one that faced Mr. Dodge at Brockton. Dreamwold had some beautiful matrons, two of which took first and second places, Fox's Flower of Dreamwold, and The Owl's Oxford Daisy, respectively. Fox's Flower is a cow hard to do justice to in words; dark golden fawn, with a lovely head and neck, a thin wither and clean shoulder, a grand barrel, and flat, open ribbing, and a grand milk vessel of large size and beautiful shape.

Champion Flying Fox Still First.

The most sensational class of the Jersey day was that of bull and three of his get, which brought out the famous old imported bull Champion Flying Fox, of the Dreamwold Herd. Ever since Mr. Thomas Lawson paid the then long price of \$7,500 for him at one of the earlier Cooper sales, he has carried home blue ribbon after blue ribbon from the fairs. He is now thirteen years old, though he does not look more than half that age. With three of his large family of beautiful daughters, he took first place, as he was fully entitled to it. He is a very prepotent sire, and stamps his individuality on not only his immediate progeny, but down to the latest generation. Patrick Robinson, for many years herdsman at Dreamwold, loves him like a brother, and treats him a lot better than many a man would his human brother.

Dreamwold took the bulk of the prizes, fourteen firsts going to them. Mr. Pierce got both championship ribbons for males, Island Lodestar Imp. getting the senior and Grand Championship, and his lovely young son, Marchioness Lodestar, the junior ribbon.

The senior and Grand Champion cow was Fox's Flower of Dreamwold, and the junior champion, Pioneer's Rosebud of Dreamwold.

If Mr. Prentice's herd had been there, Mr. Dodge would have had everybody's sympathy, for the classes would have been harder than they were to judge, and they were quite a task as it was.

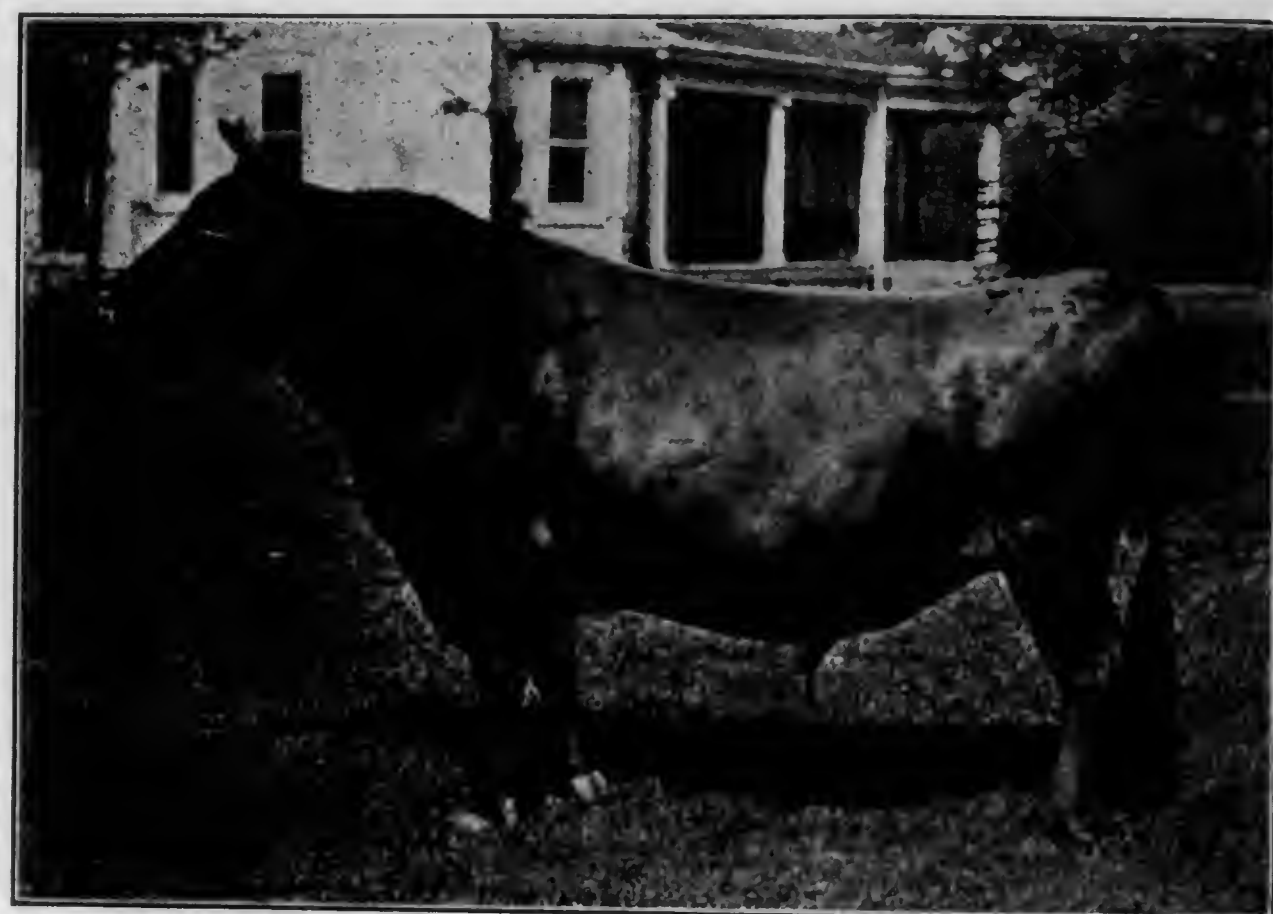
Eight Holstein Herds.

There were eight Holstein herds. The Nye herd, from Preble, N. Y., won 10 blue ribbons, Championship and Grand Championship on the bull Aaggie Cornucopia's Johanna Lad Junior, who was also first in his class, and junior championship for female on Oneni's Homestead Cornucopia.

Mr. W. P. Turner, of N. Reading, Mass., won second on aged bulls with Earl Aaggie De Kol 2nd., second on the four year old cow Meethilde 4th's Pauline, and second on exhibitor's herd, as well as other prizes.

Messrs. Rankin Bros., of Brockton, Mass., had a herd that was remarkable for the good shape and large size of the udders. They do not breed cut udders or poor fore udders. All their cattle are of their own raising, and are a great credit to them. At this fair they did not do so well as they should have, as the judge placed cows and heifers ahead of them in the money which had poor fore udders; some badly cut between teats. They did get first on aged cows with Buelah Shepard, but she was an outstanding

winner, far ahead of anything in the ring. She is a cow to be mightily proud of breeding, with excellent dairy lines and a beautifully rounded udder of large size. She is a business cow, too, as she milks 80 lbs. a day when fresh and holds to 60 lbs. for months. It's no mistake to call her a dairy cow. The same herd was far ahead of all competitors in the dairy herd class in which they got first place. They took quite a number of other ribbons in various classes.



LUCY'S CHAMPION—Imp.
Property of Mr. H. V. Prentice.

THEN THE GUERNSEYS.

There were four Guernsey competitors: Mr. A. H. Gould, of Beverly, Mass.; Mr. Palmer, of Norwich, Conn.; Mr. E. M. Alger, of Brockton, Mass., and Mr. Bartholomew, of Whitehall, N. Y.

Mr. Gould's herd won 11 firsts and 6 seconds; Mr. Bartholomew's, 7 of each; Mr. Palmer's, 3 seconds, 7 thirds, and a number of "squash blossoms," as the fourth ribbons are called from their color. Mr. Gould's bull, Rutla's Gold Basis, and his cow, Helen M. of Fulton, were first in their respective classes and champions and grand champions. Mr. Bartholomew's Elsie of Whitehall was junior champion female, and his Geo. C. of Whitehall was junior champion male. Mr. Gould won the Langwater Cup and Mr. Bartholomew the Glen Farm Cup.

GREAT WORK AT LANGWATER FARM.

Readers will have noted the paragraph in the September issue, on the work of Mr. F. L. Ames' phenomenal heifer, Dolly Dimple. Since then we have received from Mr. Ames a later record, up to the first of October, which shows that she is going right along steadily in her production of a wonderful year's yield of milk and fat.

Her total milk for 352 days was 17,998.8 lbs., and her average percentage of fat was 4.89. Her total fat was 883.19 lbs. Her average for the 352 days was 50 lbs. of milk.

BLOODED STOCK for November.

Herewith we show a photograph of her mother, Dolly Bloom, and herself.

She is not the only heavy producer in the Langwater Herd, either. Dolly Dimple.

Dolly Bloom, No. 12720, Mother of Langwater Dolly Bloom, in 323 days, gave 9,342 lbs. of milk and 530.36 lbs. of fat, and her fat per cent. never ran below 4.81 in any month's average. For three months, she had an average of over 6 per cent. She is a

BLOODED STOCK for November.

the product, but there is still room for more.

So far in the history of dairying, the supply of really first-class butter The cow has to use just so much; has never exceeded the demand, and at a good price.

If you are making butter, make it good—as good as you want it for yourself and your family. The best butter always commands the best price, and it will not cost you any more to make good butter than bad, if you begin right.

MAKE COWS COMFORTABLE—IT'S FAIR AND PROFITABLE.

Now is the time to remember that if you leave your cattle out on the "lee side" of the barn when the cold winds blow, your milk pails will not be so full as you expect them to be. of her feed to create warmth for her body, or she cannot live. The more she takes for that purpose, the less she has to put into her udder, unless you feed her liberally enough to provide for both. You will never get out of the cow what you don't put into her, any more than you can build a fire without fuel or keep it going.

It will be money in your pocket to make the cow comfortable. She will appreciate it, and will show her gratitude by her yield of milk. Keep her dry and warm; feed her well, treat her kindly. At this season, it is a good plan to invest in some good molasses, such as our friend Mr. Bie-secker has. The cows relish it on their hay and it increases the flow of milk, because it makes the hay more palatable. A cow will always do better on feed she relishes.

ONLY A MONTH'S QUARANTINE NOW.

The period of quarantine for dairy cattle in the United States has been shortened to 30 days from the time of entry to the station.

There has been a large number imported lately, among them a string of nearly a hundred Jerseys for T. S. Cooper & Sons, of Coopersburg, whose annual auction sale takes place every Decoration Day. Dr. Rodman, of Shelbyville, Ky., has 81 head of the same breed; Mr. F. S. Peer, of Ithaca, N. Y., has brought out a number for different clients of his, among them Mr. C. I. Hudson, of E. Norwich, N. Y., the owner of the famous "Fairy Boy" and Fairy Glen's Raleigh.

Mr. E. C. Benham, of Canandaigua, N. Y., had a number of Guernseys, and Mr. G. W. Ott's cattle, from the same Island, number 72 head, among them several of the progeny of the celebrated show bull belonging to Mr. W. W. Marsh, of Waterloo, Ia., Lord Mar. He also brought out a few of the get of Raymond of the Preel and some of his sons.

All the barns were filled with dairy cattle, a rather rare condition, and one which makes it look as though the dairy cattle breeding business was in a very healthy condition.

The short quarantine period will be a great saving to importers, and a very welcome change.

50 CENT BUTTER

BEFORE CHRISTMAS

AND WHAT IT MEANS

"50 CENT BUTTER BEFORE CHRISTMAS"—is the prediction freely made by the big leaders in butter production, based upon their close knowledge of trade conditions.

Butter at anywhere near such a price means that a De Laval Cream Separator WILL PAY FOR ITSELF BEFORE THE END OF THE YEAR in its savings over any gravity or setting system.

It means that a De Laval Cream Separator WILL PAY FOR ITSELF BY SPRING over any competing make of separator in use or on the market.

It means that an Improved De Laval Cream Separator WILL PAY FOR ITSELF WITHIN A YEAR over the older style De Laval Cream Separator in use.

It means that no one separating cream from milk of even a single cow CAN AFFORD to continue to do so a day longer than can be helped without an Improved De Laval Cream Separator.

And buyers should remember that a De Laval Cream Separator—which there is just one reasonable price for everybody—can be bought at a fair discount for cash down or on such liberal time that it WILL PAY FOR ITSELF out of its own savings.

That means that NO ONE need go a day longer without a De Laval Cream Separator than may be necessary to order and receive it, and that they CANNOT AFFORD to do so.

It emphasizes the urgent importance of seeing the local De Laval agent or communicating with the Company directly AT ONCE, with a material dollars-and-cents loss EACH DAY of delay in doing so.

Then WHY delay another day?

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

42 E. Madison Street
CHICAGO
1213 & 1215 Filbert St.
PHILADELPHIA
Drumm & Sacramento Sts
SAN FRANCISCO

General Offices:
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NEW YORK

173-177 William Street
MONTREAL
14 & 16 Princess Street
WINNIPEG
107 First Street
PORTLAND, OREG.

DAIRY CALVES—RAISE THEM YOURSELF.

If you expect to have a good dairy, you must have good cows; to have good cows, you must have first good calves; and the best way to be sure that you have good calves is to raise them yourself.

You can go out and buy cattle, but you must rely partly on your own judgment and partly on what the seller tells you of the cow. If he tells you that a cow is giving 32 lbs. a day, and when you get her home she gives about 12 lbs., you will know, too late, that you have not got what you expected; a good cow. And the seller will have 57 varieties of reasons why it is your fault that the cow does not give what he said she would. You are not feeding her right, the journey upset her, she is homesick,—everything but the truth.

Of course this is not always the case, but it is often. If you raise the calves from your best cows, sired by a good bull of some of the pure breeds, you will find your herd improving, year by year.

If the dam is a good worker, and the bull is from a cow that is of the same sort, the calf should be a still better worker when she comes into milk. Of course, her upbringing is in your hands. If you want a dairy cow, you must feed her for work at the pail and churn, not for beef. You need to have the calf make muscle, bone, and vitality, not flesh. Whole milk from its own dam, after the first week when the calf is taken away from her up to three weeks of age, then mixed whole and skim milk up to five weeks, and then skim milk warm from the separator and fed in a clean pail, is the ideal feed for a dairy calf.

A little second crop clover hay will then be acceptable, and a small portion of whole oats will give the youngster something to munch on, besides being a splendid feed for a growing calf. A well fed, well cared for calf will grow into a strong, vigorous heifer, and a good milch cow, and will give you far more satisfaction than any calf you can buy.

NEW BORDEN CONTRACT PRICES.

The new Borden contract schedule is as follows, for the 26c. zone:

October, \$1.90; November, \$2.00; December, \$2.05; January, \$2.05; February, \$2.00; and March, \$1.50.

These prices are not, as the Exchange prices are, based on supply and demand. They are made too far ahead for that. The company weighs the conditions as they are and as they think they will be, and then makes the schedule. The farmer is certain of a fixed price for six months at a time, and can "cut his coat according to his cloth". This is, we should think, a decided advantage.

TO TIE A HALTER BREAKER.

When a horse once gets the habit of breaking his halter, nothing of an ordinary character will hold him. If tied around the neck with a rope that he cannot break, he will rip out the manger or post to which he is tied. If you will fasten a piece of win-

dow cord, or strong, smooth rope about that size, around his tail, well up, run the halter shank back, rather tightly so that it will not sag, and fasten the two securely together, each time he jerks on the halter the pull on his tail will so surprise him that it won't be very long before he will be glad to stand even without fastening.

The same plan will cure a horse who has a habit of breaking away from the hitching post.

Look Over the Blankets.

Get out the winter supply of horse blankets and go over them carefully before the cold, raw weather sets in. A few stitches here and there, a new buckle or girth to prevent the blankets working off during the night and being torn to pieces, may save you buying a pair or two this winter.

Put Up the Manure Fork.

It always gives me a turn to open up the stable in the morning and find a horse loose, the harness trampled into the manure; pails, brushes, and brooms scattered around, if not broken, but, worst of all, to see the fork sticking up where only a marvel could prevent a serious accident to, perhaps, a very valuable animal.

If not too unhandy everything like this should be kept in a separate room off the stable, away from danger and filth.

Clean Out the Mangers.

Mangers and feed boxes should not be made so that they can not be easily opened up for cleaning out thoroughly. One side of the manger should be hinged so that every particle of waste and dust could be swept out at least every two weeks. The feed box could be set in on cleats and held in place by buttons, and then it would be handy to remove them for a thorough scalding out once or twice a month.

The horse is a naturally clean and particular animal, and no more relishes eating out of a dirty, sour box or pail than you would dining off unwashed, or worse still, half washed dishes. Little things like this are appreciated, help to keep your animals in best physical condition, are certainly economical, and take only a minute or two longer.

A LITTLE EXTRA CARE OF THE COLT MEANS BIGGER PRICE FOR THE HORSE.

Careful attention to the colt during the first year of its life after weaning will show better and bring greater returns than at any other period of its growth.

A good draft horse can be raised on the farm with less labor, less capital and more profit than any other kind of farm produce.

Speak kindly to the colt in training. A horse should learn to rely on the judgment of the driver without fear, and this can only be obtained by patience and gentleness in handling the colt. Do not let them learn permanent bad habits through your carelessness or ill-treatment.

In breeding a mare, do not hesitate about the stallion fee, if the stallion is worth it. An additional expenditure of five or ten dollars in the beginning looks very small when an increased value of fifty or one hun-

BLOODED STOCK for November.

dred dollars is placed on the colt, and a good colt costs no more to raise than a cheap one.

When a colt is foaled in the fall he must pass through several months' confinement in the winter without exercise, or else be exposed to cold at the tenderest age. A bigger and stronger horse will be produced if the mare is bred so as to foal in the spring.

FOR HORSEMEN.

Here is something of real practical value to any one driving a horse that pulls the bit. Fasten a small ring on each side of the bridle and as near the brow band as possible. Pass lines through bit rings and snap them into the rings at the brow band. This, with a common jointed bit, will enable a child to hold a "puller" or hard-mouthed horse with ease under almost all circumstances. It can be used on a fast horse in double team or on both, as desired. It is cheap and easily applied and it won't make the mouth sore.

A feed of carrots is dessert for the horses who know what they are.

POULTRY.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, America's Single or Rose Comb R. I. Reds. Price very reasonable. E. G. BRATTON, Ryde, Pa.

FOR SALE—Good honest stock eggs of Single Comb Brown Leghorns; finest strains. Cups and Blue Ribbon winners at Cumberland, Frostburg and Somerset. 600 fine large farm-raised birds for sale at reasonable prices. Twenty-five extra choice Light Brahma cockerels for sale. Write me. HERMAN SHOCKEY, Sand Patch, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HORSES going blind Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia., can cure.

FOR SALE—Two litters Scotch Collie puppies, sired by the noted "Flying Comet" and "Laddie Boy," out of bitches bred in the purple; perfectly marked golden sable; strong, healthy, farm-raised stock. Prices from \$10 up. FRANK H. TAYLOR, Reedsville, Pa.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred Registered Holstein Bull Calf. Six months old. Two-thirds white. Finely marked. Low price for prompt sale. MADISON COOPER, 101 Court, Watertown, N. Y.

PURE-BRED registered Holstein bull calf, sired by "Clothilde Dekol Dot's Butter Boy." Dam, "May Inka Clothilde." Photograph, pedigree and price on application. MADISON COOPER, 101 Court, Watertown N. Y.

REGISTERED Holstein-Friesian Bulls all ages. Prices reasonable. Apply to R. G. WILLIAMS, Canton, Pa.

SEND 10c for a sample copy of the largest, newest, race-horse paper published. P. J. WYAND, Cumberland, Md.

TROTTER MARE for sale—a handsome, black, trotting mare, and beautiful stud colt, very fast. Second cousin to Dan Patch. Price \$200. P. J. WYAND, Cumberland, Md.

Send for Booklet
Horse Trouble
DEATH TO HEAVES
Newton's Distemper Cure
Generated or Honey Suck
\$1.00 per can; at dealers, or
Express Paid, 15 Tr. Pack.
THE NEWTON REMEDY CO.
Toledo, Ohio.

BLOODED STOCK for November.

HOGS

GREATEST SIZE IN SHORTEST TIME.

A breeder of experience and good judgment says: "The best show pig may come from the smallest sow in the herd, but it is not safe as a rule to select breeders from that class. We want the most size in the shortest time, and we can safely forego a little of the fattening tendency, provided we secure in the prospective breeder, ranginess and a tendency to growth. I don't care how good the individual, if only three or four pigs were farrowed in the litter I would not reserve one of them for a breeder."

SOWS WITH SMALL LITTERS . NOT BEST.

Pigs of small litters are liable to show up to good advantage when young, but you cannot afford to encourage a tendency to small litters by making selection of breeding stock from small litters. The per cent. of pigs saved is usually small enough without breeding in that direction.

Our experience is that matured sows as a rule raise the largest pigs at a given age, and that it does not cost as much to keep one over a year as it will to raise one from a pig to a yearling.

LARGER SOWS BUT NOT COARSE.

A leading swine breeder urges the use of larger sows.

While we believe in this kind of a sow it is certain that we do not want the slab-sided, hard-feeding sort that never gets fat. There is not so much danger, however, in getting them too coarse as there is in breeding them too fine. The very fine boned, fancy kind, with constitution and vigor all bred out of them, are not a profitable kind to raise. It is much easier to breed unprofitable fine ones than it is to breed profitable coarse ones.

I do not care how big a brood sow may be, provided she does not show too much coarseness. She will usually be the most profitable to breed from if bred to the right sire.

CLEAN AND DISINFECT THE HOG SHEDS AND PREVENT CHOLERA.

An old time swine grower of Missouri writes of the necessity of giving the hog sheds a thorough cleaning before winter. He says: "I knew an Iowa farmer who lost over \$4,000 in one season by hog cholera. He laid the infection to several years' accumulation of filth and dirt under nearly tight sheds, which the hogs used for sleeping quarters during the cold weather."

I do not think that warm sleeping quarters are a good thing for hogs, because too much dust accumulates in them, and filthy dust is fatal to hogs.

I do believe, however, in shelter, properly ventilated and properly bedded, and cleaned as regularly as the horse stables.

When these things are looked after, risk of disease is lessened and hogs keep thriftier.

"I had an experience once with mangy pigs, the result of dirty pens. Our brood sows, after they farrowed, were put up in individual pens (8x11). These pens were neglected one season. The pigs became affected with skin disease, many of them had bowel trouble and bad coughs, and altogether that carelessness, in not cleaning up those pens, became pretty expensive."

We can expect to learn many good things from Western farmers in the breeding and care of hogs because of the tremendously important industry it has become to them out that way, and learning, you know, knows no geographical lines, but picks and chooses what it finds good everywhere.

ONE OF THE ADVANTAGES OF HOG BREEDING.

Swine increase so rapidly and reach maturity so quickly that the intelligent breeder can rectify mistakes and breed out faults several times with several generations of hogs while the horse or cattle breeder is waiting through years of patience to see the result of a single cross.

This being the case, swine breeders having the practical results of certain crosses so frequently brought to their notice, ought to be masters of their profession.

DON'T WEAN ALL PIGS AT ONCE.

It is not a good plan to take all the pigs from the sow, unless one or two of them can be turned with her some hours after, to draw the milk she will have at that time, and again, say after a lapse of 24 hours. The preferred way is to leave about two of the smallest with her for several days, and after that leave only one for two or three days more, by which time the flow of milk will have been so gradually diminished that no injury will result to the sow by keeping them entirely away from her. This extra supply of milk helps also to push the smaller pigs along in growth and put them more nearly on an equality in size with their thriftier mates.—From Coburn's "Swine in America."

HAVE SOME HOME-GROWN PORK.

"While visiting a country home recently we had the pleasure of eating some toothsome, home-grown, home-cured ham, and it seemed to us that nothing ever tasted quite so good. In recent years the home curing of meats has become almost a lost art, the majority of farmers preferring to sell the live product and buy their smoked meat, or else use fresh meat instead."

"There is nothing that will quite take the place of good home-cured ham. The packing house product somehow does not have the "smack"

and flavor so characteristic of the home product.

"This is about butchering time on the farm and we suggest that those who want some really first class smoked meat should plan to put it up themselves."

"Why can't some of our old experienced butchers tell the rest of our readers their methods in putting up meat on the farm?"

This is clipped from a Western farm paper, and does not apply down here in the East, where farmers always look out for number one and keep a good full pork barrel.

AN ACRE OF ALFALFA WILL PASTURE 25 HOGS.

It is doubtful whether unlimited pasture may be considered economical, except perhaps for brood sows. The proper amount of land to give over to pasture must necessarily vary according to its quality and other local considerations, and the length of time the pasture will sustain hogs likewise is dependent upon the climate, quality of the crop, age, and number of the animals, and other varying conditions.

For an average it may be said that an acre of red clover should support six to ten hogs for three or four months. Alfalfa, the leading pasture plant for swine, should provide, if of vigorous growth, for twelve to twenty-five animals per acre, but an alfalfa stand should not be grazed by so many hogs that mowing will not be necessary for keeping it in the best condition. The practice with alfalfa should be to pasture fewer hogs than will be able to keep back a rank or woody growth.—From Coburn's "Swine in America."

GREENWOOD STOCK FARMS.

Farmers and breeders I now have a large stock, probably the best I ever owned, thoroughbred, Poland China and Chester White Pigs, 2 to 4 mos. old, sows bred and boars ready for service, all from prize winning stock. Guernsey and Jersey Cattle, Buff and Barred Plymouth R. Chickens. Farms and Residence, Greenwood, Pa. Address C. H. DILDINE, Route No. 1, Rohrsburg, Pa.

BARGAINS IN POLAND - CHINAS, BERKSHIRES AND CHESTER WHITES

I now have a large stock of probably the best I ever owned. Cannot tell you all here, but I have Boars and Sows, all breeds, 2 to 6 months old mated not akin; sows bred and boars ready for service. Guernsey Calves and Registered Scotch Collie Puppies. Write for prices and free circular. This stock must go and will be sold. M. B. Turkeys, Barred and White P. Rocks, B. Leghorns and Beagle Dogs. P. F. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

HOGS.

FOR SALE—Duroc and Poland China Registered stock bred sows. Service Boars \$13 to \$20. 40-lb. Pigs \$6. Also some choice Rhode Island Red chickens. WM. HARSHMAN, Thurmont, Md.

FOR SALE—Some fine Yorkshire Pigs—no better stock in U. S. Just imported—new blood. A. A. BRADLEY, Frewsbury, N. Y.

the first week of their existence, because of improper brooding.

In-door brooders, out-door brooders, pipe systems, and all systems seem to have periods in which all chicks entrusted to their care die like poisoned flies. Overheating, chilling, white diarrhoea, improper feeding, and inherited weaknesses are in turn given as the excuse for this tremendous mortality, which has robbed poultry keeping of much of the splendid profit which belongs to it, and has been the rock upon which many a poultry plant has been wrecked.

Messrs. Park & Pollard, of Boston, have invented a new style cold brooder which they have had thoroughly tested on a number of the poultry plants of New England, and it has been pronounced a success in every respect. With these tests every well developed chick that has been placed therein has been brought to maturity, and without a single exception it has raised a larger percentage of chicks than is usual where the old hen is depended upon. It will take care of four times as many chicks as a hen, and it requires a great deal less attention. We give herewith an illustration of this brooder in actual operation.

A FARMER WHO MAKES MONEY WITH BARRED ROCKS—A PROFIT OF \$1.85 PER HEN.

When I first started to take an interest in poultry, there were just a few Minorcas on our farm, so that I had to get some Barred Rock hens to do my hatching, as I did not have an incubator at first.

Well, that year I reared only about sixty chickens, practically all Minorcas, and, as they were not hatched before the 15th of May or so, they did not make winter layers.

That first year we built a poultry house, 24 by 15, which did not prove very satisfactory for its intended purpose. It was built too close and warm, and it was nearly impossible to ventilate it properly to avoid moisture. I have since turned it into a brooder house.

The next year, 1905, we purchased a 220-egg incubator and raised some 300 chicks, but, as I was an amateur in the marketing, I did not make anything extra with them, but got some 75 good pullet Barred Rocks, which were the start of my present flock.

In January of 1906, I attended a Poultry Short Course at the Agricultural College, and right here I would advise any one in a position similar

to mine to do likewise. Besides teaching one the practical theory of the business, it tends to make one take more interest and have more respect for it.

In the spring of 1906, fresh from the Poultry School, I hatched some 600 chicks with my "machine", helped out with some broody hens. I don't think I have ever had quite as good luck since, as I had that year. The eggs were fertile and the chickens lived, raised in home-made brooders. We built a house 60 ft. by 12 ft. to accommodate the pullets. The house was built on the fresh air idea, straw ceiling, cotton front, so with the old house I was able to carry over 220 pullets as winter layers.

We dressed the cockerels which had been crate fattened and shipped them to market. They little better than covered the cost of rearing themselves and the pullets.

I kept pretty close account that year from the fall of 1906 to October, 1907, and can give fairly close figures. I sold all the flock but 100 in June, and, taking the average of the entire flock, the egg production was about 130, most of which were laid before June. The eggs netted 24 cents a

dozen, and the fowl about \$1.50 per pair, at 13 1/4 cents, alive, f. o. b. Figuring the entire proceeds to June and that they had all been sold, we have:

Fowl sold for.....	\$0.75
90 eggs at 28c. per dozen.....	2.10
Cost of feed.....	\$2.85
Profit.....	\$1.85

I can always figure that the cockerels sold will easily defray the cost of bringing themselves and pullets to the time of killing and laying.

In the summer of 1907, we added to our plant a 250-egg incubator and six hovers, with 6 by 8 coops to accommodate them; also another house, 87 by 12, similar to the first one, to hold 200 hens, and also a feed room.

I reared some 1,200 chicks, so that in the winter of 1907-8 we had some 350 hens. But as they were not all hatched quite as early we did not get quite as large a yield in the winter months as before, and the price of grain also becoming a factor, did not make so high an average profit as in 1907—about \$1.25 per head that year.

OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS

PUBLIC HATCHING STATIONS.

Custom hatching stations are springing up all over the United States, and soon there will be few agricultural sections that have not one or more such plants. Where farmers and poultrymen have had an opportunity to give the idea a try-out they are only too glad that it is possible to have their eggs hatched for them and are willing to pay a remunerative price therefor.

It saves them giving any attention to this important matter at a season when they are busiest with other farm work. The capacity of the hatching stations established varies from six to sixty thousand eggs every three weeks, and not one of them is able to take care of all the eggs offered in the spring season.

In all these stations, incubators of enormous capacity are used. The smallest size machine has a capacity of 6,000 eggs, and the sizes run up to 20,000. The larger the capacity the less is the comparative cost of running, as it takes practically no more coal to operate the larger machine than the smaller. About three bushels of coal are sufficient to furnish the heat for a single hatch. This makes it very much cheaper to operate than the smaller machines. The latter will require from \$30 to \$50 worth of coal oil to incubate 15,000 eggs, while these big machines will not require more than \$2 worth of fuel.

This, however, is not the main advantage of the large machine. Its simplicity of operation lessens the cost of labor by from 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. All that is necessary is five or six hours' time of the operator, daily, to turn the eggs.

One maker has built practically all of the large machines in general use, but other incubator manufacturers are experimenting along this line, and in the near future will, no doubt, be competing actively for this class of trade.

ARTIFICIAL BROODING HAS NOT KEPT PACE WITH ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION—NEW COLD-BROODER PLAN SUCCESSFUL.

History itself is no older than artificial hatching and brooding of chicks. The ancient Egyptians were quite proficient in the practice of incubation without the help of the old mother hen, although the underlying principles were not then understood as they are now. The ancients, however, were sadly deficient in the art of rearing these artificially hatched chicks, and comparatively few of the downy products of the primitive incubators reached maturity.

No marked progress in the science of incubation was made from the early historic days until within the past fifty years. Down through the centuries the poultrymen depended on Nature, or on the primitive incubators of the early races.

These methods were not satisfactory to the wide-awake American

poultrymen of the last century, and, with a view of really improving, or at least equalling Nature, they gave the question much careful and scientific attention, with the result that the principles of incubation are now thoroughly understood, and the germ in every fertile egg can now be more surely brought to life by artificial than by natural means.

There are no statistics bearing on the subject that we are aware of, but it is well within the mark to say that 75 per cent. of the chickens hatched

upon this continent are the product of the incubator. It is not only easy to operate these incubators, but they are low in price and within the reach of all poultry keepers.

The great bugbear of poultrymen of the last decade or two, consequently, has not been the incubation of the egg, but the rearing of the machine-hatched chicks. The art of artificial brooding has not kept pace with that of mechanical incubation, and literally millions upon millions of incubator chicks die each year during



THESE SICKLY-LOOKING CHICKS NOT FED OUR WAY

They wouldn't be wilted, forlorn and droopy as these poor little fellows. What's the matter? Likely some one has been feeding a lot of table scraps, or sour bread, or some other indigestible mixture that is fermenting in their stomachs. Tomorrow the owner will find eight or ten dead, and wonder: "What killed my chicks?" Chicks are babies and must have baby food. That's why Puritan Chick Food is so successful in rearing chicks, keeping them well and holding down the death-rate. It just "fits" the interior mechanism of the digestive organs of a chick.

Puritan Chick Food (The Safe Kind)

has a delightful taste and odor to a little chick, because it is compounded of those very pure, wholesome and sweet elements that naturally attract it. Your little "puff-balls" will make things fly scratching; they are always happy and busy, when fed on it. Some of the largest poultry plants use Puritan Chick Food. It pays them. It will pay you, no matter how small your flock. It is foresight, wisdom, economy and profit, for you are always to keep it on hand. It's true life insurance for your chicks, all other things being equal. We guarantee it so, and refund money if you're not satisfied. No fussing about it, either—your word is final. Puritan Chick Food is put up in 5-lb. boxes for 25c; 25-lb. bags \$1.00; 50-lb. bags \$1.75; 100-lb. bags \$3.25. Ask your dealer for it. If he hasn't it we'll supply you. Booklet free. Write now for it.



\$5.50 Value for Only \$1.25

THE SECRET OF SUCCESSFUL POULTRY RAISING FOUND AT LAST.

It is now possible to have a sure cash income and profit of \$3500.00 from 1000 hens in 5 months, and a minimum cost for help, feed and other necessities, making a profit of more than \$7.00 per hen, per year. It is a demonstrated success. This has been easily done and you can do it. All poultry losses are stopped and profits assured by this wonderful and revolutionary system of Poultry Culture.

READ WHAT THE BRIGGS SYSTEM WILL DO FOR YOU. The Briggs System can be applied to any poultry plant large or small with equal success. Equally as valuable to the beginner as to the experienced poultry raiser. It contains poultry secrets never before published. **ALWAYS FULL OF SECRETS** THE BRIGGS SYSTEM DOES IT

SUCCESS WITH POULTRY ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED BY THE USE OF BRIGGS SYSTEM AND SECRETS. Feed for growing chicks and making eggs at 15c per bushel explained by the Briggs System. No machinery; no cooking. **95 Per Cent. OF ALL CHICKS HATCHED CAN BE RAISED** 2000 layers and 3000 chicks can be cared for without help by one person and still have time for other work. \$25.00 saved on every hundred chicks raised to maturity by this wonderful Briggs System.

Endorsed by hundreds of leading successful poultry men—Hundreds of unqualified testimonials in our possession.

"PROFITS IN POULTRY KEEPING SOLVED." This great book by Edgar Briggs tells how to increase your present profits or start a profitable and easy occupation. Failures unknown when the Briggs System is used. It meets every condition and covers every part of the business. Keeps hens in the pink of condition and produces more eggs than any other System; molts hens early and fowls are rarely sick when this wonderful System is followed.

THE SECRET OF TURKEY RAISING IS ALSO BARED. This book has never been sold for less than \$5.00 per copy, and thousands covering several editions are being followed by an equal number of successful poultry raisers.

WE HAVE PURCHASED THE SOLE RIGHTS OF PUBLICATION FROM THE AUTHOR, MR. BRIGGS, and have just reduced the price from \$5.00 to \$1.25 per copy, including one year's subscription to "Poultry Success," regular price 50 cents, so under the great offer you get the press "Briggs Secrets in Poultry Culture," containing most valuable and never before published secrets that have produced wonderful and easily obtainable results. These secrets are alone worth the price of the book, but under our great offer you get them FREE.

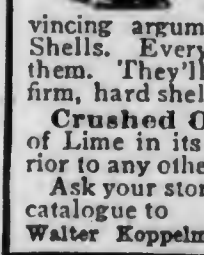
SPECIAL OFFER. While the present edition of the Briggs System and Secret Books last. If you will remit us \$1.25, we will send immediately a copy of Briggs Wonderful System Book, Viz.: Profits in Poultry Culture Solved, also a set of Briggs "Secrets in Poultry Culture" and include also Poultry Success one year. Even if you already have a copy of "Profits in Poultry Success" you are losing money every day by not having the supplemented the world's leading and best Poultry Journal, 20 years old, 86 to 164 pages, beautifully illustrated and printed. Most competent and experienced writers in the country, 50 cents a year. It is the 20th Century Poultry Magazine. Sample and Circulars Free. Address

Hosterman Publishing Co., Briggs Desk 79, Springfield, Ohio.

USE Crushed Oyster SHELLS and Make Poultry Pay

Tests show where Crushed Oyster Shells have been used—duration of test 22 days—number of eggs 33; weight of eggs, 1489.6 grammes. Where Sharp Grits were fed—test 22 days—number of eggs 6; weight of eggs 257.6 grammes. This is convincing argument in favor of Crushed Oyster Shells. Every poultry house or yard should have them. They'll make hens lay an egg a day, with firm, hard shell, less liable to break in shipment.

Crushed Oyster Shells supply Carbonate of Lime in its natural form, making them superior to any other poultry food. Ask your storekeeper for them, or write for Free catalogue to Walter Koppelman, Keyser Building, Baltimore, Md.



FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

THE GARDEN IN NOVEMBER.

There is very little to be done in the garden this month. Stalks of asparagus should be cut off and burned, burned so as to destroy the seed to prevent the plant becoming a weed.

All ground that is not planted to something ought to be plowed if located where fall plowing is wise.

Fall plowing saves time in the spring, and gives the winter an opportunity to pulverize all lumps and leave the soil fine and mellow for early work in spring.

The eggs of cutworms and other insects are destroyed or forced to the top, where the birds easily get at them.

Trim Grapes.

A writer on such matters says trim grape vines this month, but we prefer to prune only in the early spring.

If you have a few vines around the house or garden in very exposed positions take them down from the trellis and bury under a few inches of soil—not to keep them from freezing, but from freezing and thawing.

We also prefer to manure vines and fruit trees in early spring. Too much of the good of the manure is washed away if it's spread on the land in the fall. And besides, it furnishes too comfortable a home for field mice, who will chew off the bark and frequently ruin the trees.

Don't Forget the Kraut.

It's hardly necessary to give directions for making kraut. Cut your cabbage finely, pack it solidly in a barrel or keg, with a sprinkling of salt, weight down heavily, and leave for fermenting.

WINTERING VEGETABLES.

Potatoes.—We may want more light, and may need it on more subjects—but not on potatoes in cellar storage. Keep them dark. Keep them cool, say 35 to 40 degrees, and they will be all right.

Roots.—Beets, turnips, winter radishes, carrots, etc., to be good must be crisp. Don't let them wilt, or they will be worthless. Best place for them is in a box or barrel in moist sand in a cool cellar. We grow a good lot of cattle beets, mostly of large size. We pile them up along the wall, on top of potatoes, and in every available spot in the vegetable cellar where they are handy for use during the winter. Ours usually last until April, and we do feed heavy. Parsnips and salsify are left out in the garden until spring. Sometimes we dig a lot during open spells in winter.

Squashes.—We keep them in the warmest and driest part of the cellar. They can't stand moisture—nor will pumpkins. Dry rot is the worst enemy of squashes. The good woman saves pumpkins for pies by canning the cooked pumpkin. A good way.

Celery.—Can be kept in fine condition by burying in sand or soil. Plants may be trimmed as for sale, packed in a large box and covered with sand or soil, and stored on the

cellar floor. Or the roots may be taken up with a little soil adhering to them, then packed in a standing position on a damp cellar floor, or in a box set on the cellar floor, and damp soil packed around the roots. They will keep for a long time.

Cabbage.—Bury outdoors, heads down. Or cut off the stumps, and put the heads into a barrel sunk into the ground. Stuff straw or leaves on top of barrel, and cover to exclude rain or snow water.

We have vegetables the year around. You can, if you manage right.

This was published a year ago by one of our Philadelphia neighbors, and we take the liberty of running it in here as there are some good ideas not covered in what we wrote on the subject.

SMALLER FARMS IN VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Virginia farmers are ceasing to be land poor and are becoming crop rich. They are seeing the fallacy of the old

agricultural order, which bid a man to scrape the surface of many acres on broomsedge farms and give little attention to a dozen fields. They are discovering that the intensive cultivation of a score of acres or so is more profitable than the extensive neglect of a thousand. They are putting into the bank profits which formerly were charged to the other side of the ledger as taxes.

A section of Prince William has been transformed by a division into small farms. A colony of Dunkards from the valley settled around Manassas and bought many acres of run down, neglected farm lands. They divided them into small tracts and applied to them the best principles of intensive agriculture. As a result, "worn out" lands are to-day yielding magnificent crops, a wilderness has been reclaimed and farm values have been trebled. Virginia lands to-day, after almost 300 years of cultivation, will yield as bountiful crops as virgin soil if only they are cultivated closely and skillfully. If they are neglected and if they are farmed on a large

THE UTILITY CAR

IT IS the all-round farmers' car. You can take a pleasure trip, haul merchandise to and from town, take long journeys, travel through mud, sand and snow, and up steep hills. You can do all this in comfort and safety—and at the same time save money and energy.

One man says: "It runs easy and smooth, and takes its maximum load at good speed over all sorts of desert roads—through sand, rocks, bushes, mud, uphill and downhill. It never fails. It takes hills and sand on a high gear where other machines have failed to follow on any gear and stuck tight, until pulled out by a team of horses."

This is why the International Auto Buggy is the utility car. It will do what you want it to and when you want it done.

It is the perfected car for the farmer—built by a company that knows most about his problems and that has been solving them for years—and guarantees its machine to be as represented.

The tires are solid rubber. You are not delayed by punctures or "blow-outs." There is no expense of mending.

It has a powerful driving mechanism—of such simplicity that you will understand it without difficulty. Its high wheels and clearance will avoid the danger of being stuck in mud-holes and deep ruts, or stopped by stumps and other obstructions.

The Auto Buggy is furnished with either single or double seats and with or without top. It carries a supply of gasoline sufficient for a seventy-five-mile journey.

Our local agent will cheerfully supply you with catalogue and explain the advantages of the Auto Buggy and its mechanical construction. Call on him; or, if you prefer, write direct for catalogue and further information.



scale by insufficient labor they cannot be expected to afford more than a bare living for unhappy owners.

Examples of the latter system are seen everywhere in dilapidated farm-houses, lean stock and barren fields. Examples of the other sort can be seen in other places than the Dunkard district. Some years ago—to cite a single instance—a Scotch immigrant bought twenty-four acres of Virginia farm land, of which eight acres were unusable. On a plough area of less than twenty acres this man raised a year's crop that brought him \$1,000. His expenses and the interest on his investment did not amount to more than \$250, leaving him a net profit of \$47 per acre.

SEARCH FOR ABANDONED FARMS.

Secretary Wilson Sees Many Examples of Poor Farming in This State.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who is making an automobile tour of New York State for the purpose of discovering, if possible, why there are so many abandoned farms in the State and what plan can be adopted to remedy this condition, which appears to be alarming, was here to-day after a tour from Albany through the Cobleskill, Schoharie and Susquehanna valleys to Richfield Springs.

Secretary Wilson said that in the trip from Albany to Utica he had never seen so many examples of poor farming. The farms were all right, he was convinced, but the farmers were wrong.

"It was a beautiful country that we passed through," he said, "but the farms generally did not show prosperity. I saw hardly any sheep on the hillsides. Next to the cow the sheep is the most profitable domestic animal. Many of the districts looked depopulated. We saw plenty of children in the villages but few in the rural regions. The country looked deserted. In fact, interest in agriculture appears to have declined in New York State to a great extent."

Sixty thousand Americans have gone to Canada and taken \$60,000,000 with them to buy wheat lands in Canada. They would do better to take up these old farms here and manage them by modern means. I cannot see whatever started folks away from these farms. Why, last year 8,000,000 bushels of potatoes were imported into New York State. That should not be. Good profit can be made on any of the farms with potatoes at 50 cents a bushel. Many who have gone to the cities must see now that the country offers just as good opportunities. The going West idea has about expired. The West is all right, but so is the East. I expect we will see men coming from the West to take up your old farms if nobody else does.

The soils in this State are not exhausted. In some cases they have become unproductive by failure to rotate crops, and again because there has been no change of seed. I am told that many farmers hereabout have planted seed from the same source for fifty years. In the West they know the value of changing seed. We have searched the world for seeds

CLARK'S
DOUBLE ACTION HARROW & CULTIVATOR
FOR 100% CROPS

With this tool more different kinds of work can be done, with less effort, than with any other. CLARK'S is the only Disk Cultivator that completely embodies the double action principle. It will do the work of several disk machines that would cost you several times as much, and do it more thoroughly, because it has 4 gangs instead of only 2. The draft is always from center—suitable for 2 light horses. Equipped with Extension Head and Jointed Pole, and when so ordered two large disks for listing are supplied.

Send today for our free Book, "Large Hay Crops."

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806 Main St., HIGGANUM, CONN.

PURITAN POULTRY REMEDIES

You can cure your sick birds of Cholera, Dysentery, Bowel Complaint, Diarrhea, Roup, Indigestion, and the many other ailments common among fowls, by the prompt use of proper remedies. It is often entirely unnecessary to resort to the use of a means of checking the spread of infectious diseases. A timely use of the right remedy will to many cases cure and put an end to the trouble. Puritan Poultry Remedies cost only 50 cents per vial, and are guaranteed to produce results or your money will be refunded. These remedies are not an experiment, but are of demonstrated value, and work wonders with sick birds. It will pay you to keep them on hand ready for emergencies. Cholera and Intestinal Complaints can not be taken in hand too promptly, and it is well to be prepared for them at all times. Sent postpaid on receipt of price. Agents wanted. Write for descriptive circular sent free.

50¢

Puritan American Poultry Food Mfg. Co., Sound Brook, N. J.

which would flourish in all climates and conditions and we are going to increase our production by making use of them."

Secretary Wilson was accompanied by William Whitney, chief of the bureau of soils; John A. Stewart, T. V. Powderly, chief of the division of information in the immigration bureau, and Charles W. Lamon of the New York State Department of Agriculture. To-day the party motored to Waterville, Bouckville, Hamilton, and other places in Madison county and stopped at Morrisville to-night. They will occupy to-morrow and Friday in lower Tompkins, Chenango and Broome counties.

This trip was made in October and shows the great personal interest the Secretary takes in local conditions. Some good should result, though we doubt if so many Eastern farmers as Mr. Wilson may think are using such poor judgment on the seed question.

WHAT BECOMES OF CORN.

People often wonder, particularly those who have travelled for hundreds of miles through the corn belt, what becomes of corn which is grown every year. In the year 1908, when the total crop was 2,666,000,000 bushels, 241,000,000 bushels were consumed in flour and grist mill products, 8,000,000 bushels in the manufacture of starch, 9,000,000 for malt liquors, 17,000,000 bushels in the production of distilled liquors, 40,000,000 for glucose, 190,000,000 for export, and 13,000,000 for seed, making a total of 518,000,000 bushels, or 19.3 per cent. of the entire crop. The remaining 80.7 per cent., of 2,148,000,000 bushels, seems to have been used almost entirely for feeding purposes.

NEW JERSEY FARMS.

According to the report of Franklin Dye, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, the farms of New Jersey are worth \$186,000,000, the buildings \$70,000,000, improvements and machinery \$10,000,000, animals \$25,000,000. The gross earnings last year were \$57,743,155, an increase of \$1,239,412 over 1907.

Figures submitted show there are 1,200,000 acres in southern New Jersey yet to be developed for farm purposes. It has lain there very much as nature left it since it was thrown up from the sea, except for the annual devastation of forest fires, which, however, are now being brought under control. It has been clearly demonstrated by experiments made by the State's agricultural experts that these southern pine lands can be made to raise paying crops.

Horses drink in cool weather as well as summer, a fact frequently overlooked by farm hands and boys.

ECONOMY SILO

Medal and Highest Award at the Jamestown Exposition. Absolutely air-tight. Preserves your ensilage; provides fresh, succulent food for your cattle and saves a large part of your expense for winter feeding of stock.

Staves of selected timber. Hoops of heavy refined iron, forming perfect ladder. Simple doors, quickly put in place—no complicated fastenings. Easy filling and emptying. Every silo fully guaranteed. You can erect it yourself. Write today for free illustrated catalogue, with testimonials from owners.

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HOME BEAUTIFUL

Conducted by Georgie Middleton Fisher

THE THANKSGIVING DINNER AND SUGGESTIONS ON PRE- PARING IT.

Cream of Chestnut Soup,
Olives, Celery,
Roast Turkey with Oyster Stuffing,
Brown Gravy, Tomato Catsup,
Cranberry Jelly, Pickled Peaches,
Brown Sweet Potatoes,
Creamed Onions, Mashed Potatoes,
Chicken Timbales, Mushroom Sauce,
Pomona Sherbet,
Celery and Nut Salad,
Cheese, Crackers,
Tutti Frutti Cake, Crullers,
Pumpkin Pie, Thanksgiving Pudding,
Fruit, Nuts,
Coffee.

Cream of Chestnut Soup.—Shell and blanch one pound of nice chestnuts, cover with boiling water, and simmer until tender. Drain and press through a colander. Simmer together for 30 minutes 3 pints of clear beef stock, 2 tablespoons of chopped celery, 1 tablespoon of minced onion, 1 teaspoon of minced parsley, the grated yellow rind of a lemon, a grating of nutmeg, and a dash of cayenne, strain, and add a white sauce made by cooking together until smooth and thick, 1 tablespoon each of butter and flour and 1 cup of sweet milk, stir well in the chestnut pulp, and add 1 teaspoon each of lemon juice and salt, and bring to a boil. Beat one egg slightly, add to it 1 cup of rich cream, stir into the

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This is the grandest Washer the world has ever known. So easy to run that it's almost fun to work it. Makes clothes spotlessly clean in double-quick time. Six minutes finishes a tubful.

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soup, remove from the fire, whip with an egg-beater for a moment, and serve at once with heated crackers.

Roast Turkey with Oyster Stuffing.—Add 1 pint of oysters (highly seasoned) to the usual bread stuffing, and moisten with melted butter and the oyster liquor. Baste the turkey every fifteen minutes with melted butter and oyster liquor. Thicken the gravy in the pan with browned flour, and add to it the finely chopped stewed giblets, and one dozen oysters cut in halves. Pickled peaches are a delight.

Browned Sweet Potatoes.—Parboil the potatoes (after carefully washing them) and cut in halves, spread with two tablespoons of butter in which has been rubbed one-half tablespoon of flour, season nicely, and bake until brown and well cooked.

Creamed Onions.—Boil the onions in two waters slightly salted, then drain, season nicely, add 1 cupful of rich sweet cream and a lump of butter, let just come to a boil, and serve.

Chicken Timbales.—Cook half cup of stale bread crumbs (do not use the crusts) in one cup of milk for five minutes, add four level tablespoons of butter, 2 cups of cold cooked chicken, chopped fine, 4 well-beaten eggs, salt, pepper and 2 teaspoons of finely minced onion. Turn the mixture into timbale molds or small cups, and bake in a pan of hot water in a slow oven until firm. Serve them with mushroom sauce. To make this, cut 12 large mushrooms into strips with a silver knife. Fry them in 4 tablespoons of butter for five minutes, then dredge with 4 tablespoons of flour, and add 1 cupful each of rich chicken stock and cream. Cook two minutes, add salt and pepper to taste, and 2 level tablespoons of butter. Canned or fresh mushrooms may be used.

Pomona Sherbet.—Boil 2 cups of sugar and 4 cups of water for 20 minutes, add 1 quart of sweet cider, 1 pint of orange juice, and ¼ cup of lemon juice. Cool, strain, and freeze to a mush. Serve in glasses.

Celery and Walnut Salad.—Shell and separate into halves 1 pint of walnut meats, cover them with boiling water, add 1 bay leaf, a slice of lemon, 1 teaspoon of salt, and a bit of whole mace. Let simmer until the nuts are slightly softened, then drain, take out the nuts, sprinkle over them 1 teaspoon of lemon juice, and set in a cold place until wanted. Then mix with an equal quantity of crisp white celery cut into dice, moisten with good mayonnaise, fill into freshly prepared rosy-cheeked apple cups, garnish with a small spoonful of mayonnaise and a few halved walnuts, and serve very cold.

Tutti Frutti Cake.—Cream together 2 cups of sugar and 1 cup of butter, add 1 cup of sweet milk, the stiffly whipped whites of 5 eggs, and 4 cups of twice-sifted flour in which has been mixed 2 teaspoons of baking-powder. Divide it into four parts, leaving one part plain. To one layer add half a cupful of stoned and chopped raisins, and one-fourth of a cupful of

shredded citron, to a third add half a cupful of chopped nuts, and to the last layer add half a cup of desiccated cocoanut and the grated rind of half a lemon. Bake in shallow square layer pans. For the filling whip the whites of 4 eggs to a stiff froth with 8 tablespoons of sugar, and flavor with lemon juice. To a little less than half of this add ½ cup of finely mashed dates, ¼ cup finely chopped walnuts, and 1 tablespoon desiccated cocoanut. Mix very smoothly together and place between the cakes. Place the white layer at the bottom, the raisins and citron next, then the cocoanut, and the nut layer last. Cover the cake with the remainder of the icing, and before it is hard sprinkle thickly with cocoanut, and press into it a circle of halved English walnuts with a tiny yellow candy pumpkin in the center.

Thanksgiving Pudding.—Moisten 3 pints of stale bread crumbs with one quart of sweet milk; add 1 cup each of molasses, sugar, and suet (the latter chopped very fine), 6 well-beaten eggs, 1 pound each of seeded raisins and currants, 1 teaspoon each of salt and cinnamon, and half a teaspoon each of cloves and ginger, stir thoroughly, and add 2 tablespoons of flour. Turn into a well buttered and floured cloth, tie tightly, leaving room to swell, cover with boiling water, and boil steadily for five hours. Serve with grape sauce. To make this, cream together 1 cup of sugar and one-half cup of butter, add 1 tablespoon of flour and the well beaten yolk of an egg. Add slowly 1 pint of boiling water, cook until it is smooth and creamy, then stir in half a glass of grape jelly and the whipped white of the egg.

PIES "LIKE MOTHER USED TO MAKE."

Squash Pie.—One pint of boiled squash, one cupful of brown sugar, three eggs, two tablespoonfuls of mo-

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Whether Cow, Steer, Bull, or Horse Hide, Cat, Dog, Deer, or any kind of hide or skin, soft, lustrous, odorless and moth-proof for robes, coats, or covers, and make them up when so ordered. But first get our illustrated catalogue, with prices, shipping tags and list of trunks. We are the largest custom fur trimmers of large wild and domestic animal skins in the world. Distance makes no difference what-ever. Ship three or more cow or horse hides together from anywhere, and Crosby pays the freight both ways. We sell fur coats and gloves, do taxidermy and head mounting.

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lasses, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one tablespoonful of ginger, one teaspoon cinnamon, a pinch of salt and one pint of milk. This makes two pies.

Sweet Potato Pie.—One pound of finely mashed, steamed sweet potatoes, two cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of cream, one-half cupful of butter, three well-beaten eggs. Flavor with lemon or nutmeg and bake in pastry shells. This is fine.

Pumpkin Pie.—For three pies: One quart of milk, three cupfuls of boiled and strained pumpkin, one and one-half cupfuls of sugar, one-half cupful of molasses, the yolks and whites of four eggs beaten separately, a little salt, and tablespoonful each of ginger and cinnamon. Beat all together and bake well with an under crust.

Squash Pie.—A very good squash pie can be made, even if there are neither milk nor eggs to be had. To make it take one cup of cooked squash thoroughly mashed and free from lumps, add one-half cup of sugar, one heaping tablespoonful of corn starch, a pinch of salt, one-half teaspoonful of ginger, or other flavoring preferred, and mix all thoroughly together. Add cold water to make of the proper consistency; the amount will depend on the dryness of the squash, but it should be thin enough to run freely. Pour into a pastry-lined pie tin, and bake in a moderately quick oven.

A COUPLE OF DELICIOUS DISHES FOR THIS TIME OF YEAR.

Succotash.—Take green lima beans and when steadily but gently boiling stir in green corn from the cob. Over this place the cobs and cover tightly while cooking. Use as little water as necessary to keep from burning. The corn and beans should be tender at the same time. Pour off the water unless there is very little, salt, stir in a generous piece of butter and add a little cream or milk. The succotash should not be sloppy. Serve very hot.

Scalloped Tomatoes.—Fill the dish with alternate layers of tomatoes and bread crumbs, dusting the top layer of tomato with cracker. If the fruit has not been cooked allow a few minutes

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Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-
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A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powderpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

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\$20,000 LARCHMONT FARM INCORPORATED WEST CAMP, N. Y. (on the Hudson)

200 Shares
Full Paid

Par \$100
Non-Assessable

ASSETS OVER \$60,000.00

The Larchmont Farm, Inc., is a corporation organized under the New York state laws, its object being to raise poultry products and fruit for high-class trade.

This company owns 100 acres of cultivated land at West Camp-on-the-Hudson, having a frontage of about 3000 feet on the Hudson River. The location is an ideal one, as the Catskill Mountains are on the west, ten miles distant; on the east the Hudson River, and north and south the beautiful Hudson Valley. Facilities for shipping are unexcelled. There is a steamboat landing adjoining the property and goods shipped by boat from the farm at night reach New York City the next morning. Freight rates are very low. The West Shore R. R. station is a few yards from the farm, and shipments may be made by express to New York in three and one-half hours.

The location of the land is in a portion of the Hudson Valley that is rapidly increasing as a residential section.

For poultry raising and fruit growing the land is unexcelled. It is well drained, sloping gently to the east and south to a stream supplied by never-failing springs of pure cold water. The soil is rich and adapted to fruit growing. A large acreage consists of woodland with considerable cedar, which will be invaluable for building purposes.

In the fruit and poultry business there is a constant demand which must be met, and with the facilities to be had at Larchmont Farm it will be only a question of how great will be the production and how large the profits.

Every dollar invested in this company is amply secured by desirable real estate increasing each year in value.

Low capitalization secured by real estate, fertile land, good management, with an ever increasing market, make this a most desirable investment.

Officers of the company receive no salary until stock earns 24%. Plant is at present in operation.

Having sold a portion of this stock the remainder is now offered for sale at par \$100 a share.

For prospectus and full information fill out and mail this coupon.

Larchmont Farm, Inc., Box 121, West Camp, N. Y.

Send me full particulars.

Name _____ Address _____

over the time necessary where the cooked is used. Do not take a large amount of crumbs for considerable juice should be absorbed. Each layer of tomatoes should be sprinkled with salt, a little sugar and the very least grating of a nutmeg. Butter should be used lavishly and bits of butter should dot the top of the dish. This may be prepared some time before baking, bake in granite or earthen dish. Cover on putting into the oven but remove fifteen minutes before the scallop is done. An hour is enough time to allow where the fruit is uncooked.

RENOVATING THE WINDOW BLIND.

There is nothing so hard to mend, clean or renovate as a window blind. At house-cleaning time the shades in the front part of the house are used in the back part and the old fly-specked ones are discarded.

In careful, painstaking hands a linen or holland blind can be made to look like new. If it is white or cream colored with fringe or lace edging they can be colored. Rip off the fringe, and remove the curtain from the wood

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A new modernly constructed brick and stone hotel, offering the highest class accommodations at very reasonable rates. Situated at 149 South Carolina Avenue. Two squares from Pennsylvania Station. Both American and European Plan. Steam Heat and Elevator. **A. E. McFARLAND, Prop.**

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it is tacked to; wipe the blind clean with a damp cloth. Remove every bit of dust and specks.

It is supposed that you have never perforated it down the center with pin holes when fastening up, but if you have the paint will cover them all up.

Spread the blind out on the attic floor or in some room that is not much used.

Have a good new brush and a can of ready mixed paint and paint one side with a thin coat. Let dry thoroughly and treat the other side the same way.

One can make them a dull brick color, red, or any shade that you can buy.

The top part of the blind which has been left rolled up will be the brightest and newest looking, and the bottom will be faded and frayed. Cut off the latter before painting and when tacking back to the stick turn it, putting the lower edge at the top.

On the bottom edge, which used to be the top, turn up an inch of the blind and stitch a hem through which to run the little slat. Clean the fringe or lace and color it in diamond dyes to match the color of the blind. Sew it on with sewing machine and the blind is ready to put up.

Do you know it is the latest thing to screw the little brackets holding the blind onto a neatly dressed lath and tacking the latter up on the window.

Furniture dealers here fix the shade this way before delivering and they can be moved and adjusted to narrow or wide windows with the greatest ease.

LICENSING STALLIONS.

The following is a selection from the "Canadian Farm", that is well worth reading on this side of the Boundary line, because it bears witness to the determination of honest people everywhere to have every product sail under its true colors:

"The chief feature of the legislation asked for by the Horse Breeders' Association last winter was the licensing of stallions.

"All horsemen are not unanimous in regard to the advisability of such legislation. But the large majority of them are, and these the ones who are working in the best interests of the horse industry. The owner of a scrub stallion will naturally be opposed to a licensing system. It is, however, because there are scrub stallions in the country that a licensing system is advisable and necessary. The opposition, therefore, of those opposed to licensing, should not carry much weight if the best interests of horse-breeding are kept in view.

"No substantial progress can be made if every kind of stallion is allowed to travel through this country leaving his progeny behind him. If the scrub or inferior animal is to be allowed to do so he should be labelled for what he really is. An effective licensing system that would designate every stallion standing for service at his true value is what is needed to place horse-breeding in this country on a sound and sure footing. There should not be any hesitancy about enacting legislation of this kind. Other countries have done so with beneficial results."

BLOODED STOCK for November.

A \$100 Typewriter for 17 Cents a Day!

Please read the headline over again. Then its tremendous significance will dawn upon you.

An Oliver Typewriter—the standard visible writer—the \$100 machine—the most highly perfected typewriter on the market—yours for 17 cents a day!

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The typewriter that is equipped with scores of such conveniences as "The Balance Shift"—"The Ruling Device"—"The Double Release"—"The Locomotive Base"—"The Automatic Spacer"—"The Automatic Tabulator"—"The Disappearing Indicator"—"The Adjustable Paper Fingers"—"The Scientific Condensed Keyboard"—all

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We announced this new sales plan recently, just to feel the pulse of the people. Simply a small cash payment—then 17 cents a day. That is the plan in a nutshell.

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The demand comes from people of all classes, all ages, all occupations.

The majority of inquiries has come from people of known financial standing who were attracted by the novelty of the proposition. An impressive demonstration of the immense popularity of the Oliver Typewriter.

A startling confirmation of our belief that the Era of Universal Typewriting is at hand.

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That I've only to get my magazine into the homes of the reading, thinking American farmers—to make them readers of the NATIONAL for good and always.

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You will read my magazine to get and keep a close grip upon real happenings in the every-day life of our Nation.

You'll want my magazine in your home For Yourself, For Your Wife, For Your Sons and Daughters

I was reared among farmers and I learned on a farm the things that have moulded my career—that are largely responsible for whatever success I have attained.

I know that the young man and young woman—your son and your daughter—want to keep in close touch with the outer world—with national life.

Give them a clean, wholesome, human magazine that appeals to the best that is in them.

The articles on "Affairs at Washington" are the most widely quoted that appear anywhere. Actual word-photographs of inside life at the Capitol, flash-lights of public men, and the big National happenings, a unique and exclusive feature of the NATIONAL, first suggested by William McKinley.

Every month I have a chat with the heads of the departments at Washington and write you what I can find out about new ideas in governmental matters.

I'm proud so many good Home Folks now read my Magazine

I want 10,000 more Real Home Readers for the NATIONAL MAGAZINE by January 1st. That's why I'm making this Great Offer. Let me send my Magazine on 4 months' FREE TRIAL and one of my splendid Gift Books FREE for good measure. *Joe Chapple*

When Theodore Roosevelt was president he wrote: "Joe Chapple is a good fellow and has done excellent work." Similar generous endorsements from senators, congressmen and men high in public life are treasured more for what it means to the NATIONAL than for any personal gratification.

But the NATIONAL MAGAZINE isn't Washington alone. Not by a long way; it is as big and broad as its name.

It takes in every state in the forty-six—touches every corner of the country. Not heavy and deep, nor cold and stilted—but written in a friendly heart-to-heart style that glows and grips your attention from the first to last.

I am enthusiastic about the NATIONAL MAGAZINE and I have a right to be. No other publication has ranked with it in winning readers among the plain people of the country, as Lincoln loved to call us.

I want you to be one of my readers. I want you to know the good things in the NATIONAL MAGAZINE, and I want you to have your choice of these two splendid gift books.

THESE GREAT BOOKS FREE

"HEART THROBS" the Old Scrap Book was compiled by 50,000 readers of the NATIONAL MAGAZINE sending me their favorite poems, sentiments—gems of real heart interest that had helped them in their daily lives and inspired them to better things. I paid \$10,000 in cash for these contributions and found in them fabulous riches of helpful human thought.

You will find in "Heart Throbs" the gems of sentiment that you love best, and hundreds of new and old thoughts that will help along the way. The other book is

"THE HAPPY HABIT"

Through all my life I have gone about with both eyes open for the bright, cheerful, do-your-heart-good kind of things that napkin on the brighter side of life.

Best cure in the world for the blues—best "liverer of dull hours."

Both books are well printed and beautifully bound in gold and garnet—they are selling in the book stores for \$1.50. But—

Because I want you for a subscriber to the NATIONAL MAGAZINE, I am making this great offer.

Send me \$1.50 (regular price) for a year's subscription to the NATIONAL MAGAZINE and I'll send you, prepaid, either one of these splendid gift books, "Heart Throbs" or "The Happy Habit," and if you wish, I'll autograph the first 1000 books ordered.

Choose the book you like; or if you prefer I'll send both books and let you take your choice.

And return the other one to me. That's how much I'll stake on your honesty and your interest. I'll do even more.

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I'll give you four months to prove the wonderful value of the NATIONAL MAGAZINE. If at the end of that time you say you are not satisfied, I'll return your money. Tell me how I could make a fairer, squarer offer.

Now, friend, just fill out the coupon and mail it to me today. Address me personally—Joe Chapple, Editor National Magazine, Boston, Massachusetts.

Pin your check—money order will do—to this coupon and mail direct to me.



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Joe Chapple, Boston, Massachusetts: Dear Sir:—I accept your offer and enclose \$1.50 for which please send me NATIONAL MAGAZINE for one year and a free copy of the Gift Book

Indicate your choice I understand that I have the privilege of discontinuing this subscription at the end of four months if I am not satisfied with the magazine and will receive my money back in full.

Name.....

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Please mention if you want me to send both books, so you can choose the one you like best.

(Continued from Page 1)

Lumbermen will be particularly interested in this address.

The question of opening up empty lands of the South to settlers will be outlined by Mr. Hugh MacRea, of Wilmington, N. C., who has made a number of successful efforts. His speech will be of great value to large land-owners and real estate men; for he will explain in the frankest way his whole method. Mr. MacRea's heart is in the South and its wise development. He comes of a family of engineers and railroad capitalists long

prominent in the State of North Carolina.

The chairman of the session in which the above named gentlemen will speak will be Hon. Harvey Jordan, President of the Southern Cotton Association, and for some years President of the National Farmer's Congress. Mr. Jordan is well known throughout the entire cotton belt. His enthusiasm has been aroused by the broad, simple purposes of the Southern Commercial Congress to make the South know itself and to make the South known.

THE HOG A CLEAN ANIMAL.

What a blessing it is to the poor, long suffering hog that men everywhere are beginning to realize that he is naturally as clean as any other animal, and will avoid filth if allowed to. For many years he has been forced to live and sleep in foul, unhealthy quarters; but now intelligent swine raisers are providing clean troughs, clean beds and clean yards for their hogs, and they find it pays better, and there are so many of us who will move only when our pocket-books are affected.

SPECIAL DAIRY COURSE FOR EXPERIENCED BUTTER MA- KERS.

Purdue University, December 1-10,
1909.

The Special Course to be given by the Dairy Department of Purdue University, December 1-10, 1909, is especially designed for the needs of the Creamery Buttermaker. Its purpose is to give the experienced butter-maker practical information and pointers on subjects which largely control the success of the creamery. This course deals with instruction in simple and practical methods of creamery management and accounting, the management of creamery patrons, economic manufacture, producing quality, securing butter markets, etc.

The Dairy School is in a position to administer this work in a practical and efficient way in condensed form, and at a time when most butter-makers are able to attend. The laboratories are equipped with all the essentials for practical instruction directly applicable to the commercial creamery.

In order to be eligible to this course applicants must have had at least one season of experience in a commercial creamery. Applications must be filed in the Dean's office not later than December 1st. A registration fee of one dollar will be charged.

For further information address: Dairy Department, School of Agriculture, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.

CYRUS HALL McCORMICK DEAD BUT NOT FORGOTTEN.

It is quite probable that there is no better known name among agriculture classes the world over than that of Cyrus Hall McCormick, the inventor and manufacturer of the Reaper which bears his name.

And it is, therefore, a proper and well deserved mark of distinction and honor, that, on the one hundredth anniversary of his birth, his great name should be admitted to the Illinois Farmers' Hall of Fame.

McCormick is the first name selected for this distinction, and the choice is commended throughout the civilized world as a fitting recognition of the tremendous revolution his wonderful Reaper has wrought to agriculture.

The exercises will take place on December 15th, at the University of Illinois, and the unveiling of the portrait of her grandfather, by Miss Muriel McCormick, will be one of the most impressive scenes of the eventful day.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LIVE STOCK BREEDERS AND RAISERS ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Will Be Held on December 2nd, at
the Stock Yards, Chicago.

The subject of appointing a strong committee to go before Congress to urge a liberal appropriation for the Department of Agriculture and Bureau of Animal Industry, for the purpose

BLOODED STOCK for November.



This is our NEW CEMENT BOOK Just Published FREE To Every Farmer

We want every farmer and cement worker to send for this new edition of our Cement Book,

"Concrete Construction about the Home and on the Farm."

It is larger and better than any previous edition, and it describes and illustrates many new ways of using concrete. There are 160 pages and over 150 illustrations. The directions for making cement structures are given in plain language that everyone can understand, with tables showing the exact amount of material required for the work in hand.

Send for this book now and get the benefit of many new ideas for this year's work.

When you build, do not forget that ATLAS Portland Cement makes the best concrete and that the U. S. Government bought ATLAS for the Panama Canal.

Ask your dealer for ATLAS. If he cannot supply you, write to
The ATLAS Portland CEMENT Co.
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NONE JUST AS GOOD

of preventing and eradicating Tuberculosis, Hog Cholera and Plague; Anthrax; Sheep Scabies; Ticks, etc., will be agitated. Proper reimbursement to the Breeder and Raiser for losses sustained by condemnation will also be urged by this committee.

This is a grand movement and one that every Live Stock Breeder and Raiser, as well as the public at large, is deeply interested in. Dr. M. W. Ravenel, Wisconsin University, will speak on "Tuberculosis;" Dr. A. T. Peters, Nebraska University, "Hog Cholera and Plague;" Prof. E. S. Good, Kentucky Experiment Station, "Sheep Scabies and Anthrax;" Hon. W. C. Giltner, Eminence, Ky., "Cattle Ticks." Other prominent speakers will also address the Convention.

For further particulars address the Secretary, C. M. Fleischer, 99 Randolph Street, Chicago.

"HIT-OR-MISS" FARMERS DECREASING.

With the Babcock test to weed out unprofitable butter cows and the caseine test to detect the unprofitable cheese cows, the dairy farmer has no excuse for keeping "robber cows" at all. And yet, there are still hundreds of dairy farmers who will, when asked what an individual cow in their herd gives, say, "Oh, I guess she gives a pail full", or to the inquiry as to how much butter she makes a week, will reply, "We make so-and-so many pounds all told". However, the number of those who work on this "hit-or-miss" plan is decreasing, and in dairying, as in all other lines of endeavor, the "survival of the fittest" will eventually obtain.

THE EASTERN FARMER BLOODED DAIRYMAN AND POULTRY RAISER



JOY AT CHRISTMAS.

This is the time when the grey old man
Leaps back to the days of youth;
When brows and eyes wear no disguise,
But flush and gleam with truth:
Oh, then is the time when the soul exults,
And seems right heavenward turning;
When we love and bless the hands we press,
When the Christmas log is burning!

—Cook.

Volume XV

Number X

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT
OXFORD, - PENNSYLVANIA
Twenty Five Cents a Year One Dollar for Five Years.

December
1909

Blooded Stock, The Eastern Farmer, Dairyman and Poultry Raiser December, 1909

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Printed on the first day of each month by L. H. Hitchler.

Entered at the Post-office at Oxford, Pa., as Second-Class Mail Matter, May 27, 1899.

SOME CHRISTMAS THOUGHTS.

Let us give a little thought to the best things that belong to the Christmas time. If you do not know what are the best things, then it is because you went hurrying thither and yon in your gift-searching, and wearied and worried the blessedness all out of the joyful time. For just that gift-searching is one of the best things, that comes with the Christmas. It is so blessed to be able to give away something, even a little thing. It is so delightful to go in and out of the shops through a maze of lovely articles of every sort, searching for just the thing that will please someone we love.

"Ah, yes," I hear you answer, "it is all very lovely if one has time to go wandering up and down the streets, and through the shops. It is blessed if the purse is big enough to answer the call of the heart, but it is not blessed to want what one cannot get or to be forced to get the thing one does not want."

All true, and yet there is a hidden blessedness, even when we have to give up the costly thing and take the plainer gifts.

We may not realize it, but it is nevertheless true that it is only the love that goes with the gift that gives it value, and the gifts of love cannot be measured by dollars and cents. With our poverty and barrenness of resource may go such riches of affection as cannot be measured by any standard the world knows. If we had tested the value of gifts by this heavenly measure, we would have felt rich even while we went, squeezing our thin purses tightly in our hands, through the bewildering beauty of the stores. We would have known that the smallest gift, with love to sweeten it, was better, both for the giver and the recipient, than anything mere wealth could possibly supply.

We do not quite believe it, especially when our disappointments are still fresh, because we could not do as others did, or buy as our hearts desired. Nevertheless, the truth stands. The gift of love fulfills its mission; all else, however costly, is, in a very profound sense, thrown away. Per-

haps we spent a lot of money because it was expected, because the same people had once given us something. Well, we might as well have kept our funds, for gifts are worthless except as far as genuine interest, and care, and kindness are their larger part.

There is great comfort in the above reflections to those whose gifts, however small, are freighted with true sympathy or tenderness. Those who did not care, except to do "what they must and get it over," they hardly need comfort, being probably satisfied with the thing done and with their way of doing it.

"THE LITTLE CHILD."

Of all the thoughts connected with Christmas on the divine side, there is none so sweet as that the love of God found its way to the heart of man through the coming of a little child, and every new Christmas seems to bring some new conception of what that meant to the world.

How many of us ever took in the full significance of the coming of an ideal and divine childhood? Yet that was what happened to an old, and sin-weary, and pain-weary world. To sin-weary and pain-weary hearts it opened the possibility of being born anew, of sharing that perfect childhood, of becoming "as a little child." Entering into that most beautiful of all relationships, typified by the entirely trustful, the entirely obedient, the entirely submissive attitude of the child-heart, at once newness of life becomes a fact, and a new heart becomes a possibility.

There is something wonderfully inspiring in the thought of beginning at the beginning, and living again as little children live, with an overflowing heart of love, with indifference and unconsciousness of burdens, with absence of responsibility except to do as children do, simply as we are told. It is not easy to drop the universe which many of us have tried to carry as if it had been given us to care for. Usually we forget that if we have it, we reached out and helped ourselves to it under some strange hallucination that God was rather neglecting it, and things would go wrong if we

OUR ADVERTISERS—We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. But to make doubly sure we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler advertising in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we do not guarantee to adjust trifling differences between subscribers and honest, responsible advertisers. Neither will we be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent us within one month of the time of the transaction and you must have mentioned *Blooded Stock* when writing the advertiser.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT—The editors are always glad to examine manuscripts suitable for publication in this magazine. Photographers are invited to submit photographs of subjects pertaining to any phase of farm life. Stamps should accompany both manuscripts and photographs to insure their return, if they are not accepted.

were not very zealous and very hard-working and very wise. The real child attitude is one that trusts God with the world, and is grateful to Him for the privilege of being permitted to help in some sweet and simple way.

RE-UNIONS AT CHRISTMAS.

How many families whose members have been dispersed and scattered, far and wide, in the restless struggles of life, are then re-united, and meet once again in that happy state of companionship and mutual good-will which is the source of such pure and unalloyed delight, and one so incompatible with the cares and sorrows of the world, that the religious belief of the most civilized nations, and the rude traditions of the roughest savages, alike number it among the first joys of a future condition of existence provided for the blest and happy! How many old recollections, and how many dormant sympathies, does Christmas time awaken!

—Dickens.

ARTICLES AND EXPERIENCES WANTED.

Write to us. There are in the lives of every farmer, of every wife of a farmer, and of every hired man, and hired girl on the farm, of every one who lives in the country, whether old or young, incidents, experiences, trials, perplexities, and pleasures that would be of interest and instruction and amusement to the rest of us. Let us know about them. Sign your name or not, as you see fit, but let's unite to make this the best farm, home paper ever turned out.

When you can, without inconvenience, ask a friend or neighbor to subscribe. For sending us a club of three subscribers at 25 cents each, or one at one dollar for five years, we will renew your subscription a year for your courtesy and trouble.

BLOODED STOCK for December.

Page Three.

Glen Farm Herd of Guernseys.

Home of the Record Cow of the Breed, Missy of the Glen. A String of Beautiful Working Cattle, Show Ring Winners, as well as Dairy Animals.

Written for The Eastern Farmer by A. G. Morrell.



THE Guernsey world had hardly caught its breath after the surprise of Dolly Dimple's record of 18,458.8 lbs. of milk and 906.89 lbs. of fat as a 3½ year old cow, when Glen Farm herd produced a greater record, made by another cow of the same breed, Missy of the Glen 18390, a daughter of Philippina of the Glen 12778 and Fernwood of Homestead 7448. This record, on Nov. 15th, 1909, was 913 lbs. of fat, with 15 days still to add to it.

If she makes a proportionate additional amount of fat her record should be, when the year is completed, 960 lbs. at least, which outdoes Jacoba Irene, the wonderful Jersey butter cow.

Missy of the Glen is a young cow, about 5½ years old now, of a clear, fawn color, with a very pleasing head, bright, intelligent eye, a clean neck and wither, and a perfectly level back to tail setting. Her body is long, her barrel very deep, and her ribbing flat, open and well sprung. A beautifully shaped udder of good length and breadth, full in front as well as long on the belly, make up a remarkably handsome animal.

Mr. Wm. Barclay, for 16 years the manager, and Mr. Chas. Gifford, the herdsman at Glen Farm, are both proud of this beautiful and business-like cow, as they may well be. She is very rich skinned, and bears out in her milk the promise of its golden color, as she showed on Oct. 29th, at an official test, 9.07 per cent.; and on Nov. 15th, by private test, 8.77 per cent.

Missy's sire, Fernwood of Homestead, is the head of the Glen Farm herd, and has been a most excellent sire, as well as a successful show bull. He is very handsome indeed, long and straight, deep in paunch and through the heart, with a fine, pliable skin and a well carried, splendidly masculine head. He has a few white markings.

His sire was Dewey of Riverside 6701, out of Galizette II 13131.

Philippina of the Glen,

dam of Missy, is now nearly eleven years old, and was by Diplomat 3916, out of Glenora 7286. She, too, is a show ring winner, and has a record of 11,028 lbs. of milk and 485.6 lbs. fat.

Although weighing 1300 lbs., she is fine, with grand, dairy lines, long, deep, with a straight back and rump, great, deep paunch and a beautiful udder. Missy, through her dam, traces back to the foundation cow of the herd, Imp. Polly de L'Epinel.

Another worker, a prospective breaker of the two year old record of Dolly Dimple (703.36 lbs. of fat) is

Glenanaar of the Glen,

sired by Beacon Light out of Seylla of the Glen, a daughter of Alexia of the Glen. Up to Nov. 1st, 1909, Glenanaar had given 6,713.7 lbs. of milk and made 457.63 lbs. of fat, official fat last year. She has an A. R. record

test for October 7.96 per cent. As will be seen, this six-month record of fat is a fair basis for the opinion that she will make more than the 703 lbs. of Dolly Dimple, especially as she is so rich.

Glenanaar is a darker fawn than Missy, rather a red fawn, with very pretty markings of white. Personally I think she has a prettier head, perhaps because she has such an alert way of looking at one. She is a small heifer, one would say, and yet she weighs 1032 lbs., but is so compactly and neatly put together that she gives the impression of smallness. The skin around her eyes and inside her ears is a saffron yellow, wonderfully rich, and it is so all over her body. She has strong loins, broad hips, a grand back and barrel, and a deep udder, broad and well out behind. It is not so well shaped in the front as Missy's, broken colored 3 year old, with a

sweet, pretty head, a lovely body and udder, and with great constitution.

Another of the "Old Guard" is

Violet of the Glen 10147,

by Marquis 2617, out of an imported dam. Violet is now 14 years old, but gave 57 lbs. of milk a day when fresh last year. She has an A. R. record of 12,426.1 lbs. milk and 488.16 lbs. fat. Her three daughters, Lilac, Blue-belle and Josephine, all "of the Glen," show what a breeder she is, and all are fine individuals, a credit to the old cow.

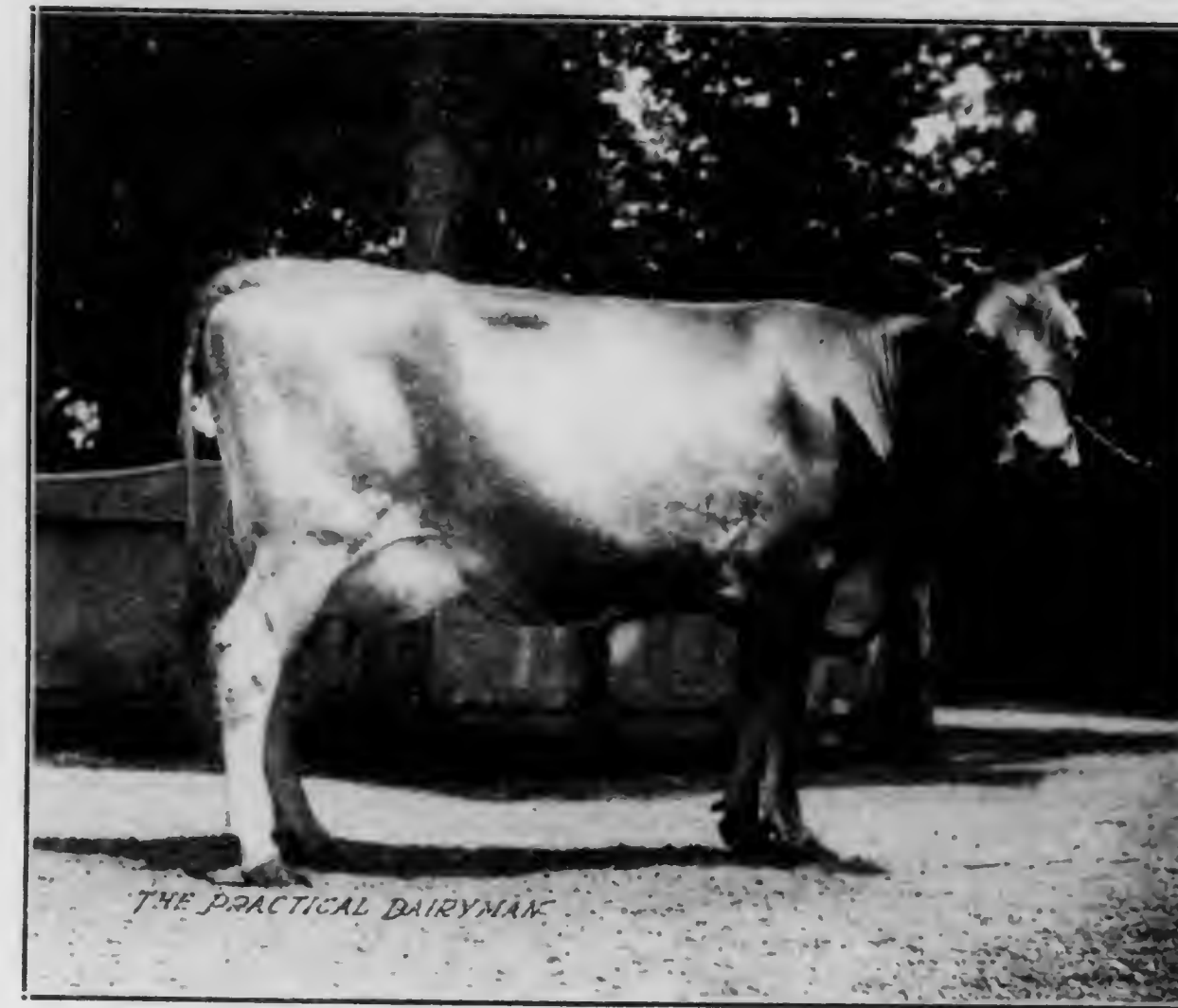
A 5-year-old "midget cow" is

Minx of the Glen 18389,

by Fernwood of Homestead. She is as pretty as a picture, a little red beauty, as clean cut as can be, with milk in every line, and a lovely udder.

Hesper of the Glen 18381,

by Fernwood of Homestead, out of Heather of the Glen, was 5 years old



MISSY OF THE GLEN
The World's Latest Champion Dairy Cow.

Since writing this article, Missy of the Glen, has completed her year's record, making 14,591 7 lbs. of milk and 954.76 lbs. of fat. This makes her champion cow of the Guernsey breed, and beats Jacoba Irene, the great Jersey, by 1.83 lbs. of fat.

although she has larger teats than the latter. Both her dam, Seylla, and her granddam, Alexia, are in the herd, both large, strong, red fawn cows of great substance and good lines, and still doing good work at the pail and churn. They, too, are of the de L'Epinel blood, whence comes the great milk and butter making qualities.

A 17 year old cow,

Celeste Roulette,

is a grand old matron, a 40-lb. cow, still working away, and across the barn is a grand-daughter she may be proud of, Marion of the Glen, a lovely

last July. She is a broken color, with a very nice head, clean neck, a sharp wither, straight back, good loins, hips and rump. She has a slight pelvic arch. Her ribs are beautifully sprung, her udder of excellent shape, and she has extra long, large teats.

A remarkably handsome, straight-backed, deep young bull is

Beau Regal,

a son of Imp. Mary Rose King, sire of many A. R. daughters. He is rich skinned, has a fine head and horns, and shows great substance and nice finish.

The Glen Farm herd is a grand one, and should be better known to lovers of the dairy cow. There are few handsomer cattle barns in the country than those which hold these Guernseys, and everything in and about them is as neat as care can make it. The walls of the main barn are 20 inches in thickness, stone outside and brick inside, with 15 windows, 2 single doors, the upper half of each being glass, and a large double door at each end with windows at the top.

The lighting is done by electricity and the ventilation is by the King system.

The peaked roofs are covered with shingles made of asbestos, which give a beautiful finish to the buildings.

There are 32 stalls for cattle in this main barn, with hollow, steel pipe fittings, and the "Cow-Comfort" steel stanchion.

Bulls and calving cows have separate box stalls finished in hard wood.

The feed for daily use is kept in a small feed room off at one end of the barn, where are 6 feed bins, where the grain rations are mixed. Here, too, was a great basket of cut beet-roots, which are fed in conjunction with the grain and dried beet pulp. Here, also, is the milk scale, which showed Missy to be a record-breaker.

This herd and farm, at Newport, R. I., is the property of Mr. H. A. C. Taylor, of New York City, the heaviest stockholder in the "Road of Anthracite." It is a herd not bought, but bred, which makes the records more creditable to the cows.

SULTAN OF OAKLANDS DEAD.

The celebrated bull, pictured in a former issue of this paper, Sultan of Oaklands, owned at Penshurst Farm, Narberth, Pa., is dead. This loss was a real misfortune for the herd, as he had sired some very promising young things, and it was expected to use him for a long time to come.

A young son of his, owned by Mr. H. V. Prentice, of Village Farm, Worcester, Mass., took first place in his class at Syracuse, this Autumn, in a hotly contested ring of bull calves.

Sultan was chosen by the owner of the Penshurst herd while on a visit to the Island of Jersey, and imported to head his great string of cattle. He was of a great strain of blood, and there are few, if any, left so close to old Agatha of Oaklands.

DUAL PURPOSE CATTLE.

No farmer expects to pick raspberries and roses from the same bush, or cucumbers and carnations from the same vine.

It is quite as impossible for a cow to grow beef and make milk in the same carcass.

The beef cow or bull is built for beef, and the dairy cow or bull, for dairy work, the cow to make the milk and fat, and grow the dairy calf, and the bull to perpetuate the dairy type he inherits.

Says the New York Tribune Farmer: "The experienced dairyman never talks dual purpose. He knows too well that there is no money for him in losing \$50 worth of milk in order to raise a veal calf worth less money, or to raise a beef to two years old. No dual purpose animal has ever topped the beef market as the Polled

Angus breed has often done, and no dual purpose animal has ever produced dairy products to compare with the yield of the Holstein cows. Holstein steers have size enough and will fatten well, but they will not sell for high priced beefs, because of their dairy conformation, and not, as one writer says, because of the coarseness of their meat, but because they do not make the percentage of choice cuts that pure beef animals do. The two characters are antagonistic and can not be combined in the same animal so that it will make the best of beef and the best and most profitable of dairy products, and, as I have said, it is always a beef man who rises to talk about dual purpose."



GLENANAAR OF THE GLEN.
A two Year Old that Bids Fair to Surpass Dolly Dimples Record.

COLD WEATHER CATTLE CARE.

A wise Maine man said that every time the cow shivered, she shook money out of her owner's pocket. This is the weather to remember that saying. If your barn has cracks in the walls or under the doors through which the cold wind can whistle; if you drive your cows out to drink water on which the ice has to be broken; if you leave them out in the barnyard with an East wind blowing, and find them huddled in a comfortless bunch up against the side of the barn; do not be surprised if your milk pails are not so full as you expect them to be.

The cow must keep enough animal heat in her body to live, even if it is only half-living. That heat must come from her food. If she uses an extra portion of it to make up for your neglect to provide her with comfortable quarters, you will get less milk; for it's as true as the Gospel that you cannot get out of a cow what you do not put into her.

Make her comfortable; feed her well; do not give her icy water to drink now—you wouldn't do it in the summer when it would be appreciated—and you will see the difference in her milk yield.

A well cared for cow is a living monument of reciprocity, and the advantage will always be on your side.

BLOODED STOCK for December.

NINE-CENT MILK.

Although the rise in the price of milk to the consumer has been prophesied for a considerable length of time, when it came there was a great outcry by the city press. The dealers were accused of greed, watering stock, paying enormous dividends, being owned by "Standard Oil," and so on at length. The latest report has it that there is to be a government investigation of the "Milk Trust" although how the government can investigate what does not exist, is a question.

To those who know the facts of the situation it is plain that the dealers

BLOODED STOCK for December.

roc a quart, and then the farmer would stand a chance of getting a fair part of the increase.

The 9c price has not caused any appreciable falling off of trade with the large companies, and it is likely to hold for some time.

A. G. M.

TAKING CARE OF MILK AND CREAM ON THE FARM.

Taking care of milk as it should be done is an art. In the first place, remember that milk is not a liquid like water. Water is slow to take odors from things that are around it. Milk quickly reaches out and brings in from far and near all that may be there in the way of bad smells, and rarely lets go of them. Often we think that by running milk through an aerator we can rid it of any such offensive odor. But if we ever get rid of bad tastes and smells it must be before they ever get into our milk.

Bearing this in mind, we see how necessary it is to feed only such things as shall give to the milk cows produce the very sweetest of flavor. We all know what an effect it has upon milk to have our cows eat leeks in the spring of the year, or by any means to get hold of an onion at any time of the year. Everything that would in any such way give an unpleasant odor to milk must be avoided.

Don't Leave Milk in the Stable.
And then, how few of us realize the danger of leaving milk in the stable after it has been drawn! Most farmers are quite careless in this respect. "My stable is cleaned out every day before I milk," they say. "I brush my cows before I begin milking. Surely I do not need to be lectured on this point."

And yet, who ever saw a stable in which the air was perfectly pure? There will always be some particles of dust floating about in the air. These will surely make their way into milk pail or can if it be standing in the barn. For that reason, it is best to get up the moment a cow is finished and take the milk out of the stable for straining. Every possible source of infection must be guarded against, and this is one of them.

Again, how is it with the pails, cans and other things we use around our dairies? Are they kept as clean as they might be? Most farmers would feel indignant if they were told that they are careless about washing milk things. They think they are as neat as can be, and are not patient with the one who tries to tell them how they might improve their ways. At the risk of incurring displeasure may we not say after all that we all might be more careful than we are?

First, then, no rusty pail, pan or can should ever be used for milk. We cannot get such a utensil really clean. The rusty places are dangerous places, do the best we can. So let's get new, whole cans the moment our old ones show signs of breaking away. The same with pails and pans.

Washing the Cans and Pails.
The moment hot water touches milk it curdles it, and makes it hard to get off the side of the can or pails. But by taking cool water all particles may be rinsed off, and if this be followed by scalding hot water we may be sure

NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW De Laval BUTTER AWARD TRIUMPH AS USUAL

The great NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW was held at Milwaukee, Wis., October 15-24, and in keeping with the invariable result since "ALPHA-DISC" DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS went into use all the HIGHEST BUTTER and CREAM awards went to DE LAVAL users, in this latest representative contest, which included the exhibits of nearly one thousand of the best butter and cream producers throughout the country.

The three highest awards in the CREAMERY BUTTER class—all to DE LAVAL users—were as follows:

A. J. ANDERSON, Otisco, Minn.,.....Score 97
THOR. MOE, Winthrop, Minn.,.....Score 96½
A. L. OESTRICH, Watertown, Wisc.,.....Score 96

The highest award on DAIRY BUTTER was to P. Daingaard, Camp Point, Ill.—Score 94½—a DE LAVAL user.

The highest award in the CERTIFIED CREAM contest was to G. Van B. Roberts, Highland, N. Y.—Score 99—a DE LAVAL user.

The highest award in the CREAMERY PATRONS contest for hand separator cream was to G. B. Fisher, Viroqua, Wis.—Score 93½—a DE LAVAL user.

Full details of all entries and scores have not yet been made public, but there is no doubt that the vast majority of all exhibits scoring 90 and above will prove to have been DE LAVAL made, as heretofore.

Incomplete reports have been received of highest butter awards at the various STATE FAIRS this year, but practically all of them have been to DE LAVAL users, including particularly New York, Indiana, Michigan, North Dakota and South Dakota.

As has been said before, the separator does not of itself insure the making of the best butter, but the superior mechanical and sanitary bowl construction and low speed of the DE LAVAL separator indisputably enable the production of better cream and better butter under the same conditions than can possibly be made in any other way.

This is something that even the most enterprising and resourceful of those who seek profit through the manufacture and sale of would-be competing separators never attempt to explain or deny,—that practically all the best butter, as evidenced by the highest awards in all representative butter contests, is and has for more than twenty years been made by users of DE LAVAL cream separators.

Hence the great advantage to every DE LAVAL user in having the separator that not only makes the MOST but the BEST cream and butter, is the simplest and easiest machine to use and lasts an average of twenty years against from two to five years in the case of all others.

A DE LAVAL catalogue helps to make plain the reasons for DE LAVAL superiority in good buttermaking and other respects, and is to be had for the asking.

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107 First Street
PORTLAND, OREG.

of getting clean things, particularly if we turn the scalding water out and rinse with cold.

Sunshine will finish the good job we have done; and for that reason, we will do well to turn our tin things all up, out of doors where the light and fresh air may get in and around them every day. What a sweet, indescribable smell there is about a can thus cleansed! It is a joy to the good butter-maker, for then she knows her work has not been in vain.

If milk be set at home for the home dairy, in open pans as some do even to-day, the room should be as far removed as possible from the smells of the household. A building on purpose for this is a splendid thing.

Cream, taken from milk either with a separator or by the old fashioned way of setting, never can safely be exposed to the air. If it is, no one may know what odors it may not have absorbed. It is fine to have a vessel of some kind so closely covered that it will be practically air tight. Only when more cream is added ought this vessel to be opened before churning time. Then the new cream should be quickly stirred in with the other, and the cover tightly replaced.

Handling with the Hands.

One thing more. Do we think how careless we are about touching butter, cream or milk with bare hands? "Why, I always wash my hands before I do anything about this work. I don't need any advice on that point." And yet, because milk, cream and butter are so much like a sponge, it is exceedingly difficult to wash the hands so clean that they will not, by contact, carry something we do not want, to the finished product. For that reason, be chary how you take your finger to run around the edge of the can or pan or any other vessel upon which cream has risen when you wish to separate the cream from the milk. Look out how you take your hand to get the last particles of cream from the pail when you empty it into the churn. When working butter do it with a good, wooden ladle, which has been washed as clean as the mountain dew.

But how shall we do these things? Take a knife when you run round the edge of the risen cream. After you have poured all the cream you can get out of the pail, take a little cold water in the pail, carefully rinse it around and pour the whole out. Usually very little cream will remain after that.

Pure Water.

May I not add one caution more? That is in regard to the water used around the dairy things. We cannot be too careful here. On few farms is the water really above reproach for the important work of making butter. Water out of dug wells is almost universally liable to criticism.

Is that from your well perfectly pure? When you smell of it, is there no unpleasant odor? Does it taste perfectly sweet and clean? If so, you are wonderfully blessed. I hope there will come a day when every farmer will have a well drilled right down to the heart of the rock. That is the only way to be really sure that we have pure water. Dug wells are almost universally unclean. They are little more than reservoirs for water

that comes in from doubtful sources. Work hard, then, to have pure water for all dairy work. It is absolutely necessary to the making of strictly first-class butter.

DON'T FORGET THE OLEO LAW.

Every man who owns a dairy cow should interest himself in the fight against the oleo men, who will do everything possible to change the existing law which taxes oleo, colored in imitation of butter, ten a pound.

Dairy farmers forced the passage of that law and they can, if they will work just as hard now as they did then, keep it on the Statute Books of the country.

If you do not know how your Congressman stands on this question, it is your duty to your business to find out, and let him know that you want that law as it originally stood, with the word "ingredients" back in it and the word "knowingly" taken out.

Get all your voting neighbors to join you, and insist that your Congressman does what you elected him for—represent you. It's going to be a bitter fight, with millions of money on one side and the owners of the dairy cow and those interested in her product on the other. There will be trickery, and fraud, and bribery to fight against, from start to finish; and if they win, down will go the price of your cow's butter, which will have to compete in the market, under the law, with colored oleo.

You will be cheated and the consumer will be cheated and the oleo men will make millions out of their miserable imitation of nature's wonderful gift of golden butter from our faithful bovine friends, the dairy cows.

A GOOD REGULATION FOR BOSTON.

After May 1, 1910, no milk or cream can be sold in Boston, Mass., by a storekeeper, unless in tightly closed or capped bottles, or receptacles which have been approved by the Board of Health. In restaurants or hotels, where the milk or cream is to be consumed at once, this regulation will not apply.

This is a most excellent rule, from a sanitary standpoint. Milk, when sold from the cans in stores, is constantly subjected to contamination, from dust, bad odors, and even disease germs.

A trip through the sections of New York City, where many of the small shops make milk one of their lines of merchandise, convinced me that the handling it receives is responsible for much sickness, especially among infants.

Bottled by the large dealer, under proper sanitary conditions, tightly capped, it is handed to the consumer in a far better condition than could be possible in any other way.

GRADES.

At Millwood Farm, Farmington, Mass., they cross Holsteins and Guernseys and get grades making milk with 4.5 per cent. to 5.6 per cent. fat. The cross was a Guernsey bull on Holstein females.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE IN 1910.

"Afterward" is the title of Mrs. Edith Wharton's new story, which is to be published in an early issue of The Century. It is the story of an American couple's finding of an English country home, and their joy therein, reminding the reader, perhaps, of Kipling's "An Habitation Enforced." But, it is said, there is a strange and uncanny development of the theme, marking the story with grim tragedy, which is all Mrs. Wharton's own and altogether different from anything she has done hitherto.

WORKING WITH THE STATE EXPERIMENT STATION.

In Ontario there are 5500 farmers who work with the Government Agricultural College, at Guelph, in experimental work of all sorts. Just think what a tremendous extension of the work this is.

At the present time a great part of this united energy is given to working out a harder wheat for that part of Canada.

POULTRY.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, America's Single or Rose Comb R. I. Reds. Price very reasonable. E. G. BRATTON, Ryde, Pa.

FOR SALE—Good honest stock eggs of Single Comb Brown Leghorns; finest strains. Cups and Blue Ribbon winners at Cumberland, Frostburg and Somerset. 600 fine large farm-raised birds for sale at reasonable prices.

Twenty-five extra choice Light Brahma cockerels for sale. Write me. HERMAN SHOCKEY, Sand Patch, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HORSES going blind Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia., can cure.

FOR SALE—Two litters Scotch Collie puppies, sired by the noted "Flying Comet" and "Ladde Boy," out of bitches bred in the purple; perfectly marked golden sable; strong, healthy, farm-raised stock. Prices from \$10 up. FRANK H. TAYLOR, Reedsville, Pa.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred Registered Holstein Bull Calf. Six months old. Two-thirds white. Finely marked. Low price for prompt sale. MADISON COOPER, 101 Court, Watertown, N. Y.

PURE-BRED registered Holstein bull calf, sired by "Clothilde Dekol Dot's Butter Boy." Dam, "May Inka Clothilde." Photograph, pedigree and price on application. MADISON COOPER, 101 Court, Watertown, N. Y.

REGISTERED Holstein-Friesian Bulls all ages. Prices reasonable. Apply to R. G. WILLIAMS, Canton, Pa.

MILCH GOATS.

MILCH GOATS.—Information regarding this most profitable milk producing animal. Write G. H. Wickersham, 1242 St. Francis avenue, Wichita, Kansas.

SEND 10c for a sample copy of the largest, newest, race-horse paper published. P. J. WYAND, Cumberland, Md.

TROTTER MARE for sale—a handsome, black, trotting mare, and beautiful stud colt, very fast. Second cousin to Dan Patch. Price \$200. P. J. WYAND, Cumberland, Md.

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Toledo, Ohio.



OUR HORSES

WHY NOT RAISE GOOD HORSES?

If you were buying a wagon and two were offered you, both costing you exactly the same in every particular, but one a small, ill-shaped, poorly constructed, unattractive looking thing, while the other appealed to your experienced eye at once as everything you would expect a wagon to be, which would you take?

About as foolish a question as anyone could ask. "I am not a fool."

Put that way the point is easily seen; just as evident as the point of a tack if you sat on it.

And yet you are taking the little wagon on the horse breeding question. Not over one Eastern farmer out of ten looks ahead when it comes to raising a colt. All the nine think about is getting a colt at all; giving no thought to the kind or quality. To them a horse is a horse.

And just as long as this is the case, Western breeders will come in here and sell at prices that we envy, but so rarely think about getting for ourselves.

Figure it out as a business proposition. The service of a good draught stallion costs more, of course, than a mongrel, but that is positively the only item where it costs more to raise a first class colt than a poor one.

Then remember the selling price. A poor horse brings what you can get for him. There is no standard of value. Even a fairly good sound animal must generally be sold at a price that does not pay for his raising.

But when you have the type of horse that everyone is looking for, granting that he is sound, you can command your price. Then it's not a question so much of what you'll take but what you want.

There are times when even good horses are a drug on the market, and low in price, but what we have said is true as a general rule, and it's the average we must consider.

Roughly figuring the net difference between the selling price of the horse raised by the nine farmers and that bred by the one in ten is from seventy-five to one hundred dollars, and this represents all the profit there is in it for you.

Then why waste time breeding mongrels and getting no financial help from them, when you might just as well clean up good money on the horse end of your establishment?

FATTEN YOUR HORSES FOR MARKET.

If horse dealers who sell horses in the big markets of the country could send a message of advice to farmers who have one or more horses to sell they would say "Fatten those horses."

Farmers would do well to heed this advice. The warm weather is over and there is no longer a demand for thin, "hot weather" horses for work purposes in the cities. Fatter ones are wanted. Too many of the shipments of good draft horses are thin. "I would like to buy such good

quality horses," said a big Eastern buyer at an auction in Chicago, "but they are too thin. If I shipped them 1,500 miles to New York City, starting them out as thin as they are now, I do not know what would be left of them. We could not sell them in New York immediately, and feed is too high that far east in comparison with prices here to warrant my shipping thin horses. I can not bid on them."

As colder weather advances this argument against the thin horse becomes stronger and stronger.

Present indications point to a good demand from the East for draft horses, but it wants them fat. The outlook for Southern horse trade is not so bright. The conditions in the country, as far as supply is concerned, are that the Southern horses are pretty fat, not being used for heavy work. The draft horses and chunks are thin. Opposite conditions ought to prevail.

"Farmers are getting big prices for their horses," said one shipper, "but they will get much more if they fatten their surplus equines. It will pay them well and promote more activity in the horse trade too."

HORSE FORGING.

I should be greatly obliged for information as to what can be done to prevent a horse from forging and projecting his tongue. I have an otherwise valuable and suitable horse which forges so badly in trotting that he is wearing away the face of the hind hoof half way to the coronet (by, I presume, kicking it with the cast-up of the fore-foot toe), and he pokes his tongue two inches forward (does not hang it out) when bridled. For the forging I have tried the measures in shoeing stated in the book on The Horse issued by the Bureau of Animal Husbandry, but all to no purpose.

New Jersey. H. E. T.
So far as we know, the only way to prevent forging is by adjustment of the shoes. There are some blacksmiths who are adepts at this work, but the majority of those who shoe horses know practically nothing of the science of their work. If you could find a smith who had had experience in shoeing racers and trotters you would probably be able to get the trouble remedied. As to the poking out of the tongue, we don't know of anything you could do to stop this. It is an acquired habit, and will be difficult if not impossible to stop.

Selected.

NEW YORK HORSE SHOW.

The sensation of the Show this year was the novel competition of four six-horse teams of heavy horses, a class never before seen at the New York Show.

For one thing, it was an exhibition of driving. The huge draft horses cut double figure eights and tied themselves in and out of knots, and earned more applause than any other single entry at the Show.

The first prize went to the six

Clydesdales owned by Nelson Morris & Co., of Chicago, and the second and third to Armour and Swift, with six gray Percherons each, respectively.

With over 1,500 entries, and with the record attendance, the New York Horse Show of 1909 has given new life to the horse and to the horse shows.

Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, President, speaking of the Show, said: "From a horseman's standpoint, I do not think I have ever seen a better show, anywhere. Taking into consideration the saddle horses, jumpers, and harness classes, the average has been much higher than at any previous show I have attended here or abroad."

CLYDESDALE WINNER AT CHICAGO COMES TO NEW JERSEY.

Garthy Pride, Champion Clydesdale stallion at Toronto Exhibition and New York Horse Show, imported into Canada and owned by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ontario, cleaned out everything of the breed at the International Live Stock Show this month.

This magnificent animal is unquestionably one of the best examples of this breed ever brought to America, and while we are sorry for our Canadian breeders, that they should lose the service of such an animal, we congratulate the farmers of the East that his new home is to be in New Jersey.

This is what we need, a systematic effort to improve the draft horses of the East, by use of the best stallions that money and patience can procure. It is just such methods that have built up the splendid herds of dairy cattle of which we have been writing so much during the last few months.

Second place at Chicago was won by "Royal Choice," a Clydesdale also owned by Graham Bros. He will be returned to Canada for a while, but is booked to come back to the United States after filling contracts.

New Jersey has expended \$2000.00 for the purchase and maintenance of draught and coach stallions to be used through the State. This State also disqualifies mongrel stallions.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE,

Whether Cow, Steer, Bull, or Horse Hide, Calf, Dog, Deer, or any kind of hide or skin, soft, light, odorless and moth-proof for robes, coats or gloves, and make them up when so ordered. But first get our illustrated catalog, with prices, shipping tags and instructions. We are the largest custom fur tanners of horses, wild and domestic animal skins in the world. Distance makes no difference whatsoever. Ship three or more cow or horse hides together from anywhere, and we sell fur coats and gloves, do taxidermy and I love mounting.



The Crosby Fur Company,
Rochester, N. Y.



HOGS

HOLD ONTO GOOD BROOD SOWS.

Not a few sows are coming to market. Were it not for the shortage of swine in the country this would not cause surprise, as it is the time of the year when there is free liquidation of same. But it is a questionable policy to follow now. It is true that corn is high and the temptation is especially great to market brood sows because of the lofty market price. But what about the next pig crop?

Keep all good, old, brood sows, as well as thrifty, young ones. They are both a valuable asset on the farm. A very successful raiser and feeder of hogs says he keeps every old sow that has proved a prolific breeder and a good mother. He then picks out some of the most likely young ones and has them coming on to take the place of any others which may be failures. Give brood sows good care and feed. They will render good account of themselves.

This is the advice of one of Chicago's largest commission houses, but of course we ourselves, know its good.

There is a marked shortage of hogs, and we can sell at long prices, and we would make a good, immediate profit by selling.

But how about the future? Where are we to replace our brood sows, what will they cost, and how long will it be before we are able to get into the selling game again?

There is every reason to believe that prices will be good for at least two years to come, so look ahead a little, too. Don't sell yourselves out of breeders.

It's always safe to go contrary to the majority of your neighbors, when breeding hogs, sowing certain grain crops, or planting potatoes. The man who has the goods when the crop is short gets the price.

So don't be without hogs next year.

CURING MEATS ON THE FARM.

My bacon is good, and this is how I make it. As soon as the meat has cooled I cut it up and trim, and if the weather is very cold salt before it has time to freeze or become cold throughout. For every 100 lbs. of meat I use about 10 lbs. of good coarse salt, 2 lbs. of brown sugar and 2 ozs. of saltpeter. This I rub in thoroughly and pack the meat on a bench, or in a box.

It will not require all of the salt the first time, but after a few days more should be used, keeping every piece of meat covered something like half an inch deep in salt for about three weeks if the weather is moderate; if very cold it should remain in salt longer.

I have no hard and fast rule as to amount of salt to use, but the proportion given of sugar and saltpeter is about right.

When the meat has taken the salt, I dip each piece into boiling water for half a minute, then hang, and smoke with hickory or chips of other green hardwood for a few days until it is

a rich golden brown. Corn cobs will do if chips are not at hand, but I prefer green hickory chips.

When smoked dip each piece again to destroy any eggs that may have been deposited as well as to sear the surface and make it more impervious to insects.

About as good a plan for storing as I have ever found is to put the meat away in oats or hay, wrapping each piece in paper.

Another good way is to wrap it in paper, then sew canvas or any other cloth over it and paint with a paste made of flour and yellow ochre to which has been added some cayenne pepper to keep mice from gnawing the sacks. The sacks may be hung in a cool, dark place. Flour sacks answer the purpose very well.

If these precautions are taken it will never be necessary to use any chemical on the meat to keep off insects.—H. F. Grimstead.

THE FEED WE SIMPLY MUST GROW.

In these columns we have been constantly harping on the absolute necessity of growing feeds that give us most economically the ingredients that hogs must have for profitable results. The solution is alfalfa, and alfalfa we must grow.

Now we are going to give you a few interesting facts from the pen of John M. Jamison, in the National Stockman and Farmer, to show you that we are far from being alone in advocating alfalfa.

Years ago no attention was given to this, as corn was considered to be about all a pig needed. Then farmers learned that middlings made excellent slop, and that pigs fed corn and middlings thrived remarkably well on the two. When the college men began to talk about the value of protein, for milk production, the dairymen began to "get busy" in its use, with the result that they can outbid the meat producer for it. Now the farmer is up against the fact that he must work for nothing when using middlings for pig feed or else get the protein from some other source.

We have found out that a pig will eat hay, and we have this at our command to compare with purchased concentrates. By a study of the feeding tables we have secured the cost of digestible protein per pound from the several sources of pig feed. Old process linseed meal at \$35 per ton, containing 29.3 per cent. protein, makes the protein cost 5.9 cents per pound. Tankage at \$42 per ton, 31.7 per cent. protein, makes the cost of the protein 6.6 cents per pound. Soy beans, counting 60 pounds per bu., at \$2 per bu., 29.6 per cent. protein, makes the latter cost 11 cents per pound. Alfalfa at \$10 per ton, and protein content 71 per cent., makes protein cost 4.5 cents per pound.

Middlings at \$27 per ton, and 12.8 per cent. protein, makes the latter cost 10.5 cents per pound. With medium red clover at \$8.50 per ton and the protein content 6.8 per cent., we have the cost of protein 6.2 cents

per pound. Oats, so highly praised for pig feed, are at present prices simply out of reach for that purpose unless in the hands of some farmer who reasons that because he grew them he can afford to use them. Their protein content, 9.2 per cent., makes it cost 21 cents per pound. We simply must grow more protein in the form of alfalfa and clover.

BEWARE THE FILTHY SWILL BARREL.

Where refuse, grease, milk, whey and other things that go to make up swill are left in the barrel day after day, bacterial growths develop, fermentation occurs, and chemical changes take place which often more than counteract by their detrimental action any value that the swill might have. Such filthy barrels are the most natural breeding places for disease germs. Scours is often caused by such uncleanness. A breeder with a filthy swill barrel need not consider it an act of Providence if his pigs suddenly sicken and die. It is his own willful act that is responsible.

A filthy swill barrel is not alone unsightly, but dangerous. It should not have a place on any farm. Boiling water and an old broom applied once a week will do much toward keeping it sanitary, and to an extent presentable, so says Secretary Coburn in his great book, "Swine in America."

Mr. Coburn also says:

Corn Best for Finishing.

Even when corn is high the relative price for pork frequently makes it the cheapest feed for finishing; fifty-cent corn is not expensive feed for six-cent hogs. Up to the last six weeks of feeding, wheat, rye or other cheaper substitutes may be used with

GREENWOOD STOCK FARMS.
Farmers and breeders I now have a large stock, probably the best I ever owned, thoroughbred Poland-China and Chester White Pigs, 3 to 6 mos. old, sows bred and boars ready for service, all from prize winning stock. Guernsey and Jersey Cattle, Buff and Barred Plymouth R. Chickens. Farms and Residence, Greenwood, Pa. Address C. H. DILDINE, Route No. 1, Rohrsburg, Pa.

BARGAINS IN POLAND-CHINAS, BERKSHIRES and CHESTER WHITES
I now have a large stock of probably the best I ever owned. Cannot tell you all here, but I have Boars and sows, all breeds, 3 to 6 months old mated not akin; sows bred and boars ready for service. Guernsey Calves and Registered Scotch Collie Puppies. Write for prices and free circular. This stock must go and will be sold. M. B. Turkeys, Barred and White P. Rocks, B. Leghorns and Beagle Dogs. P. F. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

HOGS.
FOR SALE—Duroc and Poland China Registered stock bred sows. Service Boars \$13 to \$20. 40-lb. Pigs \$5. Also some choice Rhode Island Red chickens. WM. HARSHMAN, Thurmont, Md.
FOR SALE—Some fine Yorkshire Pigs—no better stock in U. S. Just imported—new blood. A. A. BRADLEY, Frewsburg, N. Y.

HOG CHOLERA

The Hog Worm is the Most Dangerous Foe of the Hog

In almost every outbreak of cholera you will find hogs very wormy. They get a hog out of condition and unthrifty. Then it is an easy prey to disease. The Snoddy Remedy will destroy every character of a hog worm. Even the liver and lung worms, which are the most dangerous, are easily destroyed with the Snoddy Remedy. Ten cents worth of the Snoddy Remedy will clear out the worms and purify the blood of a hundred pound shoat, so that he will be worth one dollar or more in a few weeks than he would have gained without this remedy. Can't you afford to invest ten cents per head to make your shoats worth a dollar per head more than they will without this little investment. Then why waste time and feed on wormy, runty hogs when it is easy to have them thrifty.

It also prevents and cures Hog Cholera. Any practical farmer can stop the worst outbreak of cholera that ever came with it and restore his herd to thrift in a few days' time. It is used and endorsed by the leading hog raisers of the country. Snoddy's free book on the care and management of hogs, so as to keep them thrifty and clear of cholera or worms, will be sent to you free, by return mail, if you send your name and address to

THE SNODDY REMEDY CO., ALTON, ILL.

grass, but in the ordinary course corn will be the best dependence for the close of the fattening period. The prices are different nowadays and here in the East, but the idea is the same.

And still more he adds:

The Hog the Profit Maker.
No animal on the farm is better adapted to turning good feed quickly into marketable meat than the hog, and none can better repay, from a marketing standpoint, a discriminating system of feeding. This is particularly true as to first costs, for the hog is by nature planned to utilize the least expensive feeds, and will manufacture into toothsome pork much that might otherwise be reckoned of little value, if not waste.

In any phase of farm economy the hog is a feature, and his proper feeding has in innumerable instances been the factor that kept a farmer's profit on the right side of the ledger.

PROFIT FROM HIGH-PRICED GRAIN.

"A subscriber asks if it pays to feed hogs with oats and corn when oats cost 45c per bushel and the corn 60c per bushel.

E. P. Snyder, of Huron county, O., writes that he has had experience in feeding hogs with oats at 53c per bushel and corn at 62c. He says that in feeding 15 hogs and weighing them carefully he found that they gained enough in two weeks to make a profit of \$4.50, besides paying for the feed consumed. Beside this the value of the manure should be considered."

THE CENTURY MAGAZINES IN 1910.

Mr. Walter Camp's contributions on American sports to The Century will include, in early issues, a discussion of the "Personality of Player and Coach in Foot-ball," commenting on the individual contribution to the progress and interest of the sport of a number of well-known players and of the most noted coaches, and also a presentation of "An All-Time All-America Team," made up from the annual lists of previous years, with reasons for each man's inclusion. Later articles will treat of Winter Golf, Track Athletics, Base-ball, Rowing and Tennis.

Every farm home should take one or two good magazines, and of course

"The Century" is one of the old, high-class periodicals, always well worth the subscription price.

SCARCITY OF BEEF CATTLE AND HOGS.

Visitors to the International Exposition, at Chicago, almost to a man, told of a shortage of well-fatted cattle, and a marked decrease in the number of swine in the country.

They stated that the big supplies of warmed-up and half-fat cattle that have been coming to market during the past several weeks can only result in an even greater shortage of fat beefs later on this winter.

There was some difference of opinion regarding the number of cattle being put on feed, yet the majority was that operations are not so large as last year. This is ascribed to the high price of corn and scarcity of hogs to follow the cattle.

From what could be gleaned there is promise of a continued scarcity of choice to prime fat beefs, although plain and medium flesh steers will likely be in fairly good numbers for several weeks yet.

All were agreed that the crop of hogs is the smallest in years, although health of the swine is remarkably good.

Everyone interviewed was optimistic concerning the winter and spring trade in fat stock, and believed that marketing corn by either the beef, pork or mutton route will be remunerative.

Cattle and Hogs Decrease.

Receipts last week, at Chicago totaled 69,300 cattle, 109,900 hogs, and 108,600 sheep, compared with 76,900 cattle, 140,600 hogs, and 93,400 sheep the previous week, and 59,400 cattle, 198,500 hogs, and 128,200 sheep the corresponding week of last year.

There is some explanation of the high prices consumers are complaining about in these figures. Despite the steady increase in population, and ability to buy meats, the supply is short, and will be shorter.

We can see the time, and it's not very distant either, in our judgment, when the Eastern States will be supplied with beef from South America.

Show Stock Sells High.
The following prices were paid for the grand champion fat animals of the 1909 International Live Stock Exposition: Single steer animal, \$18 per

cwt.; fat carload cattle, \$15 per cwt.; fat carload hogs, \$9 per cwt.; fat carload of lambs, \$11 per cwt.

PLANT TREES.

The National Forest Service reports, in part:

"The total yearly drain upon our forests, not counting losses from fires, storms, and insects, is some twenty billion cubic feet," says R. S. Kellogg, assistant forester in charge of the office of forest statistics.

"Our present forest area of 550 million acres may be roughly estimated to consist of 200 million acres of mature forests, in which the annual growth is balanced by death and decay; of 250 million acres partially cut or burned over, on which, with reasonable care, there is sufficient young growth to produce in the course of time, a merchantable, but not a full crop of timber, and 100 million acres of more severely cut and burned over forests, on which there is not sufficient young growth to produce another crop of much value.

"Taken as a whole, the annual growth of our forests under these conditions does not exceed twelve cubic feet per acre, a total of less than seven billion cubic feet. That is, we are cutting our forests three times as fast as they are growing."

These figures are not altogether new; at least, substantially such figures have been given before, but they are reproduced here in the hope that it may impress farmers with the importance of forest tree planting. On myriads of farms there are more or less acres better adapted to tree growth than to cultivation, and all such acres should be covered with trees at the earliest moment possible.

Again, there are acres adapted to tree growing from which more clear profit can be made in 40 to 50 years than in growing crops, and such acres should be made into farm wood lots.

STUMP PULLERS

Warranted the most practical machine made. One man can lift 20 tons. Made in 3 styles, 10 sizes. Screw, Cable and Hand Power. We manufacture a Tilt Ditcher and best CORY HARVESTER ever made. Cuts two rows with one horse. Agt's wanted. Write for catalog. Box 22, Westerville, Ohio.

OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS

Conducted by George W. Miller.

\$800,000,000 WORTH OF POULTRY AND EGGS.

The prices which have ruled on poultry and eggs in the United States during the past few years are such as to greatly encourage the farmer in increasing his poultry holdings, and the quality as well as the quantity thereof.

It is stated that the forthcoming report of the Secretary of Agriculture will place the value of the poultry products of this country at more than \$800,000,000 for the last fiscal year, putting it on a par with the great dairy interests of America.

The best dairymen nowadays are keeping track of the amount of milk and butter fat each cow produces in a year, and by this means are discarding the unprofitable cows and keeping those that leave the larger balance on the right side of the ledger.

To actually know how many eggs each hen on the farm lays would be too much of a task, especially where the hens are allowed to run at large, as is generally the case, but a reasonably accurate idea can be had at little expense, and this the farmer should do, getting into better laying strains as fast as possible.

For general farm purposes poultry that lays well and quickly comes to a good size for marketing is to be desired, and is the sort of poultry dealers are encouraging in their agricultural campaigns.

WONDERFUL EGG RECORDS IN KANSAS.

Poultry keepers in the state of Kansas are doing exceptionally well, and the hens are rolling mortgages away from the farms in great shape. Today the poultry business has reached such a state that the vaunted record of Kansas as a wheat producer promises to be eclipsed by the egg record. A great deal of attention is being paid to egg production, in consequence.

Recently a statement was given out that a certain Plymouth Rock pullet laid 48 eggs in succession without missing a day. She produced 174 eggs between February 1st and October 1st, and is still laying. She had a companion which laid 181 eggs in the same time, and still keeps it up. This is at the rate of 270 eggs a year, or three eggs every four days. In this same pen are nine other hens that in the last eight months, have put in the egg basket 1499 eggs, or an average of more than 136 eggs each.

The total cost of their feed, at the prevailing high prices, was \$8.81, approximately 10 cents a month for each fowl. The eggs brought \$26.56, leaving a net profit over the cost of feed of \$17.75, or \$1.61 a hen for eight months.

This same breeder has a pen of 19 White Leghorns, and while the individual record was not as high, the average was higher, being 152 eggs each. The value of the eggs was \$34.45, and the cost of feeding was \$14.75, or a little more than 9 cents a fowl per month. The total profit over food was \$34.75 or \$1.78 a hen.

KEEP OUT THE DRAFTS.

Drafts work havoc in the flock, and there isn't the slightest necessity for them, for the simple reason that almost any old thing can be used to stop them up.

It's a mistake to put too much money into a building. Put up a good, stout frame, and make liberal use of one or other of the several good roofing papers that are advertised—not simply building papers, because holes are too easily poked through them, but roofing papers, like Ruberoid, which is thick and tough.

Instead of expensive sashes, use frames covered with muslin, which will keep out drafts and wind, but at the same time admit plenty of fresh, pure air.

Remember it isn't cold air that does the damage and delays the laying, but the drafts. Not even human beings can stand drafts for long.

One little pin hole will admit enough draft to freeze the elegant comb of your prized rooster, and of course you know he is useless to you until the frozen part rots off, and the comb heals up again.

THE PULLETS SHOULD BE LAYING.

You can't make steam without water, nor eggs without what the hen must have to make them.

If she is running free, before the snow comes, she will pick up a large part of what she must have. But when the snow does come you must play the part of Nature to her, and see that she has a proper variety of grains, green food, bone, meat, charcoal, grit, oyster shells, etc.

And have a care not to feed rancid meat or you'll never make egg customers.

CLOVER AND ALFALFA.

You haven't anything much grown on the farm that your hens will enjoy so much as the clover and alfalfa leaves that fall to the bottom of the mow, or barn floor, when you throw it down out of the mow, and you know it's almost a wasted product unless thrown to the poultry or hogs, as there is too much dust in it for the horses, and cows would rather have the stalks too.

Keep the scratching pen well filled with these leaves, and not only will you have to feed less grain, but the egg yield will increase surprisingly.

Sometimes, by way of change, scald the leaves and make a mash by adding meal and ground oats, with a little meat meal, green bone and pinch of salt and sprinkling of charcoal.

POULTRY CANNOT EAT ICE.

Every night the round of the chicken houses ought to be made, and every water vessel emptied, so that with the first feed in the morning, they may have a fresh drink of well warmed, clean water.

Ducks need dry, though not warm, sleeping quarters to prevent rheumatism.

THESE SICKLY-LOOKING CHICKS NOT FED OUR WAY

They wouldn't be wilted, forlorn and droopy as are these poor little fellows. What's the matter? Likely some one has been feeding a lot of table scraps, or sour bread, or some other indigestible mixture that is fermenting in their stomachs. Tomorrow the owner will find eight or ten dead, and wonder: "What killed my chicks?" Chicks are babies and must have baby food. That's why Puritan Chick Food is so successful in rearing chicks, keeping them well and holding down the death-rate. It just "fits" the interior mechanism of the digestive organs of a chick.

Puritan Chick Food (The Safe Kind)

has a delightful taste and odor to a little chick, because it is compounded of those very pure, wholesome and sweet elements that naturally attract it. Your little "puff-bills" will make things by scratching; they are always happy and busy, when fed with Puritan Chick Food. It pays them. It will pay you, no matter how small your flock. It is foresight, wisdom, economy and other things being equal. We guarantee it so, and refund money if you're not satisfied. It's true life insurance for your chicks, all the time. Puritan Chick Food is put up in 5-lb. boxes for 25c; 25-lb. boxes \$1.00; 50-lb. bags, \$1.75; 100-lb. bags, \$3.25. Ask your dealer for it. If he hasn't it we'll supply you. Booklet free. Write now for it. Puritan American Poultry Food Mfg. Co., Bound Brook, New Jersey.



Talk to Your Layers.

A pullet that is wild will hardly ever make a good layer. It is well for the poultryman to walk frequently among his growing birds and talk to them. It is wonderful how the layers will appreciate an effort to make friends with them. They will show their appreciation in a practical way—through the egg basket.

Cold Air But No Draft.

Houses that are warmest are not the best for laying hens. An air-tight house is most unnatural for poultry, for they require plenty of fresh air. Without fresh air they will not produce eggs in any quantity. At the same time they should be kept free from cold winds and storms. They can stand considerable cold, but they quickly succumb to a draft.

WHAT WILL CURE ROUP.

We have answered this question so many times that we thought all but new subscribers would remember that we always recommend the use of Puritan Remedy No. 2.

Now, don't get the idea that we recommend the Puritan Remedies simply because the Puritan Company is one of our advertisers. We recommend these remedies because we have used them and know they are good. We have never had a roup cure that worked so well.

CRUSHED OYSTER SHELLS FOR HENS.

People who raise poultry usually have a view to the profit it brings. Where the best results are obtained there is money in the business. Experience gained by close observation indicates that fowl, especially laying hens, require certain foods, and particularly lime, to make them lay with any regularity.

Crushed Oyster Shells have been found most efficient in this respect. They contain the carbonate of lime in its natural form, which supplies the hen with the required amount of lime to make a firm, hard shell for the eggs. That the free use of crushed oyster shells has been productive of extraordinary results is shown by the tests made. Such a test made with the Crushed Oyster Shells put up by Walter Koppelman, with offices in the Keyser Building, Baltimore, ought to dispel any doubt of their efficacy. Duration of test 22 days; number of eggs 33; weight of eggs 1,489.6 grammes. A similar test of 22 days, where sharp grits were fed, gave six eggs, weight 256.6 grammes. Here is afforded a convincing argument in favor of Crushed Oyster Shells. Their use insures eggs in greater number, heavier in weight, and with firm, tough shells which reduce the chance of breakage in shipment.

These Crushed Oyster Shells are scientifically prepared to meet the needs of the physical condition of poultry. Their use in every poultry house and run would unquestionably bring beneficial and profitable results. A postal addressed to Walter Koppelman, Keyser building, Baltimore, Md., will supply you with free catalogue.

WHY SINGLE OUT ONE MAN?

At the last meeting of the American Poultry Association, Edward T. DeGraft (of Amsterdam, N. Y.,) was expelled from membership for having borrowed a bird for show purposes. When the charge was made Mr. DeGraft promptly and manfully admitted that he had done so, and added that the unfairness of such a proceeding had not occurred to him because it was so generally practiced.

Every member of the Executive Board, who expelled Mr. DeGraft, from the President down, knew that the charge he made was very generally true, but have taken no steps to investigate it, or to suppress the habit. If they did the membership of the A. P. A. would be seriously reduced, and scores of its members would be labeled similarly to Mr. DeGraft, assuming there were enough untainted members of the Executive Board left to form a quorum to sanction such a proceeding.

Every member of the Executive Board knows of cases just as glaring as that of Mr. DeGraft, and if they expect to have people believe they are actuated by honest motives and not by spite, as Mr. DeGraft charges, they will get busy and expel the other "rascals" instead of whimpering because Mr. DeGraft is taking vigorous measures to defend his personal character and his business.

The Mississippi Leading in Poultry.

The bulk of the poultry in the United States is to be found on the farms of the Mississippi Valley, and the West is now rivaling, if not surpassing, the Eastern states in poultry production. Some idea of the growth of the poultry industry on the Western farms is shown in the case of the State of Kansas, where exclusive poultry farms are practically unknown, yet the value of poultry and eggs has increased over \$1,000,000 each year for the past five years. The Mississippi valley has a soil and climate which are exceptional for poultry culture even when the poultry is allowed to run on these farms half neglected.

Money in Poultry for Farmers.

If as much attention were paid to poultry raising as is given to dairying and other branches of farm life the farmers of the whole country would be very much better off financially than they are to-day.

PROFIT IN TURKEYS.

The actual cost of raising a turkey from June to Christmas is but small, a most liberal estimate being sixty to seventy cents, while at present prices they are worth from eighteen to twenty-seven cents per pound, and will, in all probability, go a few cents higher for Christmas. This means a nice profit if one only has enough of them, and as it seems almost certain that prices will be maintained, it would be wise to hold over this year a sufficient stock of breeding birds from which to raise a good, large flock next summer.

Buildings are not necessary for turkeys. They seem to do better if given the shelter of an open shed, and in no case should they be permitted to roost in a close, crowded hen-house. An open shed, strewn with straw, to which young cattle resort, will give them place to scratch and hunt for

waste grain, and if they are supplied with a daily feed of grain they will do very well.

During the winter turkeys suffer more for want of green food and grit than from either cold or hunger. Cabbages, unsaleable apples, or roots, will supply the first want, and a box of coarse, sharp gravel, with some small coal cinders, covers their requirements for digestive purposes.

OVERCROWDING ON ROOSTS.

Twenty-five hens uncrowded will lay more eggs than twice as many in crowded quarters.

Crowding is one of the rocks on which so many young poultry men fail. They seem to get an idea into their head that each additional hen means a corresponding increase in eggs.

EGGS PRESERVED IN LIQUID PROHIBITED.

The suit brought by the Hypolite Egg Company, of St. Louis, against U. S. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, has been withdrawn.

This is the case in which the complainants not only claimed that Secretary Wilson had not authority to prohibit the sale of liquid preserved eggs in interstate commerce, but in extreme terms declared the pure food law unconstitutional in that it relegated police powers to a Federal department.

Tremendous Amount Sold in Missouri

According to the statistics just prepared there were 146,851,000 dozen of eggs marketed from the State of Missouri during 1908, and they sold for \$22,028,000. Poultry, live and dressed, sold for nearly the same as the eggs, \$22,096,000, and represented 204,166,464 pounds.

In the last nine years the surplus poultry and poultry products sold have grown from \$12,843,011 to \$44,124,000. Reports indicate that the latter amount will double in the next three years.

A JUDGE AFTER EGG TRUST.

Judge Locham, of Kansas City, is of the opinion that poultry products in the states of Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma are in the control of a trust, basing his belief on the high prices demanded for eggs, and the limited number coming forward.

He has requested the grand jury to make an investigation, and a number of dealers connected with the egg market will be asked to tell what they know about market manipulation.

One result will be that the public will have an opportunity to learn whether or not the hens of that territory have been derelict in their duty.

USE Crushed Oyster SHELLS and Make Poultry Pay

Tests show where Crushed Oyster Shells have been used—duration of test 22 days—number of eggs 33; weight of eggs 1,489.6 grammes. Where Sharp Grits were fed—test 22 days—number of eggs 6; weight of eggs 257.6 grammes. This is a convincing argument in favor of Crushed Oyster Shells. Every poultry house or yard should have them. They'll make hens lay an egg a day, with firm, hard shells, less liable to break in shipment.

Crushed Oyster Shells supply Carbonate of Lime in its natural form, making them superior to any other poultry food. Ask your stockkeeper for them, or write for Free catalogue to Walter Koppelman, Keyser Building, Baltimore, Md.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

NOTHING MUCH TO DO DURING DECEMBER.

About the only thing you can do this month about gardening is to get out the hot bed sash, replace broken panes, add putty where it is needed, and give the entire frame one or two coats of paint.

Beat's all, you know, how much longer an implement of any kind, or even a human being for that matter, will last with reasonable care. Nothing likes to die, not even a hot bed sash.

ROOTS WELL COVERED.

Be sure potatoes, cabbage, etc., stored in pits are well covered against the heavy frosts. An hour's extra work with the cart and shovel frequently saves the winter's supply, and much that might have been sold at a good profit.

COVER THE SPINACH.

If you planted spinach this fall for early spring crop, the bed should be nicely covered with straw or leaves to prevent frequent freezing and thawing.

TURN THE MANURE.

Manure and compost heaps should be frequently turned so that fermentation will be thorough, and in order that it may be firmed for next season's uses.

CLEAN THINGS UP.

If the snow is not on the ground tidy things up generally, out of fence corners, etc. Remember you have lots more time now than you'll have in the spring, when everything has to be done on the jump.

DONT BURN MUCH.

We are not very much in favor of burning rubbish, because so much better results can, as a rule, be secured by spreading on the soil and turning under with the plow.

Of course weed seed is dangerous stuff to experiment with, but the bulk of it can be thoroughly rotted if reasonable care is taken.

THINK OVER YOUR MISTAKES.

One very profitable thing for the gardener to do is to sit down one of these cold, blustery nights, and think over his past season's work, to see wherein, if at all, failure was made that might be guarded against next season.

Always keep doing a little experimenting on your own hook. Nothing particularly valuable or interesting may come of it, but it's a fascination, and recreation for the mind at any rate.

SPRAYING FRUIT TREES.

There is no longer any necessity for telling orchardists that all sorts of fruit trees in this Eastern part of the country must be sprayed for San Jose Scale. They know it only too well, and a good spraying machine is as necessary a part of their equipment as a plow.

But it's a lamentable fact that the majority of farmers still, do not, or

refuse to spray, and one by one, slowly but surely, the old farms of the country are being depleted of apple trees, bearing fruit fit to sell.

Some, many, farmers realize that the old trees are gone, or, on their last legs, and buy and set out a few new trees. But the scale is flourishing on the old ones and makes short work of the tender young ones.

You simply must spray if you expect to grow decent apples and peaches. There is no such thing as taking a chance with the scale; it's as sure as taxes.

Nor is it half the job that one is apt to think. We advise buying a lime-sulphur solution, ready made, and recommend Blanchard's Lion Brand, sold everywhere, because we have used it. You can't make your spraying material at home without equipment and knowledge of chemical effects and results, and it's a dirty job at best, and will not pay.

There are plenty of good pumps, the kind and size desirable, for you will depend upon the amount of spraying you have to do.

It isn't giving your neighbors, who

do spray, a square deal to persist in not spraying when the fact that it's the "only way" has been fully established. Some day, we believe, it will be illegal not to spray, and to spray properly. In Massachusetts, the State or local tree wardens are authorized to rid every orchard of moths at the expense of the owner who refuses to attend to it himself.

NOT GROWING ENOUGH APPLES.

There are less apples raised in the United States to-day than there were 15 years ago, and we are exporting more of them.

In 1895 we produced 60,000,000 barrels, and in 1908, 23,000,000 barrels of apples. In 1902 we exported 2,800,000 bushels of apples; in 1907, 7,800,000 bushels. This, no doubt, accounts for high apples prices. It would seem that the day of the cheap apple had passed.

It must not be forgotten, however, that the increase in planting of trees has been very great, so that some day again city people may hope to get apples at least as cheaply as oranges.



WHY A FARMER SHOULD OWN AN AUTO BUGGY

Practical—Economical—Serviceable

It is horse and conveyance in one. There is no trouble about harnessing and hitching up, no unhitching, no watering and feeding, no stopping to rest, no shying or "scaring at cars." You do not have to stop the plow when you want to make a hurried trip to town or when the family wishes to take a little pleasure jaunt.

The Auto Buggy is easy to control. Any member of the family who can drive a horse can operate it and can go any place where a horse and buggy can go.

When not in use there is no expense. When in use the cost of oil and gasoline for operating is not to be compared with the keep of even one horse. The Auto Buggy is the vehicle for all kinds of roads—hilly, level, muddy, rough. It has a powerful mechanism. It goes at any rate of speed one will want to travel, up to 20 miles an hour. There is no worry—you enjoy real comfort and in only the smallest expense for taking long journeys with a big party through the country.

See our local agent about an Auto Buggy for your use. He will show you the car and supply you with descriptive catalogue and all particulars, or, write us for further information.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
(INCORPORATED)
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

LOOK FOR THIS TRADE MARK IT IS A SEAL OF EXCELLENCE AND A GUARANTEE OF QUALITY.

WHAT PROF. BAILEY SAYS OF THE CUTAWAY HARROW.



Farmers of to-day respect the opinions and recommendations of the professors and instructors in the Agricultural

Colleges and at the Experiment Stations. That this is so has been brought about by the great work done by leaders in this line, such as Professor L. H. Bailey, of Cornell Agricultural College. Prof. Bailey is so widely known and esteemed by farmers because of his work in their interests that his opinion is sure to be accepted as a safe and conservative authority, speaking from his own experience.

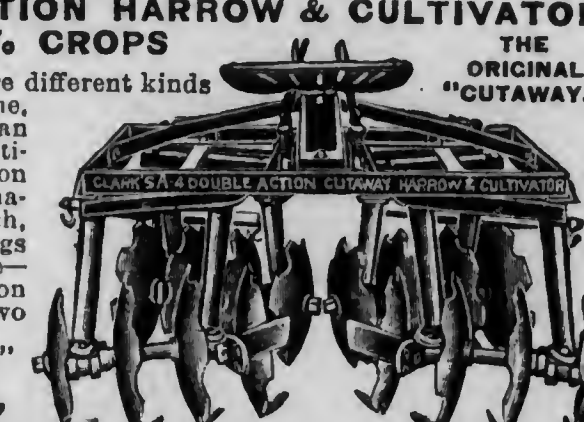
In a letter to the Cutaway Harrow Co., Higganum, Conn., Prof. Bailey gave the following opinion as to the merits of those well-known farm implements, the Cutaway Tools. "The Double Action Cutaway Harrow has been satisfactory. I use it almost continuously on our hard, clay land with good results."

To such words of approval can be added those of thousands of others who have become regular users of the Cutaway Tools. Among them are many other well-known names, not so well known, but good, substantial farmers, who are awake to the best methods of farming, and whose experience has been such as to make them enthusiastic in praising Cutaway Tools.

The Double Action Cutaway Harrow referred to by Prof. Bailey is one of the most wonderful farm tools ever invented. We reproduce it in the accompanying illustration. Being double action in principle, it works the earth in opposite directions, thus leaving the land true and ready for planting. It takes the place of both plow and harrow.

The jointed pole, with which it is equipped, takes all the load from the horses' neck. With a medium-weight team of horses a man can cut 28 to 30 acres of land a day, or double cut 15 acres in one day. Full description of this wonderful tool, together with other necessary tools for farmers' use, will be found in their free booklet. Ask for it from the Cutaway Harrow Co., Higganum, Conn., mentioning this paper.

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With this tool more different kinds of work can be done, with less effort, than with any other. CLARK'S is the only Disk Cultivator that completely embodies the double action principle. It will do the work of several disk machines that would cost you several times as much, and do it more thoroughly, because it has 4 gangs instead of only 2. The draft is always from center—suitable for 2 light horses. Equipped with Extension Head and Jointed Pole, and when so ordered two large disks for listing are supplied. Send today for our free Book, "Large Hay Crops."

CUTAWAY HARROW COMPANY,
806 Main St., HIGGANUM, CONN.



PURITAN POULTRY REMEDIES

You can cure your sick birds of Cholera, Dysentery, Bowel Complaint, Diarrhea, Roup, Indigestion, and the many other ailments common among fowls, by the prompt use of proper remedies. It is often entirely unnecessary to resort to the ax as a means of checking the spread of infectious diseases. A timely use of the right remedy will in many cases cure and put an end to the trouble. Puritan Poultry Remedies cost only 50 cents per vial, and are guaranteed to produce results or your money will be refunded. These remedies are not an experiment, but are of demonstrated value, and work wonders with sick birds. It will pay you to keep them on hand ready for emergencies. Cholera and other intestinal complaints can not be taken in hand too promptly, and it is well to be prepared for them at all times. Sent postpaid on receipt of price. Agents wanted. Write for descriptive circular sent free.

50¢

Puritan American Poultry Food Mfg. Co., Bound Brook, N. J.

MANURE ALFALFA FIELD.

A light top-dressing of manure any time during the winter, helps to conserve moisture as well as to give the growing plants some nitrogenous food. Applying a top-dressing of stable manure at least every second or third winter is certain to prove profitable. If it contains coarse straw or other litter, this should be raked and hauled off later, but before the alfalfa grows too high, especially if the hay is intended for the city market.

Many successful growers in Kansas, who claim to cut from five to seven tons of alfalfa hay per acre in a season, apply a top-dressing of manure every winter. The highest yields reported from eastern states are where this practice is followed. Some experiment station men believe that where this is not done the crop will, after eight or ten years, tend to impoverish the land instead of further improving it.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE IN 1910.

A novel feature of The Century during the coming year will be a series of essays on "Gardens of the Heart" by Miss Hildegard Hawthorne—gardens not the work of professional landscapers, but created by the taste and intelligence of their owners, generally women. One of the gardens to be described has long been in the writer's family.

LARGER WHEAT YIELD AFTER ALFALFA.

A western farmer reports that a field of wheat after alfalfa averaged forty bushels per acre, while an adjoining field of equal original fertility averaged but fifteen bushels.

These results have been duplicated in innumerable instances where alfalfa fields have been plowed and planted to other crops. A Colorado man who farms 1000 acres, with 200 acres of it in alfalfa, says he cannot afford not to plow up his alfalfa after he has had from it four years' crops; that it is necessary to maintain the general farm fertility and obtain big crops of corn, oats and potatoes. In the potato districts of Colorado alfalfa is used systematically as a rotation to maintain the yield and quality of their potatoes.

FIRST ENGLISH CHRYSANTHEMUM.

(From the Westminster Gazette.) Flower lovers may be interested to learn that a flower from the first chrysanthemum ever grown in England may still be seen in the herbarium at the British Museum. The plant, one of the small yellow flowered variety, was introduced into the Chelsea Botanic Gardens in 1764 by the famous floriculturist, Philip Miller, who himself preserved the specimen now in the museum. The new flower, however, failed to "catch on." After Miller's death its culture was neglected, and it is only within recent years that it has attained its present enormous popularity.

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs less to buy—less to run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE ENGINE MFG. CO., 406 West 15th St., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY SIXTH YEAR.

HOME BEAUTIFUL

Conducted by Georgie Middleton Fisher

CHRISTMAS.

What shall we do for the blinded eyes
Straining their gaze afar,
Seeing no promise of dawn arise,
Searching in vain for the star?

Dear God, so far in the lifted heavens,
So low in the dust they lie,
To whom no glimpse of the day is
given,
No star in their midnight sky.

The burdened and weary, the sick and
faint,
Who moan out their despair
Till the still air pulses with their com-
plaint,
And the pang of unheeded prayer.

Sweet choir of God at the Christmas
tide
Sing out your song again,
Is the Christ child born? Has he
come to abide?
Does it mean "good will to men?"

Shine out, O star, on their darkened
way
Whose eyes with tears are dim;
The Christ child liveth somewhere to-
day,
Make clear the road to him.
—Mary Low Dickinson.

CHRISTMAS DINNER.

The Christmas feast is rarely con-
sidered complete unless turkey is
served, either boiled or roasted, and
although the delectable, old-time
chicken pie, and a roast sirloin of beef
frequently accompany this festive bird
in many households, there are numer-
ous other meat dishes equally deli-
cious, and occasionally much to be
preferred on the score of novelty.

Chicken a la Marechal.—When
chicken is to be served, a most deli-
cious way is the dish called supreme
of chicken a la Marechal. To prepare
this, cut two chickens into nice joints,
and blanch them in luke warm water,
to which a pinch of salt has been ad-
ded, for ten minutes. Then drain, wipe
dry, dust with salt and paprika, dip
each piece in flour, and fry to a light
brown in plenty of butter.

Take one quart each of milk and
soup stock, and put in a stew pan with
one thinly sliced onion, one carrot cut
small, a blade of mace, seasoning, and
a little grated nutmeg. Boil together
for half an hour, thicken with a little
flour, and strain through a fine hair
sieve.

Place the joints of the chicken in
the sauce, add one tin of mushrooms,
and let simmer gently for forty min-
utes longer.

In another stewpan put one can of
French peas, salt and paprika to taste,
one teaspoonful of butter, and a pinch
of grated nutmeg. Let them stew
gently for ten minutes.

When the chicken is done, make a
border around a heated platter with
hot whipped potatoes, place the chick-
en and mushrooms in the center, and
the peas around the potato border.

This dish is quite a dinner by itself,
and the varied flavors mingle most
delectably.

Roast Ducks make another very
pleasing change. Prepare them for
roasting in the usual manner, and fill
with a stuffing made as follows: One
pint of stale breadcrumbs, one pint of
mashed potatoes, one well-beaten egg,
two tablespoonfuls of butter, two finely
minced onions, and one tablespoon-
ful of finely minced celery. Season to
taste, and add enough sweet milk to
make very slightly moist. Stuff the
ducks lightly but do not pack, and sew
up the openings with coarse thread.

Roast in a hot oven, basting fre-
quently with the drippings in the pan,
or with a little melted butter if the
ducks are not fat.

Serve with currant jelly, apple
sauce, green peas, and fried hominy.

Currant Jelly Sauce is also very nice
with roast duck. To make it, melt
one cupful of currant jelly in a double
boiler and add a tablespoonful of hot
water, and two ounces of fresh sweet
butter. Orange salad also combines
delightfully with this bird.

Roast Goose.—If roast goose is
preferred select a bird under six
months old, prepare for roasting care-
fully, and stuff with the following
mixture: One pint of bread-crumbs,
one cupful of finely chopped tart ap-
ple, two onions finely minced, butter
the size of an egg, and salt, sage, and
pepper to taste. (We prefer potato
dressing.) Roast in a hot oven and
baste frequently.

—Ed.)
Sweet potatoes are very nice baked
with roast goose. Wash and peel
them. If very large cut in halves, and
lay them around the goose in the pan.
Put them in about three-quarters of
an hour before the bird is done, allow-
ing more or less time according to
their size. Serve around the goose on
same platter.

Stuffed Rabbit is a dainty by no
means as highly appreciated as its
fine-flavored, tender meat merits. It
should be very carefully prepared for
roasting and stuffed with a dressing
made as for turkey or chicken, sea-
soning quite highly with sage and pep-
per. Allow one minced onion to each
pint of bread-crumbs. Add melted
butter to make it slightly moist, and
one or two egg yolks to hold the
dressing together. Fill the rabbit
lightly and sew together with a few
long stitches.

Brown in a very hot oven for fif-
teen minutes, then moderate the heat
and bake more slowly until the meat
is thoroughly tender and well cooked.
Serve with creamed celery, cranberry
or currant jelly, and mashed potatoes.

The left-over meat of rabbit makes
very nice croquettes, or if cut in slices
and spread with bread stuffing, highly
seasoned and made slightly moist with
tomato catsup, it makes delicious
"olives." Roll up each slice as it is
spread, and tie or fasten with a little
skewer. Spread melted butter over
them, and bake in a shallow pan in
which has been poured a cup of hot
water and a half cup of melted butter.
Baste frequently until well browned.
Serve on a bed of hot mashed pota-
toes or mashed turnips.

Oyster Stuffing for Turkey.—If

turkey is to be served an oyster stuff-
ing is most delicious. Cook one tab-
lespoonful of finely minced onion in
two tablespoons of butter until very
lightly browned, add one pint of fine
stale bread-crumbs, four tablespoon-
fuls of melted butter, one pint of oys-
ters drained from their liquor, and salt
and pepper to taste. Serve the tur-
key with oyster sauce made as fol-
lows: Cook one large onion sliced
thin in two tablespoons of butter for
ten minutes. Add one cup of water
in which the neck and giblets have
been cooked for half an hour. Rub
through a sieve. Melt two table-
spoons of butter, add three and a half
tablespoons of flour, the strained
onion, and liquor drained from one
pint of parboiled oysters. Add cream
to make of the proper consistency, sea-
son with salt and paprika, and add the
parboiled oysters.

DELICIOUS CHRISTMAS CAKES

Vienna Chocolate Cake.—Cream five
and a half ounces of butter, add grad-
ually five and a half ounces of granu-
lated sugar, the yolks of five eggs
beaten until thick, five and a half
ounces of melted chocolate, five and a
half ounces of flour mixed and sifted
with three teaspoonfuls of baking pow-
der, and the stiffly whipped whites of
five eggs.

Bake in small tins. When done
cover with apricot marmalade, then
with chocolate frosting made as fol-
lows: Boil one cupful of sugar, one-

Ladies Wanted

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CHASE their
groceries,
soaps, etc., by our Factory-to-Family
plan. We give you full value for your
money and in addition the same value
in premiums. We are also making a
SPECIAL OFFER OF FIVE EXTRA
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Just Six Minutes to Wash a Tubful!

This is the grandest Washer the
world has ever known. So easy to
run that it's almost fun to work it.
Makes clothes spotlessly clean in
double-quick time. Six minutes
finishes a tubful.

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1900 Gravity
Washer on
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Don't send money.
If you are responsible,
you can try it first. Let
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the wonders it performs.
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how it saves work
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475 Henry St., Binghamton, N. Y. If you
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BRANCH HOUSES: We maintain branches at
247 Broadway, New York City; and 1113 Flatbush
Ave., Brooklyn; and in all principal cities. We also
make shipments from our warehouses in Kansas City,
San Francisco and Seattle.



half cupful of water and a few grains
of cream of tartar until the syrup will
thread. Pour gradually on to three
squares of melted chocolate. When
cool enough to spread flavor with va-
nilla.

Black Chocolate or Devil's Cake.—
Half a cupful of grated chocolate, one
gill of milk, and a half cupful of
brown sugar. Boil these together un-
til as thick as cream, and let cool.
Cream half a cupful of butter, add
one cupful brown sugar, two beaten
eggs, two-thirds cupful of milk, and
one teaspoonful of vanilla. Mix well
together; beat in the boiled chocolate
mixture, and add two cupfuls of flour
sifted thoroughly with one heaping
teaspoonful of baking powder.

Bake in layers, and when cool put
together with boiled frosting. For this
put two squares of chocolate, one
cupful of brown sugar, and half a
cupful of water in a saucepan and
cook on the back of the range until
a soft ball is formed. Set the sauce-
pan in cold water to stop boiling, and
beat until creamy. Then spread over
the cake.

Delicious Fruit Cake.—One pound
of light brown sugar, ten ounces of
butter, eight eggs, broken into the
butter and sugar, after they have been
creamed together; one tablespoonful
of rosewater, one teaspoonful extract
bitter almonds, one teaspoonful of
baking powder sifted in one pound of
flour, two pounds of stoned and flour-
ed raisins, and one teaspoonful each
of cloves, allspice, cinnamon, and nut-
meg. Pour into a pan until half the
quantity required is in, then sprinkle
over the batter very thin strips of cit-
rus, cut small, and dredged with flour,
put in another layer of the batter, and
repeat; finish with a layer of the cake
batter, and bake in a moderate oven
until done.

THE CHRISTMAS TREE WITH HOME-MADE DECORATIONS.

By all means have a tree for the
children, there is nothing they will
enjoy more.

It need be very little expense and
if you let the children help it will not
only add to their enjoyment but con-
siderably lessen the work for you.

A tree that I once had the decorat-
ing of, and which was pronounced a
decided success by all who saw it, had
as its chief decorations colored paper
chains, string of pop-corn and color-
ed paper dolls. You have no idea
how pretty the latter looked in the
branches. The candy and nuts were

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts
Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-
Five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Every-
one Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of
Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of
making a new kind of paint without the use
of oil. He calls it Powderpaint. It comes in the
form of a dry powder and all that is required is
cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire
proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to
any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and
looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as
much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manuf'r., 47 North
St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free
trial package, also color card and full informa-
tion showing you how you can save a good many
dollars. Write to-day.

in pink tarleton bags.

To Make Paper Chains.

Cut slips of any colored paper, red
is the prettiest, with the green, about
three inches long and a fourth of an
inch wide, glue to form a ring. Make
several, then link two together with a
third slip. The chain grows very
fast. The pretty colored wrapping
paper that is so plentiful these days
does very well. Gold or silver chains
are lovely.

Strings of nuts, raisins and cran-
berries are pretty. Peanuts or pieces
of candy can be wrapped in fringed
squares of gay tissue papers and tied
with gilt cord by looping the cord
around them with one knot. These
look pretty.

Cornucopias of Popcorn,

oranges, rosy-cheeked apples, fancy
shaped cookies, popcorn balls, etc.,
can all be utilized. Popcorn balls are
quite easy to make.

To Make Pop-corn Balls.

Put one cup of sugar and one-
fourth cup of water on to boil. Let
boil without stirring until it "threads"
when pour over the popcorn. As soon
as cool enough to handle form into
balls.

Tiny Stockings

of tarleton filled with peppermint
drops are cute for the babies. Large
rosettes made of tarleton with a fig-
ure pasted on the side of each, and
hung by tinsel cord or baby ribbon
are pretty.

If you want an extra fine tree, get
several sheets of glazed and tissue
paper in different colors, a ball
of tinsel cord, a bottle of gilding and
some colored tarleton. Give the tree
a liberal sprinkling of white cotton
pulled into flakes and sprinkle with
gilt powder.

A pretty idea is to gild English
walnut shells, enclose a pretty Christ-
mas sentiment lettered in gold; insert
a tinsel cord loop to hang by and glue
together.

Crescent Stars and Hearts

may be cut from colored cardboard.
Or the white may be covered with
glazed paper or gilded. Gilded wish-
bones are pretty on the tree, but the
wish-bone dollies are cuter. The
heads are made of peanut shells. Some
may be dressed as old men and wo-
men, others as infants. Balls may be
made from gilded empty egg shells.
Paste a tinsel cord or baby ribbon to
each, or run the cord through holes in
each end. If you want to delight the
little girls try egg shell cradles.
Make a hole in one side of egg and
empty the contents; break the shell
off as evenly as possible long ways
of the egg, paste gilt paper around
the edge and a tinsel cord or baby
ribbon to hang it by. Place a tiny
doll in long baby dress on a tiny pil-
low in the cradle and the little owner
will be delighted.

Most fascinating "ring around ro-
sies" of dollies can be cut from the
tissue paper. These can be left in
rings or the rings broken and stretch-
ed from branch to branch.

A SUNDAY SCHOOL ENTER- TAINMENT.

The programme for an evening
Christmas entertainment may open
by curtains being drawn aside reveal-

ing a large, evergreen bell, with a
bunch of white flowers for a tongue.
The foundation for the bell can be
readily made of pasteboard. The bell
may be suspended by a rope covered
with evergreens, or wrapped with gilt
or silver paper. Ribbons attached to
the bell should be pulled with rhyth-
mic precision by children, keeping
time as they sing in concert some old
time Christmas songs as, "Ring the
Bells of Heaven," or Christmas Bells."

A bell behind the scenes should be
rung in exact unison with the mea-
sure of the song, that the appearance
of ringing of the evergreen bell may
be carried out.

If the little ones are well drilled,
the song with the bell accompaniment,
and the graceful bell and ribbon drill
will prove very effective.

As children grow impatient in long
waiting for the real treat of the eve-
ning—the time-honored tree—it is ill-
advised to have a long introductory
programme, although, if desired, a
single Christmas recitation may fol-
low the bell drill.

The curtain for the above drill
should not be drawn fully aside.

Two trees from which the branches
towards the center of the stage have
been cut away, should be moved to-
gether from behind the side curtains.
These companion trees should of
course be mounted on strong, but not
bulky platforms to which castors are
attached.

If it can be arranged so that the
bell may hang prettily suspended over
the top of the united tree, the effect
will be most attractive, but if the
height of the tree or too low ceiling
prevent, the tree may be rolled in
front of the bell to avoid the confu-
sion of its removal.

If it is desired to introduce some-
thing other than the tree as a medium
for distribution of presents, a chimney
and fire-place may be built of boxes
of paste-board in which the gifts are
placed. These should be covered with
brick-colored paper, unless of the
proper shade when purchased. The
labels should be placed toward the
back.

If desired a fireboard may be re-
moved and Santa himself may come
from the fireplace. A pretty novelty
would be to have all the gifts in his
pack wrapped in cotton and dusted
with powdered isinglass, to simulate
snowballs.

Uniform boxes for the fireplace and
chimney may be secured at a trifling
expense from a wholesale box fac-
tory, or if more convenient, through a
local confectioner.

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Greatest offer out. Get your friends
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A Christmas Story

"Let me see! Today is—yes, it is the tenth. Just two weeks from tomorrow is Christmas!"

Miss Betty Dane, spinster, stood before a calendar which hung on her sitting room wall. She was a plump little woman, upon whose face a faded pink flush still lingered. Her brown eyes were shy, and the brown hair rolled back from her brow was threaded with silver.

"Christmas!" she repeated, as she went back to her rocking chair, "I suppose a Christian woman ought not to say such a thing, but I dread the day," and Miss Betty wiped her eyes. "I ought to be ashamed, and I am," she went on, rocking to and fro, "but it's dreadful never to have a Christmas like folks who have a family. Now I'm not repining because I'm an old maid, for I never saw a man I'd think of, not for years anyway," the dull pink in her cheeks burned to crimson. "I haven't a relative in this part of the country, and I am so shy and bashful that I never get close to people. Sometimes I envy people, women I mean, who get the pretty dainty gifts that love prompts."

She sat a few minutes in silence, then resumed her half-articulate murmur.

"If I was poor—I mean needy, for I am not rich—the church would send me a basket every Christmas morning. Well, I'm thankful that I don't need that, and I always give something to help fill the baskets as well as money for the Sunday-school Christmas tree. Mrs. Deacon Green will send me a mince pie. She has done it every Christmas for ten years, and I always send her a plate of my crullers. I will send Mrs. Carpenter a chicken and a few other things; she will return an elaborate note of thanks, every line beginning with a capital letter. There's niece Tillie. She never fails to send me the new baby's picture. On the rare years when there is no new baby she sends me a card. Such things are all well enough, but they don't mean—"

Miss Betty stopped, rose, and walked aimlessly into the adjoining dining-room. After a few moments she returned to her former position. A determined look was upon her face.

"I'll do it. Why shouldn't I? The day after tomorrow I'll go to the city, and I will buy dainty little things, such presents as a woman ought to have at Christmas. I will pretend to myself that they mean the love I am so slow learning to live without."

On the morning of the second day following Miss Dane left the village on the nine o'clock train. She did not return until four.

As she walked briskly homeward from the depot, her arms filled with packages, she was overtaken by Mrs. Hall.

"Why, lands sakes, Miss Betty! You don't mean to say as you've been to the city, do you? I didn't know as you was calculatin' on goin'."

"Well, I have been there," Miss Dane answered a little defiantly.

"What'd you go for? You've got a new hat already, and your cloak was new last winter."

"I went to do some shopping."

"Land sakes! What'd you buy?"

Miss Betty threw back her head, her brown eyes staring straight ahead of her.

"I bought Christmas gifts. Good by, Mrs. Hall," and turning a corner the half-frightened spinster hurried down a street that led directly to her own door.

Mrs. Hall looked after the plump little figure, baffled curiosity depicted on her face.

"Miss Betty is altogether too close mouthed. It ain't becomin' to a woman as lives alone."

Miss Dane soon reached her own home. It was fast growing dark, and as she entered the sitting-room the gleam of the coal stove seemed like a welcome.

"I'm glad to be back, but I am not sorry I went," she thought as she carefully laid her parcels on the bed. "It is going to be a cold night. I'll start the fires in the dining-room and kitchen before I put these things away."

A little later she stood by the dresser, the shades lowered, and her purchases set out before her. After her usual fashion Miss Betty communed with herself.

"You were foolish, Betty Dane, to pay a dollar and a half for a china cup and saucer when you have more than two dozen of them now. But it is a beauty," touching the fragile porcelain with a caressing finger, "and there's nothing nicer to give to a woman than china. There are two handkerchiefs. They are the sheerest, softest linen, and the embroidery is beautiful. I am not so sure about the book. The girl at the store said 'The Blue Flower' was one of the best selling books of the season. But I did something worse than buying these things."

Miss Betty paused. Her eyes sparkled and she trembled with excitement.

"You ordered two dozen red carnations sent up to yourself on Christmas Eve. Yes, you did, Betty Dane. Well, I suppose you had a right to, only it's too bad there is no one else."

With a sigh she commenced her preparations for supper. The momentary depression passed as her mind dwelt upon her day's outing. When she sat down to her supper Miss Betty was at peace with all the world.

The table was spread with snowy linen, glistening silver, and pretty china. There was a quaint, old-fashioned silver teapot of fragrant hyson, bread, a pat of yellow butter, creamed potatoes, thin slices of pink ham, a dish of blackberry jam, and a plate of rich dark fruit cake.

The windows of the dining room faced the side street. In her abstraction Miss Betty had forgotten to lower the shades. She glanced that way nervously when the door bell rang.

When she opened the hall door the light from the lamp in her hand fell upon a fair girl's face framed round with sunny hair. Miss Betty recognized her caller as one of the teachers from the village school.

"Good evening, Miss Nesbit. Will you walk in?"

Florence Nesbit followed the mistress of the house to the sitting-room. As soon as she was within the room the girl began speaking.

"O, Miss Dane, my errand is a strange one! You know I am a stranger here, and I have been so homesick! I haven't any home—my mother went away from me a year ago. I looked in your window as I walked by. You looked so cozy and home-like, I just came in to ask if you would board me."

"Board you! Why I never thought of taking boarders. What put it into your head?"

Florence's lips quivered. "Just because you were alone, like myself. I wouldn't be any trouble and—O Miss Dane, I could be so happy here with you?"

"Where do you board?"

"With Mrs. Elmer. There is to be a vacation of two weeks at the holidays, and I must stay there."

Miss Dane recalled what she knew of Mrs. Elmer's housekeeping and shuddered.

"Your poor child! Of course you can come here. There is the other bed-room down stairs, always warm, and the place opposite me at the table. Why, Miss Nesbit, I believe they have been waiting for you."

Florence threw both arms round the other's neck. "I can't thank you; there are no words to tell you what it means to me. I walked by your window three times before I could get courage enough to knock. Oh, you don't know how glad I am! It is like a beautiful Christmas present."

Miss Betty started, remembering her own longing for Christmas remembrances. Would not this girl's presence in the house be to her, in her loneliness, a gift that would partake of the Christmas spirit?

The days went by quickly. Much to Miss Betty's surprise, she found herself busy with preparations for the coming holiday season.

There were the children in Florence's room. Miss Betty became almost as enthusiastic regarding the surprise planned for them as was the girl teacher. Then Miss Betty not only gave her usual contribution of money for the Sunday school tree, but she promised to go with Florence and help trim it. The basket for the church poor was filled to overflowing. To the one for Mrs. Carpenter Miss Betty added one of the handkerchiefs she had purchased for herself.

"I suppose it is foolish to send a woman in her circumstances such a nice one," she said in a shame-faced way to Florence, "but women like—well, they like pretty gifts on Christmas."

Florence bent her sunny head and kissed Miss Betty. "It is dear instead of foolish. Why, Miss Betty, that is the Christmas spirit, giving the best."

The day before Christmas was clear and cold. There was no snow, but the earth lay brown and bare in the grasp of the frost king. Just as the shades of evening were beginning to fall Miss Betty emerged from the church where she had been all the af-

ternoon.

"Come home to super in an hour, dear," she called back to Florence, who stood in the doorway, her sunny head outlined against a mass of dusky evergreens. Florence nodded a smiling assent, and Miss Betty hurried on. She stopped for the mail and found a card from the express office. Calling there she received the package from the florist.

"I am so glad I ordered the carnations," Miss Dane said to herself. "Florence will be delighted with them. In the morning she shall take a few over to Miss Bliss, who is sick. I know Florence will be pleased with the cup and saucer. It seems almost Providential that I bought it, for she does love pretty china. And I'm glad I have that other handkerchief for our minister's wife. Mrs. Perry is a real lady, and she doesn't have any too many of the pretty things women like."

Miss Betty was home by that time. In a trice she had the stoves open and the kettle on. As she took the scarlet carnations from the box and inhaled their spicy fragrance, a gurgling laugh broke from her lips.

"What a duncie you were, Betty Dane, to go and buy yourself Christmas presents! Why, I have given them all away but the book, and I wish there were some one to whom I could give that. I have learned that the blessedness of Christmas is in giving, not in getting."

She soon had the coffee and the water for the oysters on the stove. As she brought a dish of salad from the pantry she heard the door bell ring.

Miss Dane went forward and opened the door. A man's voice asked: "Is Miss Florence Nesbit in?"

"Miss Nesbit will be here in a few minutes. Will you walk in and wait for her?"

"Indeed I will, ma'am. I am the child's uncle, and I have just come home from a long stay abroad to find that my poor sister lost all her money before her death. The idea of Florence teaching school when I've more money than—Eh! Why, you are Betty Dane!"

Miss Betty looked up into the bronzed, bearded face.

"Yes, Jack, I am Betty Dane."

The man came a step nearer. "Betty, I was a hot-headed fool in the old days. You were right to throw me over and not to answer my letter, but it hurts yet, Betty, for I have never loved any other woman."

The little spinster had grown very pale. Should she not speak? It cost her a great effort to put aside her fatal shyness, but she did it.

"I never knew there was a letter, Jack; it did not reach me. I have been true to your memory all these years."

Florence came five minutes later. She found Miss Betty in the arms of her uncle, Jack Patterson. It took some time to explain matters. The delight of the girl almost equalled that of the elderly lovers.

It was while they were at supper that Miss Betty looked up to say:

"Oh! I am so glad I bought that book! You don't understand, Jack, but I've a Christmas present ready for you."

Mr. Patterson's eyes twinkled. "That is fine. I am sorry, Betty, that I have nothing to offer you, nothing but love."

\$20,000 LARCHMONT FARM INCORPORATED WEST CAMP, N. Y. (on the Hudson)

200 Shares
Full Paid

Par \$100
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The Larchmont Farm, Inc., is a corporation organized under the New York state laws, its object being to raise poultry products and fruit for high-class trade.

This company owns 100 acres of cultivated land at West Camp-on-the-Hudson, having a frontage of about 3000 feet on the Hudson River. The location is an ideal one, as the Catskill Mountains are on the west, ten miles distant; on the east the Hudson River, and north and south the beautiful Hudson Valley. Facilities for shipping are unexcelled. There is a steamboat landing adjoining the property and goods shipped by boat from the farm at night reach New York City the next morning. Freight rates are very low. The West Shore R. R. station is a few yards from the farm, and shipments may be made by express to New York in three and one-half hours.

The location of the land is in a portion of the Hudson Valley that is rapidly increasing as a residential section.

For poultry raising and fruit growing the land is unexcelled. It is well drained, sloping gently to the east and south to a stream supplied by never-failing springs of pure cold water. The soil is rich and adapted to fruit growing. A large acreage consists of woodland with considerable cedar, which will be invaluable for building purposes.

In the fruit and poultry business there is a constant demand which must be met, and with the facilities to be had at Larchmont Farm it will be only a question of how great will be the production and how large the profits.

Every dollar invested in this company is amply secured by desirable real estate increasing each year in value.

Low capitalization secured by real estate, fertile land, good management, with an ever increasing market, make this a most desirable investment.

Officers of the company receive no salary until stock earns 24%. Plant is at present in operation.

Having sold a portion of this stock the remainder is now offered for sale at par \$100 a share.

For prospectus and full information fill out and mail this coupon.

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Send me full particulars.

Name _____ Address _____

Glad tears dimmed Miss Betty's sight. Her heart's hunger was satisfied. The perfect human gift—the image of the Gift that brought Christmas to the world—was hers.

Brown Bread and White Bread.

Still another interesting result from laboratory tests is that brown bread is not as nutritious as is white bread. Brown bread is too quickly digested to permit of its nutrition being properly absorbed. Its sole value is an aid to imperfect digestion. To a laboring man brown bread would have little nutritive value. White bread, on the contrary, is digested normally. This

strangles one of the pet theories of past generations.

Carpets Made of Paper.

In Halmstad, Sweden, Pontas Holstrom is about to start a spinning mill for making yarn out of paper. Such mills already exist in Germany and France.

So far the manufacture of rugs and carpets seems to be the best practical use of this new paper yarn. It is said that people in Sweden, especially in the provinces of Ostergotland, are already making carpets with paper weft. Narrow rolls of paper tape are used, but this of course is not spun.

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Two squares from Pennsylvania Station.

Both American and European Plan.
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A HANDSOME CALENDAR FOR 1910.

One of the most pleasing calendars for 1910 that we have seen is the one



sent out by our friends, the Vermont Farm Machine Company.

It is in several colors, and shows a pretty, dairy maid in full regalia in the foreground, with a setting of trees, a running brook, and a herd of dairy cows. And in the corner, modestly symbolizing the support that it is to

all dairy maids who use one, is a United States Cream Separator. It is fitting that it should be there, because these famous machines make life a pleasure to thousands of dairy maids, and farmers wives throughout the world.

We reproduce the calendar in the accompanying illustration. Of course, the beautiful effect of the many colors is lost and the reduction detracts from its beauty, but it affords at least an idea of this striking picture.

The original painting is the effort of one of New York's best artists, and is a credit to the painter, lithographer and company issuing it.

The Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt., inform us they will mail to those readers of Blooded Stock interested in improved dairying methods, this beautiful, ten-colored, lithographed calendar if they will mention this paper.

Better write at once before the calendars are all gone, as we understand their quantity is limited.

WHAT A FARMER HAS TO SAY ABOUT THE DAN PATCH OFFER.

I have received of M. W. Savage,

BLOODED STOCK for December.

absolutely free of any charge, the splendid Dan Patch Stallion, according to the specified and published conditions of the Forest Patch free hair counting contest, ending October 1st, 1909, and according to the signed award of the three disinterested judges.

I am a farmer, living at Waverly, Nebraska, and my answer was mailed to International Stock Food Co., under date of September 16th, 1909.

I am delighted with this magnificent Dan Patch colt, which was delivered to me sound, and in the finest condition, without my paying one cent, or being asked to buy any goods.

In looking over the immense stables on the International Stock Food Farm, I find that Mr. Savage's representation, that this was one of the best colts on the farm, was verified by a careful comparison of his large number of colts. I can also say that I was very much surprised at the magnitude of the International Stock Food Farm, and its great stables, covered track, etc., and I feel like urging any farmer or stock lover to stop and visit this farm when in the vicinity of Minneapolis or St. Paul. It will certainly be a practical lesson in the profitable raising of horses, and judging from my visit, it will be a

\$5.50 Value for Only \$1.25

THE SECRET OF SUCCESSFUL POULTRY RAISING FOUND AT LAST.

It is now possible to have a sure cash income and profit of \$3500.00 from 1000 hens in 7 months, and a minimum cost for help, feed and other necessities, making a profit of more than \$7.00 per hen, per year. It is a demonstrated success. This has been easily done and you can do it. All poultry losses are stopped and profits assured by this wonderful and revolutionary system of Poultry Culture.

READ WHAT THE BRIGGS SYSTEM WILL DO FOR YOU.
The Briggs System can be applied to any poultry plant large or small with equal success. Equally as valuable to the beginner as to the experienced poultry raiser. It contains poultry secrets never before published.

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Feed for growing chicks and making eggs at 15c per bushel explained by the Briggs System. No machinery; no cooking.
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\$25.00 saved on every hundred chicks raised to maturity by this wonderful Briggs System.

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This great book by Edgar Briggs tells how to increase your present profits or start a profitable and easy occupation. Failures unknown when the Briggs System is used. It meets every condition and covers every part of the business. Keeps hens in the pink of condition and produces more eggs than any other System; molts hens early and fowls are rarely sick when this wonderful System is followed.

THE SECRET OF TURKEY RAISING IS ALSO BARED.
This book has never been sold for less than \$5.00 per copy, and thousands covering several editions are being followed by an equal number of successful poultry raisers.

WE HAVE PURCHASED THE SOLE RIGHTS OF PUBLICATION FROM THE AUTHOR, MR. BRIGGS, and have just reduced the price Success, regular price 50 cents, so under the great offer you get the Briggs System book for only 75 cents. We have also just taken off the press "Briggs Secrets in Poultry Culture," containing most valuable and never before published secrets that have produced wonderful and easily obtainable results. These secrets are alone worth the price of the book, but under our great offer you get them FREE.

SPECIAL OFFER.

While the present edition of the Briggs System and Secret Books last. If you will remit us \$1.25, we will send immediately a copy of Briggs Wonderful System Book, VIZ.: Profits in Poultry Culture Solved, also a set of Briggs "Secrets in Poultry Culture" and Incubator also Poultry Success one year. Even if you already have a copy of "Profits in Poultry Keeping Solved," you are losing money every day by not having the supplemental publication "Secrets in Poultry Culture." Poultry Success is admittedly the world's leading and best Poultry Journal, 20 years old, 86 to 164 pages, beautifully illustrated and printed. Most competent and experienced writers in the country, 50 cents a year. It is the 20th Century Poultry Magazine. Sample and Circulars Free. Address

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BLOODED STOCK for December.

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160
Pages,
150
Illustrations

very pleasant experience as special attention is given to make all visitors feel at home."

Signed, Frank A. Holley,
Waverly, Nebraska.

WHAT RECORDS TO KEEP. Census Director Durand's Instructions Relative to the Farm Census.

We have been asked to publish the following outline of keeping a written record of farm operations and equipment to insure an accurate farm Census next year. It was issued by U. S. Census Director E. Dana Durand, and prepared by Prof. Le Grand Powers, U. S. Census Chief Statistician for Agriculture.

"The advantages of always having on hand for ready reference a detailed written statement of one's farm property are readily understood by everyone, and will be most keenly appreciated when the Census enumerator calls with his list of questions next April. The value of the Census figures of farm wealth depends upon their accuracy, and accuracy can only be secured through the co-operation of the farmers themselves. In no way can the farmer extend more practical assistance to the Census Bureau, and in no way can he render himself a greater service than by getting out his pencil and note book on the evening of April the fourteenth next and making up a statement of his farm

property. The questions to be asked concerning farm property are as follows. (We have abbreviated some of these considerably so as to shorten the article, but without spoiling it in any way.)

1. Total value of farm, with all buildings and improvements.
2. Value of buildings.
3. Value of all improvements and machinery.
4. Number and value of domestic animals, classified as follows:

- Cattle:
- A. Born before January 1, 1909:
Cows and heifers kept for milk.
Cows and heifers not kept for milk.
 - Steers and bulls kept for work.
Steers and bulls not kept for work.
 - B. Born in 1909:
Heifers.
Steers and bulls.
 - C. Calves born in 1910.

- Horses:
- All horses born before January 1, 1909.
 - Colts born after January 1, 1909.
 - Colts born after January 1, 1910.

- Swine:
- Hogs born before January 1, 1910.
 - Pigs born after January 1, 1910.

- Sheep:
- Ewes born before January 1, 1910.
 - Rams and wethers born before January 1, 1910.
 - Goats and Kids (all ages).
 - Number and value of poultry over

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just published, will tell you how to make and use concrete in over 100 ways. It contains 160 pages and over 150 illustrations, including diagrams and plans.

We mail it FREE

If we were to set a price on this remarkable book it would be \$1.50, but it is not for sale. We have published it in the interests of concrete construction and want every farmer in the United States to have a copy free. It is written in plain language, with complete and simple diagrams to illustrate the work described.

When you are ready to build remember that

ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT

Makes The Best Concrete

All your work will go for nothing if you use poor cement. Cement is the chief ingredient in concrete, as it holds the mass together. Poor cement means weak building and no end of trouble later on.

ATLAS Portland Cement makes the best concrete. It is the best known brand and it has by far the greatest sale. There is only one quality of ATLAS manufactured—the best that can be made and the same for everybody. The United States Government bought 4,500,000 barrels for the Panama Canal.

Send for the book today and when you build ask your dealer for ATLAS. If he cannot supply you write to

The ATLAS Portland CEMENT Co.
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Daily output over 50,000 barrels—the largest in the world.



NONE JUST AS GOOD

- 3 months old, varieties kept separately.
6. Number and value of swarms of bees.

The census will not ask the value of household goods, nor of farm crops on hand on April fifteenth. These items should be included, however, by all desiring a complete inventory of their farm property.

The value given to the farm should be, as nearly as can be judged, the amount that could be obtained for it if offered for sale under normal conditions. Current market prices should be carefully considered in estimating the value of live stock.

Although the Census merely requires a statement of total value of implements and machinery, it is believed that a classification of these items under the following four heads will be found valuable:

1. Vehicles of all sorts; and equipment used in connection with them.
2. Heavy farm implements; comprising all implements and machinery operated by any power other than hand power.
3. Hand machinery and tools; including carpenters' tools, hoes, shovels, scythes, forks, grindstones, fanning mills, etc.
4. Miscellaneous articles; including all such minor equipment as kettles, pails, barrels, baskets, lad-



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DAN PATCH 1:55

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It is a New Invention that you can carry in your pocket and show your friends instantly, day or night, once or a hundred times. The original is the only moving picture ever taken of a World Champion Horse in his wonderful burst of speed.

A MILE OF 2400 MOVING RACE PICTURES OF DAN PATCH 1:55 and every picture shows the King of all Horse Creation as plainly as if you stood on the track and actually saw Dan Patch 1:55 in one of his Thrilling Speed Exhibitions for a full mile. 2400 distinct moving pictures taken of Dan in one minute and fifty-five seconds means twenty-one pictures taken every second all of the way around the entire track from the back seat of a high power automobile. You can see Dan shake his head to let his driver know that he is ready for a supreme effort and then you can watch every movement of his legs as he flies through the air with his tremendous stride of 29 Feet. You can see his Thrilling Finish as he strains every nerve to reach the wire, you can see his driver dismount and look at his watch while thousands of people crowd around, you can see his care taker force his way through the crowd and throw a beautiful woolen blanket over Dan to prevent his catching cold and then you can follow him up the track before the Madly Cheering Multitudes. As a Study Of Horse Motion it is better than the actual speed mile because you can see Dan right before you for every foot of the entire mile. When first shown to the public this marvelous picture caused people to stand up all over the theatre calling "Come on Dan" - "Come on Dan."

This Remarkable Moving Picture is the Most Realistic and the Most Thrilling ever presented to the public. I have taken a part of the Original 2400 Wonderful and Sensational Pictures and made them into a Newly Invented Moving Picture that you can carry in your pocket and show to your friends at any time, day or night. It does not need a machine, it does not need a curtain and it does not need a light. It Creates a Sensation Whenever Shown.

MY NEW MOVING PICTURES MAILED FREE TO STOCKMAN, postage prepaid, IF YOU ANSWER THESE THREE QUESTIONS

1st. In what paper did you see my Moving Picture Offer? 2nd. How many head Each of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry do you own? 3rd. How many acres of land do you own or how many acres of land do you rent?

IF YOU ARE NOT A STOCKOWNER AND WANT THE MOVING PICTURES SEND ME 25 CENTS FOR POSTAGE. For Packing, etc., In Silver or Stamps and I will mail you this Wonderful Moving Picture of Dan Patch 1:55, The Fastest Harness Horse The World Has Ever Seen.

Address - - INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., M. W. SAVAGE, Proprietor, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

ders, ropes, chains, etc., not included in the first three classes. Many farmers greatly underestimate the total value of their possessions of this character when considering them in the aggregate, and it is suggested above that an accurate estimate of their worth can be made.

No special blanks or forms are necessary for preparing an inventory. An ordinary notebook answers all purposes, but it should be large enough to admit carrying the figures for at least five years in parallel columns. This facilitates comparison of the figures for different years.

The following information will be called for:

1. Farm Expenses in 1909.
 - A. Amount spent in cash for farm labor (exclusive of house work).
 - B. Estimated value of house rent and board furnished farm laborers in addition to cash wages paid.
 - C. Amount spent for hay, grain, and other produce (not raised on the farm) for feed of domestic animals and poultry.
 - D. Amount spent for manure and other fertilizers.
- "No inquiry is made regarding household or personal expenses or expenditures for repairs or improvements. Each of the four questions asked is of fundamental importance in its bearing on agriculture as an industry.
2. Live stock.
 - A. Number of young animals of each kind born on the farm in 1909.
 - B. Number of animals of each kind purchased in 1909 and the amount paid; number sold and amount received; and number and value of those slaughtered on the farm.
3. Dairy Products.
 - A. Quantities and value of milk, butter and cheese produced on the farm in 1909.
 - B. Quantities of milk, butter, cream,

butter fat and cheese sold in 1909 and amounts received.

4. Poultry and eggs.
 - A. Value of poultry of all kinds raised in 1909, whether sold, consumed or on hand.
 - B. Amount received from poultry sold in 1909.
 - C. Quantity and value of eggs produced in 1909.
 - D. Quantity and value of eggs sold in 1909.
5. Wool and mohair.
 - Number and total weight of fleeces shorn in 1909 and amount received from sales.
6. Crops.

For each crop harvested on the farm in 1909 give the number of acres, the quantity produced, and the value of the products. The number of acres of each crop to be planted for harvest in 1910, will also be called for by the enumerator. Instead of giving the number of acres in orchards and vineyards give as nearly as possible the number of trees and vines of bearing age. The quantity of certain fruit products: as cider, vinegar, wine, and dried fruits produced in 1909 will be required, as will also the quantity and value of sugar, syrup and molasses produced from cane, sorghum, sugar beets and maple trees.

7. Sales of specified products in 1909.
 - A considerable part of the annual production of corn, oats, barley, kafir corn, milo maize, hay, flax-fiber and straw, other straw, corn stalks and cotton seed is usually consumed on the farm. Owing to this fact a report will be asked concerning the quantity of each of these products sold in 1909 and the amounts realized therefrom.
8. Forest products.
 - The value of all forest products cut or produced in 1909 for farm

consumption will be asked, as will also the value of similar products cut or produced for sale, including receipts from the sale of standing timber.

"This outline covers the more important questions that will be asked concerning the farm products of 1909. American agriculture is so diversified and so highly specialized in many of its branches, that any schedule designed to secure a fairly complete exhibit of its resources and operations must necessarily contain a large number of inquiries.

"More than three months remain in which to review the results of the year 1909 and prepare for the visit of the enumerator. But preparation of a written record should be commenced at once."

DEMAND EXCEEDS SUPPLY.

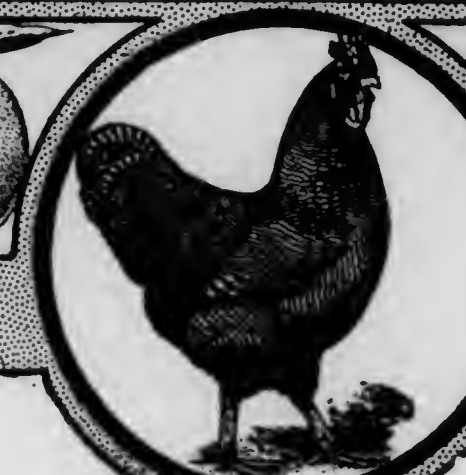
Massachusetts produces more poultry and eggs to the square acre than any other state in the Union, and yet last year that state imported over \$33,000,000 worth of poultry products, according to Mr. A. F. Hunter, the veteran poultry authority.

This does not give much color to the claims of the pessimists who predict that the present increase in the poultry productions, if kept up, will soon give an over supply.

It is true that in Canada and the United States the increase in poultry productions has been phenomenal, possibly unequalled in any other country, but still the supply has not kept pace with the demand. Americans understand something of the nutritive value of an egg, and, because meat is very high in price, they are content to pay even 55 cents a dozen for new laid eggs. Even at this price there is complaint from New York that it is next to impossible to get a really fresh egg.

THE BLOODED STOCK

DAIRYMAN AND POULTRY RAISER


JANUARY

Under the snowdrift the blossoms are sleeping,
 Dreaming their dreams of sunshine and June,
 Down in the hush of their quiet they're keeping
 Thrills from the throats of the wild summer-swung tune.
 —Harriet Prescott Spofford.





Volume XV

Number XI

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT

OXFORD, - PENNSYLVANIA

Twenty Five Cents a Year One Dollar for Five Years

January

1910

Blooded Stock, The Eastern Farmer, Dairyman and Poultry Raiser January, 1910

SUBSCRIPTION—25 cents a year; five years for \$1.00. Single copy 6 cents. Discontinued at end of paid subscription. Samples on application. Canada subscription 12 cents extra.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—Can be sent at any time and will begin with the current issue unless otherwise specified.

HOW TO REMIT—Send money by Postal Money Order, Express Order, Bank Draft, or Registered Letter. One and two cent postage stamps in good condition accepted for small amounts.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS—When ordering a change in address be sure to give former as well as present address.

ADVERTISING RATES—15 cents for each agate line, each month. 5 per cent discount for cash with order. Average seven words to a line. Fourteen agate lines to an inch measure.

Printed on the first day of each month by L. H. Hitchler.
Entered at the Post-office at Oxford, Pa., as Second-Class Mail Matter, May 27, 1899.

FOR EVERY DAY.

While we may welcome with joy our impulse to begin a new life with the new year, "leaving behind the things that are past," except as we carry their remembrance as a warning against going the same way again. Yet irresistibly, the thought must come, why need we wait for the New Year's Day of the calendar, or why need we plan for a year? Every day is a New Year's Day, "every day is the world made new," every day we have opportunity for fresh beginnings. If we could free ourselves sufficiently from the tangle of affairs in which our lives are bound, so that each day we might realize that we had indeed before us a gift of time, fresh from the hand of God, in which we might "quit ourselves like men," what a zest, and inspiration that realization would give to our daily tasks, however monotonous or dreary they might be.

Perhaps this year we may learn that: "Each morn is New Year's morn come true,
Morn of a festival to keep.
All nights are sacred nights to make
Confession, and resolve and prayer;
All days are sacred to days that wake
New gladness in the sunny air.

"Only a night from old to new!
Only a sleep from night to morn!
The new is but the old come true,
Each sunrise sees a New Year born."

ANOTHER YEAR.

A new year possibly, a whole new year! It is a fresh beginning time—when all that we failed to do last year, can really be tried again. The studies of problems, near, or remote; that we thought we should pursue, the books we meant to read, the new work we are to undertake, above all, the faults we intended to conquer, the virtues we meant to cultivate, the growth in character which we both resolved and failed to acquire, now, we can take a fresh start and really accomplish some vital things, for the

new year is so rich in promise, so full of hope, so alluring in its suggestion of beautiful possibilities!

Are we sometimes tempted to look a bit cynically at this ever recurring tide of hope, of belief in our better endeavor, and better performance? Does it sometimes seem a mere mockery—perhaps hypocrisy—that we should so regard the new year? Are we tempted to say—I will make no New Year's resolutions to be again broken and next year again renewed?

If this is our experience, let us remember the very fact that we have the hope and courage to make new resolves after all our failures, is a healthful and hopeful sign.

Some wise teacher has pointed out that one of the most difficult things in the world is to retain our self-respect sufficiently to retrieve ourselves after a mistake or failure. So long as we keep a clean record we can go on, although the way may be hard. But once having failed, the effect of a broken record paralyzes, and renders it far easier to fall out by the way than to "about face" and start again. Yet one of the greatest of victories is ours when realizing and deploring our mistakes, our "manifest sins, negligences and ignorances," we yet refuse to simply sit and moan over them, but resolutely rise up, press on saying: I failed that time, but I shall not always. I can and will learn to be "more than conqueror through One who loved us, One whose strength is in our weakness perfect," leaning on Him, remembering that true repentance consists not in mere remorse. But in regret that bears fruit in new life; we shall find that our worst failures may become part of that "stepping stone" on which we rise to higher things.

CONGRESS AT WORK.

All of them are long, and some exceedingly dry, but the careful reading of the reports sent to Congress by the executive heads of the great Departments of the Government, will amply repay you.

Through them only is it possible to get an intimate and adequate knowledge of the enormous work it is to

govern our great country, and you can not fail to be impressed with the fact that the work calls for the service of the very best men in every line of experience.

More than ever before should the voice of every honest thinking voter be raised against sending to Washington other than picked men, men who have made a success as farmers, lawyers, railroad managers, and in the various lines of business, and professions, that could fit a man to be of use and benefit to the Government and to the people.

We need trained legislators, not politicians whose only qualification is ability to control a majority vote.

We need men who will, while in office, give the country the best in them, who will forget personal ends and give their time, energy and abilities exclusively to the work entrusted to them.

We need men who are unable to retire well off after a few years of public life.

And such men must be well paid for their services out of the public purse.

ARTICLES AND EXPERIENCES WANTED.

Write to us. There are in the lives of every farmer, of every wife of a farmer, and of every hired man, and hired girl on the farm, of every one who lives in the country, whether old or young, incidents, experiences, trials, perplexities, and pleasures that would be of interest and instruction and amusement to the rest of us. Let us know about them. Sign your name or not, as you see fit, but let's unite to make this the best farm, home paper ever turned out.

When you can, without inconvenience, ask a friend or neighbor to subscribe. For sending us a club of three subscribers at 25 cents each, or one at one dollar for five years, we will renew your subscription a year for your courtesy and trouble.

OUR ADVERTISERS—We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. But to make doubly sure we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler advertising in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we do not guarantee to adjust trifling differences between subscribers and honest, responsible advertisers. Neither will we be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent us within one month of the time of the transaction and you must have mentioned *Blooded Stock* when writing the advertiser.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT—The editors are always glad to examine manuscripts suitable for publication in this magazine. Photographers are invited to submit photographs of subjects pertaining to any phase of farm life. Stamps should accompany both manuscripts and photographs to insure their return, if they are not accepted.

Woodcrest Holsteins

A Few Notes of a Coming Herd in New York State, Where Individuality Counts

Written for "The Eastern Farmer" by A. G. Morrell



ONE of the few Holstein breeders who believe in perfect conformation in conjunction with productive power, is Mr. J. W. Dimick, owner of Woodcrest Herd, Rifton, N. Y. He breeds with this ideal in mind, and is ably seconded by his Manager, Mr. Chase.

In Woodcrest Herd there are many animals who are now famous in the Holstein ranks, and one of the most interesting is the old cow Pietje 22d, daughter of an imported sire and dam. She, herself, has a record of 31.62 lbs. of butter in 7 days. She is a grand cow and has proved a splendid dam, her son now heading the herd, Pietje 22nd's, Woodcrest Lad.

One of the handsomest cows in the June combination sale, at Syracuse, N. Y., was Woodcrest Maud, who brought \$1,290. She was bred in this herd, being a daughter of old Maud De-Kol, who is 13 years old and still doing good work.

Woodcrest Maud is a really lovely cow, typical of the best that is in the breed, and a worker, as is attested by her A. R. O. record of 20.85 lbs. butter at 2 years and 4 months of age.

Maud De-Kol has an A. R. O. record of 25.56 lbs. in 7 days, and in the mid-summer dropped twin calves.

Another worker in the Woodcrest lot is Ina Woodcrest De-Kol, with a record of 21,951.9 lbs. milk, 694.31 lbs. fat in 365 days.

This herd is going to be one of the most celebrated herds of the breed, and in a surprisingly short time. The entries from it in the June sale brought high prices, and crowded Mr. Harvey A. Moyer's close.

HEAD OF THE BROOKSIDE HERD.

One of the best known sires of the "Black-and-Whites" is King of the Pontiacs 39937, with 77 daughters in the Brookside Herd, owned by Messrs. Stevens Bros., at Liverpool, N. Y.

His picture shows his splendid lines to good advantage, and he is a remarkably handsome bull. His grand-sire, Hengerveld De-Kol, had 80, A. R. O. daughters, and he has 10 in that list himself.

Brookside Herd is the largest Holstein herd in the world, numbering 350 head, and has tested more cows with records of over 100 pounds of butter in 30 days than any other herd of this breed.

THINGS TO DO IN 1910.

Grow alfalfa.
Build a silo.
Buy and use a Babcock.
Get a separator.
Use narrow mouthed milk pails.
Capture, for your help, the clean milk twins—cleanliness and cold.

FLYING FOX DIES AT DREAMWOLD.

A bull whose name has been a familiar one to Jersey breeders for years, old Flying Fox, imported by Mr. T. S. Cooper, and bought by Mr. Thomas W. Lawson, for \$7,500, at public sale, is dead. He has proved a very prolific and prepotent sire, Dreamwold Herd having many descendants of his, daughters, granddaughters and great-granddaughters and sons, all very beautiful individuals and good dairy cows.

Old Figgis Dead Too.

Old Figgis, a 20-year old cow, celebrated in Jersey annals, who should have dropped a call on Christmas Day, to Flying Fox, died at nearly the same time. She, too, was a great breeder, and a handsome dairy cow.

By the death of these two animals, the dairy world loses much, and Dreamwold, two of its star animals.

town, Pa., who was a beautiful calf, and very like his sire for straightness of back and rump, and symmetry of line.

This is the sort of blood to remedy the dipped backs and the hollows back of the shoulder so often found in bulls of this breed.

PENNSYLVANIA PRESIDENT FOR THE AYRSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, held at Philadelphia, the New Bingham Hotel, on Dec. 16th, Mr. John R. Valentine, of Bryn Mawr, Pa., was elected President, and Mr. C. M. Winslow was re-elected Secretary.

Mr. Valentine should make a good, progressive president, which is just what the Ayrshiremen need. He has been a very successful breeder of



PIETJE 22ND

One of the Oldest Great Dams of the Woodcrest Herd—Record 31.62 lbs. Butter in 7 Days

THE CHAMPION GUERNSEY BULL OF THE WEST.

At the National Dairy Show, Milwaukee, Wis., 1909, the champion Guernsey bull was the celebrated Lord Mar, imported from the Island of Guernsey, by Mr. W. W. Marsh, of Waterloo, Ia., the breeder who gave \$1,000 as prize money for the cow contest in that State.

Lord Mar was also First Prize bull over the whole Island of Guernsey.

Lord Mar is a remarkably handsome animal, straight as a die on the back and good behind the shoulders, of splendid constitution and quality. This fall I saw a young son of his brought out by Mr. George W. Ott, of Doyle's,

these beautiful cattle for years, and is the owner of Rena Ross, champion aged cow of the breed, Polly Puss, ex-champion, the splendid bull Imp. Finlayston, and his worthy stable mates, Major Ayr and Colonel Ayr.

The reports showed progress all along the line, registrations and transfers having increased materially. All present were optimistic and look forward to a bright future.

Some of those attending the meeting were: Mr. L. A. Reyman, Wheeling, W. Va.; Mr. W. W. Blake Arkcoll, Paoli, Pa.; Dudley Wells 2d, Wethersfield, Conn.; Dr. Butterfield, S. Montrose, Pa.; J. R. Valentine, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; J. W. Oakey, Percival Roberts Jr., and J. E. Dodge, of

the same place; W. G. Tucker, Elm Valley, N. Y.; Mr. P. Ryan, Brewster, N. Y.; W. V. Probasco, Cream Ridge, N. J., and others, to the number of sixty.

HUNTING FOR THE "MILK TRUST."

For some time past an inquiry has been going on in New York City, to find out, for the Attorney General, whether or not a milk trust exists.

Several prominent milk dealers, among them, Mr. Charles H. C. Beakes, Alex. Campbell, Joseph Laemle (Sec.), of the Consolidated Milk Exchange, Alex. Wright, President Campbell of the Clover Farm Co., have been questioned under oath by Mr. Coleman and Referee W. Grant Brown.

The inquiry is partly the result of information given to a sensational New York City daily paper by a disgruntled advertising agent. This man offered to negotiate with a reputable city paper to have educational articles on milk printed, and made a round of all the large dealers for contributions to the cost of the publishing, asking the largest amounts from the heaviest selling companies.

Mr. Beakes, one of the oldest and best informed, as well as one of the most respected dealers, marked a list of dealers to guide him in his work. When he thought he had enough money guaranteed, he went to the paper last referred to and told his story, at the same time asking some advance commission. The officials of this daily, which is noted for its close-fistedness, said: "Nothing doing until we see \$5,000 in cash." As the agent had promises but no cash, the matter dragged and he finally took the story and the list to the sensation hunting paper which raised again with renewed vigor its old-time slogan of "Milk Trust," and asserted that the campaign of education was to have been used to get people in line for the recent raise in price from 8 to 9 cents for bottled milk.

Dealer after dealer has testified, under oath, that the contemplated campaign of education was to teach the public the value of milk as a food so that they would use more of it, that such a thing was needed, because the same "yellow" press had spread so many warnings of tuberculous milk that people were afraid to use it and the demand had fallen off to a degree that was hurtful to the milk business. They have one and all denied any pre-concerted arrangement for raising the price at the same time, and all say that they simply had to raise it, on account of the trade conditions.

It is the Milk Exchange which is suspected of being the wolf in sheep's clothing, the much anathematized "Trust." The members all agree in their testimony that the Exchange does put a valuation on milk every so often, based on conditions in the country and in the manufacturing trade; but they also say that this valuation binds no one, neither farmer nor dealer; that the dealers, members of the Exchange, pay sometimes more and sometimes less than the Exchange valuation. Some of them buy on a butter fat basis; some on a basis of good sanitary handling, and the price is fixed regardless of any Exchange valuation.

FROM COAST TO COAST AND BAY TO GULF United States Separators

and their Products Win All Important Awards in 1909

In keeping with its usual successes and accomplishments, the year 1909 has been another record-breaker for the United States Cream Separator. The few awards we mention are far from all. These are a few of the more important ones.

THE GRAND PRIZE (Highest Award) on Separators at the **ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION, Seattle**, awarded the U. S. This was positively the highest award received by any separator.

GOLD MEDAL (Highest Award) on Separators at the **Intermountain Four State Fair, Ogden, Utah**, awarded the U. S.

Butter made from U. S. Cream by Jas. H. Toomer, Morgan, Utah, also won **First Prize** and **Gold Medal** at this Fair.

GOLD MEDAL (Highest Award) on Separators at the **Sacramento, Cal., State Fair**, awarded the U. S. Separator.

FIRST PRIZE (Highest Award) on Separators at the **Texas State Fair, Dallas**, awarded the U. S. Separator.

FIRST PRIZE (Highest Award) on Separators at the **State Fair, Birmingham, Alabama**, awarded the U. S.

FIRST PRIZE also **STANDARD SILVER CUP** (valued at \$100.00.) was won by Mrs. Alex. Simpson, of Atwood, Ontario, at the **Winnipeg Industrial Exposition**. Mrs. Simpson has used a U. S. Separator for years and has always been a prize winner on butter.

FIRST PRIZES (Highest Awards) at the great **New England Fair, Worcester, Mass.**, were awarded to Mrs. Harry Shepard, of Sturbridge, Mass., on Dairy Butter and Gloverdale Creamery, Tumbidge, Vt., on Creamery Butter.

Don't let the hypnotic statements of unscrupulous advertisers, claiming the earth, with no records to back their claims, influence you in the least.

If you keep two or more cows and handle their milk by any other means than with the U. S. Separator, we can show you the way to a greater profit. Ask for Catalogue No. 26 and we will attend to the rest.

Remember, you can try a U. S. Separator before you pay one cent. This does not mean the bogus free trial some advertisers offer, who require the cash deposited in the bank before they ship the goods. Agents in every dairy community will give absolutely a free test, and in case you buy, favorable terms. Could anything be more fair?

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.

INCORPORATED 1873

BELLOWS FALLS, VT., U. S. A.

Members of the Exchange work for their own hands and the strongest kind of competition exists among dealers. Borden prices are more often a basis than the Exchange's.

Up to date the "Trust" has not been smoked out, and we do not now, nor ever did, believe there existed such a combination.

A. G. MOORELL.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

Behind the butter on the table is the churn, the milk pail, the cow and, above all, the intelligence of the man behind the cow.

Many a good cow is spoiled by a poor dairyman. The cow has the milk giving instinct, but it must be intensified by the judicious feeding, and care of her owner. She is worth your best thought and care, for she is working for you day and night, with no return but her keep, and she can be made to pay you handsomely.

Success in dairying is hard won. It is no business in which you can "go it blind," and succeed. But applied intelligence, such as is needed in all business will bring great returns.

The cow cannot do it all. Help her and you help yourself, for back of the cow is always her keeper as the deciding factor for failure or success in dairying.

PRACTICALLY NO CHEESE EXPORTED.

The high prices current for dairy products of all kinds has narrowed exportation to almost nothing. Only 18,594 boxes of cheese were shipped from May first to November 6th., as against 82,114 boxes in 1908.

During the year 9000 Americans living in Canada became naturalized British subjects.



LORD MAR

Champion Guernsey Bull of the West at the National Dairy Show, 1909. Property of W. W. Marsh, Waterloo, Ia.

WHAT DENMARK DOES.

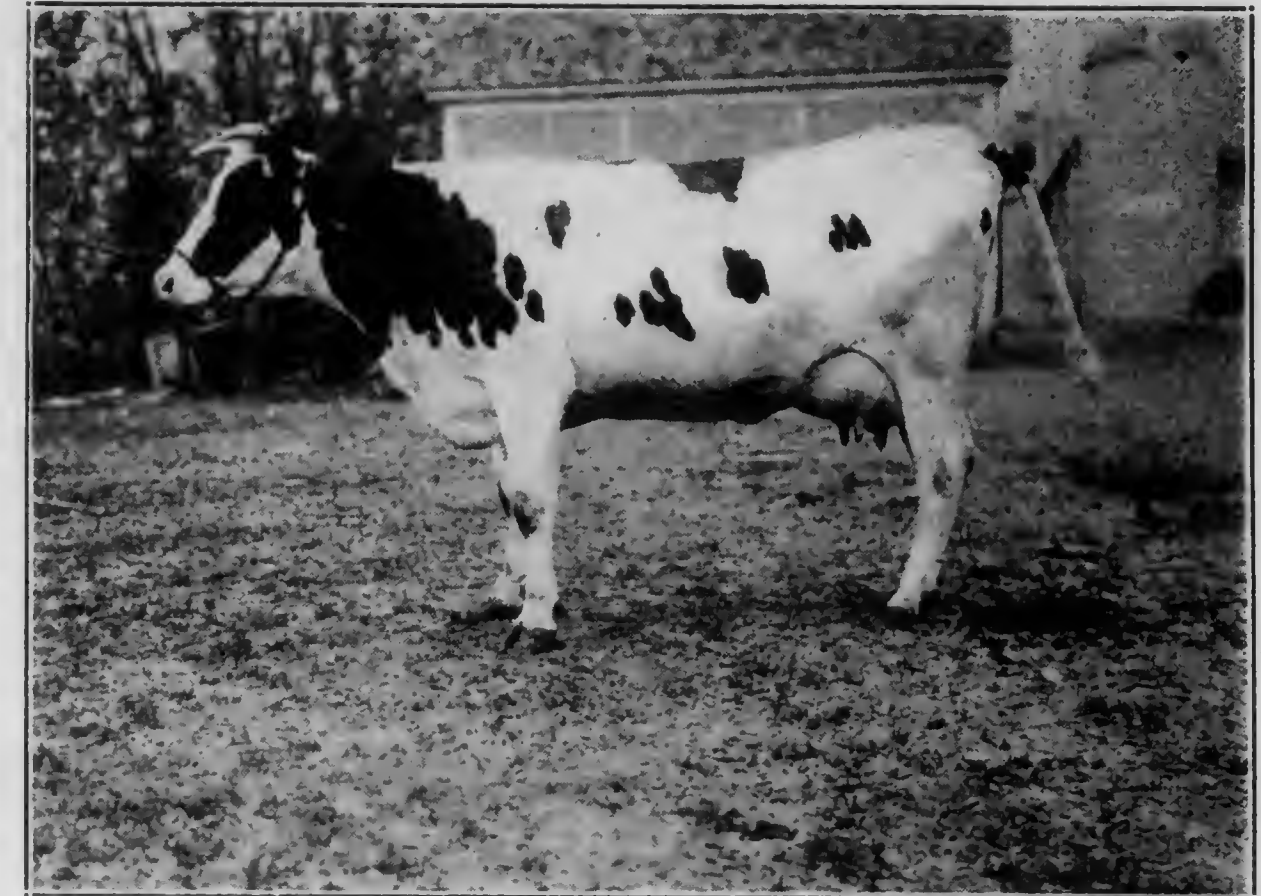
The population of Denmark is 2,500,000, not all of them by any means on the land, and yet the little kingdom exports annually, farm products to the value of over \$90,000,000, \$80,000,000 of which goes to Great Britain.

When we get down to working our farm lands on this intensive basis the figures of to-day will look pretty small.

generous if a true innate love of the work controlled you. The builder's spirit must actuate you, guard and guide you, when lo! you have at the end the best money-making agency in farming.

STEAMER MILK.

According to E. H. Foristall, of the Mass. Agricultural College, steamer



WOODCREST MAUD

One of the Handsomest Cows at Syracuse June Sale—Sold for \$1,290. Butter Record, 20.85 lbs at 2 years and 4 months.

THE BUILDER'S SPIRIT.

W. D. Hoard, of Wisconsin, affectionately called "The Cow Governor," says of dairying: "One of the first great necessities is to get the cow farmer out of this state of mind that he 'can't afford' to face himself in the direction and make a first-class dairyman of himself. You cannot build up a fine profitable herd of cows if you do it for money alone. Your greed will defeat you at every turn, prevent you from the right of expenditure at the right time, make you niggardly when you should be and would be

milk differs from certified milk very little, except that it is more carefully taken and put up. The cows are more thoroughly groomed and washed, and then covered with a blanket while being milked. The milkers wear white cotton gloves to absorb any particles of dust or moisture. Cows that have been in milk from six to eight weeks are used. About one pint of milk is drawn from each teat and set aside, then the remainder of the milk milked into a different pail. This is taken at once to the dairy room, bottled and put on ice. Just as soon as possible the bottles are capped and sealed up with paraffin. Such milk will keep from four to six weeks.

PREVENTION VERSUS CURE.

After chasing the cattle a few miles, and trying to "square" ourselves with the neighbors, through whose garden patch they tramped, biting off a choice morsel here and there, we generally wish we had fixed up the fence before the cows found the weak spots.

It's just so with hog cholera—prevention is better than trying to cure. Read the Snoddy offer in this department.



DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

First—Always Best—Cheapest.

For Thirty Years
The World's Standard

As much better than other separators
as other separators are better than
gravity creamers.

Send for catalogue of 1910 Latest Improved Machines.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

185-187 Broadway, New York 45 E. Jackson Street, Chicago 2000 Broadway, San Francisco
712-714 Western Street, Montreal 45 & 47 Princes Street, Liverpool 1015 Western Avenue, Seattle

SALT FOR STOCK.

Some experiments tried in France showed that stock having a regular supply of salt was more thrifty and made better use of the feed it ate than animals deprived of salt for a considerable length of time.

Salt is one of the necessities of animal existence, and even wild animals travel long distances to get salt in the shape of salt springs of brackish water.

Salt is the great cleanser of the blood and performs an important mission in animal economy, and, as it is very cheap, should be supplied to all live stock in liberal quantities.

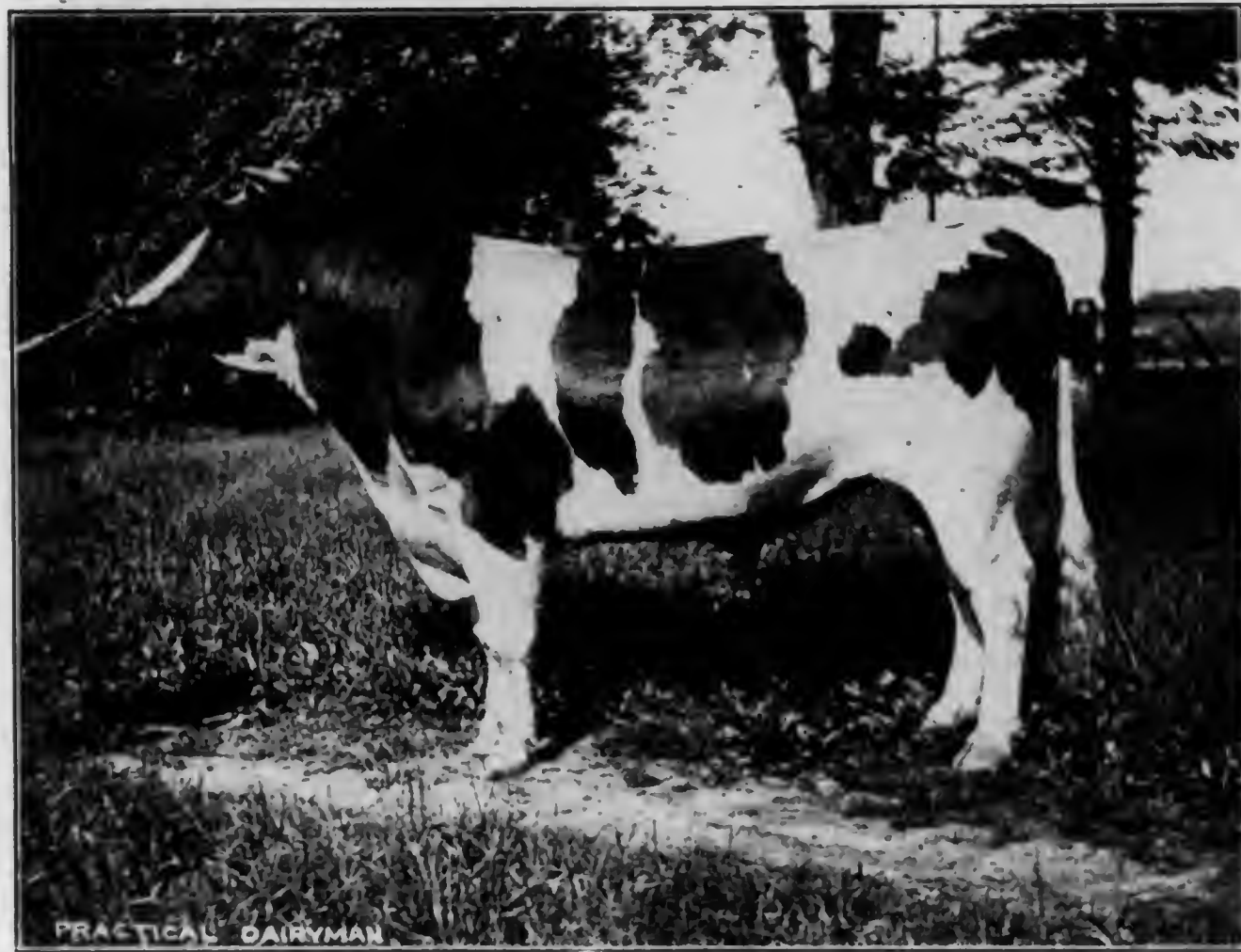
A supply of salt should be kept in every pasture field and be accessible to the animals at all times. The com-

beet pulp. It lightens their grain ration wonderfully, and the cows relish it exceedingly. It's a milk maker, too. On many dairy farms it is taking the place of roots most acceptably.

CEMENT STABLE FLOORS.

Stable cement floors are made in practically the same as side-walks, and require practically the same amount of materials.

The first consideration is to have a proper foundation, and such a foundation consists of a sub-base of coarse gravel or cinders, varying in depth from six inches to a foot, depending largely on the kind of soil and the climate. A loose, sandy soil, with good drainage, will not require as deep a sub-base as will a heavy clay soil.



KING OF THE PONTIACS

Head of the Broodside Herd of Holsteins—The Largest Herd in the World

mon custom of salting stock once a week is a very poor way to supply the needs of the stock. The strongest ones will get enough, possibly, but the weaker ones, and these are the ones that need it most, will be kept back, and never get a full supply.

One of the best ways to supply live stock with salt is to buy rock salt and place slabs of it in places convenient for the stock to get at. The weather has but little effect on it and stock can get all needed by simply sucking the salt slab.

To feed it to horses, put a piece in the feed box where they can get it at any time. This does not interfere with feeding the horses, and at the same time a little of the salt gets on all the grain given them.

Even pigs will lick a block of rock salt, although a good many people never think of salting the pigs.

A SPLENDID SUCCULENT.

If you have not used dried beet pulp in your ration, get some and try it. You will be glad you did.

Dolly Dimple, the ex-champion Guernsey; Missy of the Glen, her successor; the winning Ayrshires in the Home Dairy Test—all were fed dried

One of the most frequent causes of floors cracking is the heaving of the soil through freezing when it is full of water. This trouble is, of course, met with most in the case of side-walks, but it must be considered in laying stable floors too.

About four inches of good concrete should be laid on a good, porous and solid sub-base, in proportions of one part Atlas Portland cement, two and one-half parts clean, coarse sand, and five parts screened gravel or broken stone, and should be finished, before the concrete has set, with a one-inch mortar surface of one part cement to one and one-half parts clean, coarse sand.

ANIMALS DRINK IN COLD WEATHER.

When the cold weather of January comes round too many men and boys seem to get an idea into their heads that horses and cows don't care to drink, judging by the way they cut off the quantity.

If you have to carry the water to the stables make one more trip—it will probably mark the difference between only enough to aggravate the

BLOODED STOCK for January.

poor beast, and to leave them comfortable until next, regular watering time.

Quite a lot of falling off in winter milk production is laziness in not watering the cattle sufficiently.

If they have to go from the barns to a hole in the ice, be careful that the path is not so steep and slippery that you are apt to lose a valuable animal by accident.

In dipping water from a hole in the ice gradually a rim is formed around the hole so deep that it is only with the greatest difficulty that an animal can reach the water at all. To add to it, if drinking from a comparatively small pond, the water temporarily gets so low that only those who drink first get enough water and the rest must suffer until it's their turn to get to the hole first.

You know what it is to feel your throat dry and parched from lack of water. It's exactly the same for the animal.

MILK A DESTRUCTIVE AGENT.

Nothing will prevent the decay of leather on which milk has been spilled and allowed to remain. Wash the boots at once with water and a soft brush and then oil them.

POULTRY.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, America's Single or Rose Comb R. I. Reds. Price very reasonable. E. G. BRATTON, Ryde, Pa.

FOR SALE—Good honest stock eggs of Single Comb Brown Leghorns; finest strains. Cups and Blue Ribbon winners at Cumberland, Frostburg and Somerset. 600 fine large farm-raised birds for sale at reasonable prices.

Twenty-five extra choice Light Brahma cockerels for sale. Write me. HERMAN SHOCKEY, Sand Patch, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HORSES going blind Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia., can cure.

FOR SALE—Two litters Scotch Collie puppies, sired by the noted "Flying Comet" and "Laddie Boy," out of bitches bred in the purple; perfectly marked golden sable; strong, healthy, farm-raised stock. Prices from \$10 up. FRANK H. TAYLOR, Reedsville, Pa.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred Registered Holstein Bull Calf. Six months old. Two-thirds white. Finely marked. Low price for prompt sale. MADISON COOPER, 101 Court, Watertown, N. Y.

PURE-BRED registered Holstein bull calf, sired by "Clothilde Dekol Dot's Butter Boy." Dam, "May Inka Clothilde." Photograph, pedigree and price on application. MADISON COOPER, 101 Court, Watertown, N. Y.

REGISTERED Holstein-Friesian Bulls all ages. Prices reasonable. Apply to R. G. WILLIAMS, Canton, Pa.

MILCH GOATS.

MILCH GOATS—Information regarding this most profitable milk producing animal. Write G. H. Wickersham, 1242 St. Francis avenue, Wichita, Kansas.

SEND 10c for a sample copy of the largest, newest, race-horse paper published. P. J. WYAND, Cumberland, Md.

TROTTER MARE for sale—a handsome, black, trotting mare, and beautiful stud colt, very fast. Second cousin to Dan Patch. Price \$200. P. J. WYAND, Cumberland, Md.

BLOODED STOCK for January.

OUR HORSES

FEEDING THE WORKING HORSE.

Hay and Oats the Standby with the Majority of Feeders.

"I have had over 30 years' experience in feeding all kinds of horses. I have fed about all the different kinds of grain, fodder and other foods which have looked like being either worth while, or even safe, and I have only this to say about feeding horses: Hay and oats are the best and safest things that can be fed to horses. Some bran, a carrot or turnip complete the bill of fare which I am prepared to recommend. For years past this ration has been my standby, and since cutting out just about everything else I have had very few sick horses, except for an occasional attack of distemper."

"Yes," said the other fellow, "It has been just the same here. You remember the cooker that I paid \$150 for? Your one cost more. Mine is lying in an old outhouse now, and has not been used for years. I feed good hay and oats, and when show time comes, I can lead out a string of horses that look just as well, feel better, and are in harder, better, all-round condition than when fed boiled feed, mixed meals, and other kinds of stuff."

I have tried all the games that go, and hay and oats are good enough for my horses."

These were two leading horsemen who were speaking—names to conjure with in the horse business of America, representatives of firms whose names are familiar wherever draft horses are known.

This, however, is not saying that the feeding of horses is not an art. It takes judgment to feed a horse well, and more judgment still to feed a working horse in the best way.

Cattle, sheep, or swine may be fed a prescribed, daily ration, and anyone intelligent enough to follow directions can do the feeding. But with the working horse it is different. When he is working, he should be fed more than when idle. As a matter of practice, the opposite is oftener done.

Don't feed the horse all the hay he will eat when standing idle. There is great difficulty in reducing the feeding of working horses to any rule, but it is a safe deduction that he will stand idle on, at least, no more feed than he requires for everyday work. Let him eat hay no longer when in the stable than when working in the fields. Feeding too much hay simply clogs his system, and, if long continued, will produce but poor results.

Many readers of Blooded Stock feed corn instead of so much oats, and are just about as well satisfied with the results.

Keep horses you use well shod—sharp shod. The muscular strain trying to walk or trot on hot or icy roads is tremendous, and soon makes an animal nervous and petty, and the next slip is apt to mean broken harness, smashed shafts, and sometimes loss of a valuable animal.

SILAGE AS HORSE FEED.

A Successful Experiment.

Some years ago Prof. G. P. Roberts, of Cornell University, undertook an experiment in the feeding of corn silage to an old horse. The animal was fed nothing else for some time, and the general opinion was expressed at the time that the old horse would simply waste away, or else sicken and die in a short time.

To the surprise of the prophets, however, the horse did nothing of the kind, but grew fat and strong, meanwhile working every day.

Such experiences are not uncommon, where horses have been fed a bushel of corn silage per day from the very commencement. But there have been other experiences where the result has not been quite so happily uneventful, and it can safely be taken for granted that a horse will thrive upon silage, only after the fact has been demonstrated in each individual case.

Green corn is generally acknowledged to be a food that can be fed to all horses and colts with both safety and advantage, still its use must be moderate, it must be fed sparingly. Gaseous fermentation, indigestion and tympanitic colic are the customary penalties for the failure to observe precaution in the matter. Wide experience has resulted in the conclusion that corn silage should be subject to the same considerations. This applies to good, sweet silage, while silage that has become very vinegary or mouldy should never be fed to horses at all.

When silage is to be fed, it should be commenced in a moderate way, not more than a peck measure at one feed, nor more than two feeds per day, and the effect should be watched carefully, and a ration of hay or straw, should be given between feeds of silage. If, after a few days of this, no bad effects are observed, the ration may, if desired, be increased. When silage is fed at night, hay should be fed afterward.

It is always well to err on the side of safety, so keep both eyes open.

PETTING A HORSE.

"Not many people know how to pet a horse, from the horse's standpoint, at any rate," said a trainer. "Every nice-looking horse comes in for a good deal of petting. Hitch a fine horse close to the curb and you'll find that half the men, women and children who go by will stop for a minute, say 'Nice horse', and give him an affectionate pat or two."

"The trouble is they don't pat him in the right place. If you want to make a horse think he is going straight to Heaven hitched to a New York cab or delivery wagon, rub over his eyes. Next to that form of endearment a horse likes to be rubbed right up between the ears. In petting horses most people slight those nerve centers. They stroke the horse's nose. While a well-behaved horse will accept the nasal caress complacently, he would much prefer that

nice, soothing touch applied to the eyelids. Once in a while a person comes along who really does know how to pet a horse. Nine times out of ten that man was brought up in the country among horses and learned when a boy their peculiar ways."

CORN STOEVEER FOR HORSE FEED.

Just try some shredded stover for horse feed this winter, instead of timothy. The former is just about one-half the price of the latter, and is just about as good. That is the testimony from the feeding test. Judging by the way horses act, it must be true.

If you have plenty of timothy, let this go to town and to the city man, who will pay a good round price for it. With the money buy some other things you need. Take home with you some grain feed rich in protein, such as cottonseed meal, gluten meal or bran; with these feed clean, bright corn stover.

The combination will furnish one of the best sorts of winter rations for farm stock that you can get. Not only will you have a better feed than corn and timothy together, but you will have a cheaper one, with money in your pocket to boot.

But maybe you haven't the stover. In that case, the best thing you can do is to make a solemn resolve to raise corn to the limit next year. That means you are to get it ready now. Get the seed, take care of manure as you make it, and read up and study corn for next season.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE,

Whether Steer, Bull, or Horse Hide, Goat, Dog, Deer, or any kind of hide or skin with the hair on, soft, light, odorless and moth-proof for robes, rug, coat or gloves, and make them up when so ordered. But first get our illustrated catalog, with prices, shipping rates and instructions. We are the largest custom fur tanners of large wild and domestic animal skins in the world. We make and sell Natural Black Galloway fur coats and robes, Black and Brown Friesian, Black Dog Skin, and fur-lined coats; also do taxidermy and head mounting.

THE CROSBY FRISIAN FUR CO., 116 Mill Street, Rochester, N. Y.

The Ireland Straight-Line Drag Sawing Machine

This sawing rig fills a long felt want for sawing large timber. It is simple, durable and the most practical straight line sawing rig on the market.

We also make circular saw rigs, saw and shingle mills

Write for full information and prices

IRELAND MACHINE AND FOUNDRY CO., 15 State Street, NORWICH, N. Y.

HOGS

HOG CHOLERA AND OTHER PARASITIC DISEASES OF HOGS.

The hog is very different in its nature from any other domestic animal, and the disease we know as hog cholera and swine plague works more upon the blood than any other part of the animal. In a hog that dies of a simple form of hog cholera and swine plague, with no other complications, you will find a very small amount of blood. It seems that the disease destroys the blood of a hog before he dies, or, in other words, it seems the hog can live with hog cholera or swine plague as long as he has the strength and vitality to make, or produce, blood as fast as the disease destroys it. His blood circulates very slowly, as he has no system of veins like other animals. It is thrown up through arteries and makes its way back by oozing through the flesh. He does not perspire in heat like a horse or other animal, and we presume it is the lack of a capillary circulation that prevents him perspiring when he gets hot.

A hog is more easily overheated than any other animal, also attributable to his not being able to perspire.

Hog Cholera has been a very much dreaded disease throughout the country. Until during the last six or eight years when a man's hogs would take the cholera he would have no hope of saving them, but now a large percent of the principal breeders and hog raisers know how to protect and save their hogs.

VALUABLE HERD STRICKEN.

Something like two years ago the fine herd belonging to Bardwell & Barnard, of McHenry, Ky., was stricken with disease. They called on the writer for help and he went. In a few days' time he had the disease stamped out of the herd at home, and the hogs all up, and doing finely, except a few young pigs that broke down with indigestion, which is in all cases very hard to save.

They had their main show herd, and some very fine ones, hid away from the disease back in the mountains where it would not seem the disease could go. They first wanted these protected. I told them there was not much show of preventing the disease on them, and that as their dog had been following their wagon through that lot, and through the diseased lots, that no doubt the germ was already there, and instead of protecting or preventing, the disease on them, I advised them to bring their hogs down to the main lots, where they were having the cholera in great shape, and to give their hogs the cholera by feeding to them a dead hog hashed up into slop.

They thought this was very hazardous, as some of the hogs could be

Sold For \$5000.00 A Head.

However, they took my advice and brought their hogs down, and gave them all the cholera at the same time. Hence, they were all sick at the same time, and they carried out our in-

structions taking them safely through the cholera

Without Losing One.

Since that those hogs have been immune, and not subject to the disease any more, and never will during their life time.

Soon after this Bardwell & Barnard bought about 60 other hogs, and put them in the same lot where the hogs were sick, and of course they took the cholera, and they took these through the same process of treatment, as above related, losing only two young ones out of the lot. All the balance got well and are all right.

It requires a little work, some attention, and perseverance, to handle the disease this way, but notwithstanding there is a remedy that it can be done and it's known as the Snoddy Remedy. It is put up and sold by The Dr. J. H. Snoddy Remedy Co., of Alton, Ill.

D. C. McKinley, R. No. 1, Orient, Ohio, as well as a number of his neighbors who have had hog cholera during the last few months, have used this great remedy with great satisfaction to themselves in stopping the disease and saving their hogs in a few days time. Mr. McKinley had a very bad outbreak and a good many hogs.

These men, having such fine success with this remedy, are not afraid of hog cholera any more because they know what to do with it.

The Snoddy Remedy Co., has printed a little book with full instructions how to handle the disease and how to treat it. This book is entirely free to anyone who will send his name and address to The Snoddy Remedy Co., Box 290, Alton, Ill.

Every farmer should have one of these little books, as they cost him nothing but a postal card to write his name and address on, because this is the only thing that has ever yet come before the public that can be depended upon.

FEEDING GREEN CORN.

There are many people who believe that feeding green corn in the fall is the cause of cholera breaking out about that season. We do not think there is anything in that if fed moderately. We think the quantity has a great deal more to do with it than the quality of the feed. The soft corn has a tendency to give a hog a strong appetite and the farmer who wants to see his hogs thrifty and do well tries to satisfy that appetite, and, continuing to feed the green corn freely, he has soon overworked the digestive organs of the hog and gets his system out of condition. Then he is a fit subject for any disease that may come along, and cholera is most always present in such cases, and develops in the herd. So it is the quantity that overworks the liver and spleen that puts the hog in a proper shape to take cholera, and if he does not take cholera it is possible to break down his digestive organs so it will take him a long time to get into condition again.

In many cases where this overfeeding has been done the hogs will take what we term "Spleen Fever," or enlargement of the spleen. Then he cannot properly digest and assimilate his feed. This produces very bad blood and renders a hog very subject to cholera.

Mistake To Overfeed.

There are a great many farmers who believe in pressing their pigs from the time they will eat on to the market. I believe this is a mistake. I believe the hog should have some time to grow, and make bone, and muscle.

If a hog runs on a rich pasture I believe he should be fed not more than what would be considered half feed, and let him get the balance of his feed by searching for it. When feeding hogs on rich pasture it is rather difficult for one accustomed to feeding in a dry lot to hold back and not feed too much.

A hog is as subject to indigestion as a man, and overfeeding is about the only thing that produces indigestion in a hog.

I have no doubt but that many outbreaks of cholera have been produced principally by overfeeding, getting the hogs out of condition so that the few germs of disease they may have got from the atmosphere are sufficient to bring them down with the disease.

Worms Almost As Bad As Cholera.

There is one parasite in particular that does the hog industry almost as much damage as cholera, and that, I will say, is worms. Worms affect most all hogs more or less. In some districts, where conditions are favorable for them to propagate, they will

GREENWOOD STOCK FARMS
Farmers and Breeders I now have a large stock, probably the best I ever owned, thoroughbred Poland-China and Chester White Pigs, 2 to 6 mos. old, sows bred and boars ready for service, all from prize winning stock. Guernsey and Jersey Cattle, Buff and Barred Plymouth R. Chickens. Farms and Residence, Greenwood, Pa. Address C. H. DILDINE, Route No. 1, Rohrsburg, Pa.

BARGAINS IN POLAND-CHINAS, BERKSHIRES AND CHESTER WHITES
I now have a large stock of probably the best I ever owned. Cannot tell you all here, but I have Boars and sows, all breeds, 2 to 6 months old mated not 24 in; sows bred and boars ready for service. Guernsey Calves and Registered Scotch Collie Puppies. Write for prices and free circular. This stock must go and will be sold. M. B. Turkeys, Barred and White P. Rocks, B. Leghorns and Beagle Dogs. P. F. HAMILTON, Cochransville, Pa.

HOGS.
FOR SALE—Duroc and Poland China Registered stock bred sows. Service Boars \$13 to \$20. 40-lb. Pigs \$5. Also some choice Rhode Island Red chickens. WM. HARTSHORN, Thurmont, Md.

FOR SALE—Some fine Yorkshire Pigs—no better stock in U. S. Just imported—new blood. A. A. BRADLEY, Frewsbury, N. Y.

HOG CHOLERA

Having a general outbreak of Hog Cholera in this section of country, around Grove City and Harrisburg, Ohio, just South of Columbus, Ohio, we, the undersigned hog raisers secured the Snoddy Remedy (which is put up and sold by The Snoddy Remedy Co., of Alton, Ill.) and cured our hogs with it after the disease had started in our herds and some of us had lost quite a few before we heard of the Remedy. We found the Remedy a cure for Hog Cholera and Swine Plague when taken in time and properly used. We heartily recommend it to all hog raisers, as we are fully convinced that the Remedy will do all the Company claim for it.

SAMUEL TAYLOR, R. No. 1, Grove City, Ohio.
GEORGE BORROR, R. No. 3, Grove City, Ohio.
ISAAC F. MOUSER, R. No. 1, Grove City, Ohio.
WILLIAM KEGG, R. No. 3, Grove City, Ohio.

The above are all prominent and reliable farmers and have cured their sick herds with our Snoddy Remedy. Many other herds are being cured now. For full particulars and Snoddy's free book on Hog Cholera

THE SNODDY REMEDY CO., Box 290, ALTON, ILL.

cut a hog half of his weight by market time without reducing his feed but very little. While at other times, where the worms are not so bad, the difference will not be so great.

The Snoddy Remedy is just as good and sure for hog worms as a remedy can be made. There are plain instructions in the little free book that is offered you, for keeping your hogs clear of worms, and in a thrifty condition.

Give Them Fresh Air.

Again, I think where a large stock of hogs is kept in one lot, the barn, or their sleeping places, is seldom ventilated enough so that the air will not become stagnated. A hog needs fresh air more than any other animal living, because he does not get any oxygen except through his lungs. He does not take in any through his skin like a man or horse, but must get it through the air as he breathes, and when too closely housed he soon gets into bad condition.

Cold weather is now with us and every farmer should see to it that his hogs have a comfortable place to sleep. In fact if he can divide them up into about three lots it would be better. The sows and small pigs in one lot, medium shoats in another, and the larger ones in another.

Clean Bedding.

While a hog is a very hogish animal in some respects he is a very nice animal about his bedding, if given a chance. They should have a lot large enough for them to get plenty of exercise and then they will take special care of their bedding.

Ten Weeks To Weaning.

I also differ with many of the hog raisers and breeders in regard to weaning time, as I do not believe the pigs should be taken from the sows. I believe in letting them run with the sow until they are at least ten weeks old. In fact the sow knows more about when to wean her pigs than we do, and she can wean them, and keep them in better health than we can, if you give her the privilege.

I have always made it a practice to let my sows wean their own pigs.

If disease strikes a herd where there are sows with suckling pigs I believe in that case especially it is better to keep them together, because, if the milk accumulates and the pigs are not there to take it, it will produce more fever. The pig has almost always got all the cholera he can hold before you find out the sow has it.

Cholera Not Dangerous For Sucking Pigs.

It is more trouble to handle hog cholera in suckling pigs and sows than in any other character of hog. But, if taken in time and handled right you need not have any fears.

My system with sows not yet far enough along to farrow is to get them through the cholera, if possible, before farrowing time. Then they will have nice, strong, healthy pigs that will grow off just as though there were no cholera in the place, provided you give the sows a treatment of the Snoddy Remedy as soon as they have farrowed, beginning with the very first feed you give them and keeping it up for seven days, just as instructed for diseased hogs. You try it but one time and you will find it will work all right. Those pigs will never have the cholera; they will be immune.

Suitable Feed For Hogs.

In this it requires a man of good judgment to make a good feeder. A man must take due notice of all conditions and be governed accordingly. If the pigs are just weaned, or taken from the sow, they should have a general feed, some green stuff, some greasy slop from the kitchen, some milk with bran or middlings stirred in it. It will not do to confine them to any one feed, especially when you are feeding anything like as much as they want.

They must have a diversity of feed, and must be kept hungry all the time, never feeding them as much as they want. It is best to have them run out in a little lot where they can get their own green stuff.

When you come to older hogs, size from 75 lbs. to 150 lbs., you should

be careful to not over-feed corn. They should have a pasture where they can run to, and, if it be a rich pasture, they should not be fed oftener than once a day, and that of a morning. A hog lies down all night in most cases and digests the food he has gathered the day before. So when he comes in at night with his stomach full, and you give him another feed on top of that, if it's a different feed to what he has been getting during the day, he will eat again. This crowds his stomach so full that he cannot properly digest and assimilate what he gathered during the day and the feed at night. But if you let him go without feed at night, he will thoroughly digest what he ate the day before. Then you can give him a feed of corn, and also some swill made of wheat middlings and oil meal, about $\frac{1}{4}$ oil meal to $\frac{3}{4}$ wheat middlings, in the morning.

Feed him this way until ready to fatten him for the market. Then you can feed him pretty heavily for a few days to get his system thoroughly fattened for market.

Best Breed To Keep.

I often hear the question asked, what is the best breed of hogs for a farmer to keep? I think the hog that he best understands and has had most experience with would be the most suitable hog for him to keep.

A Poland China hog man cannot understand a Duroc hog so well as he can his Poland Chinas. Hence he can manage his Poland China hogs more profitably than he can the Duroc, and vice versa.

If a man is thoroughly posted on how to handle one breed of hogs I would not advise him to leave that breed, as there is demand enough in the United States for all of the different breeds, especially for the next 12 or 18 months, during which time I expect to see hogs above 9 cents per pound on the market, and I would advise all farmers to raise every pig possible, because during that time he will no doubt get the highest price that will ever be paid for hogs in the U. S. during our life time.—One Who Constantly Uses The Snoddy Remedy.

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE
"THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs less to buy—less to run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE ENGINE MFG. CO., 496 West 15th St., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS

Conducted by George W. Miller.

ABOUT THE MANY POULTRY BOOKS BEING ADVERTISED.

Their Stories Generally True.

Every weekly and monthly publication of national and extensive circulation in the United States, and many of the dailies as well, are carrying advertisements these days telling of the wonderful successes that are being made of poultry plants in different parts of the country, and of the almost fabulous sums their respective owners are netting each year.

The result has been to turn the attention of thousands of people north, south, east and west, to poultry keeping as a means of earning a livelihood, and the books which these advertisements exploit, and which describe the plants in question, have been sold in unprecedented numbers. These books make very interesting reading, to say the least, but how much of them is truth and how much fiction, is a question which is being seriously asked by scores and hundreds who have been impressed by the stories they tell.

One of these stories was to the effect that a couple of thousand dollars were made by one man on the back of a city lot.

Another one relates how two novices made more than a thousand dollars a month for twelve successive months. Others tell of wonderful successes in varying degrees.

Are these stories true? Have the big sums named really been obtained in actual cash? or have they been achieved only on paper? Were the balance sheets honestly made or were the figures juggled?

There are many experienced poultrymen who believe these stories are not true, and they are backed up by thousands of others who, at one time or another, have endeavored to make a modest living from poultry only, to give up in despair, and, who are prepared to take their oaths that every one of them are pure, unadulterated fiction.

A GREAT EDITOR FORCED TO ADMIT.

The editor of a prominent poultry paper, in New England, and one of the best known writers on poultry subjects in the world, told the writer the other day that "the figures in one of these books were so flagrantly juggled that the book was worthless." When pressed for his reasons for this statement he modified it considerably. "The balance sheet," he said, "makes no allowance for interest on investment, for insurance, or for wear and tear, and I doubt if the fowls were fed as cheaply as stated."

The amount paid for insurance should have been charged in the expense column, but the items of interest on investment and wear and tear are debatable ones in a statement of this kind. The book in question states very clearly what the investment was, so that anyone so desiring can easily figure the amount that should be allowed for this, as well as decide what should be charged against the net earnings for wear and tear.

"Granting that you are correct, what effect would it have on the general question of the success or failure of this plant?" the writer asked the editor.

Wonderful Success.

"It would still be a wonderful success," he reluctantly admitted.

With no other basis than that named it is hardly fair to say the figures were juggled to produce the results claimed. As a matter of fact, this book was put out by one of the most conscientious publishers in America, and was subjected to much careful scrutiny before he consented to handle it.

Every one of these plants has been investigated by several of the poultry editors, and in each case the result has been the same—the owners were found to have understated rather than overstated their net results.

"The Intensive Plan."

These plants, where large profits are made, are all run on what has truly been called "the intensive plan." No two of them are alike in any particular, except that they work the ground space used to the limit, and require the constant care of the operator and his assistants for every daylight hour of every day in the year.

They differ radically from the systems in general use in the exclusive poultry plants in almost every detail, but in one important respect they are not so much unlike the barnyard method of poultry keeping. This is that they supply the layers with an abundance of fresh air, summer and winter alike.

Fresh Air is the Corner Stone.

Fresh air is the cornerstone of the intensive plan of poultry-keeping. The first step in the evolution of this method was the "discovery of the open front poultry house. Produce summer conditions in the poultry house in the winter time," was the slogan of the early disciples of fresh air poultry houses, and the development of these houses and the development of these houses on this principle has made possible all the big results referred to.

Until a very few years ago it was considered necessary to exclude, as far as possible, the frosty or cold, outside air from the roosting and scratching rooms if eggs were to be obtained in quantity in the winter. Many of the plants thought to help this along by adding artificial heat. These old-fashioned poultrymen, too, were striving to produce summer conditions in their poultry houses in the winter months, but they overlooked the important element of fresh air.

Unwittingly, perhaps, the ordinary farmer supplied his layers with plenty of ozone, but he did it just the same, and the result was that he did just as well as far as winter eggs were concerned, with his makeshift poultry shed, as the more pretentious poultryman with his dead-air-space walled poultry house, with its double windows and tight-fitting doors. The one lacked warmth and the other fresh air, and experience has proved the latter to be just as essential as the former. Neither got winter eggs in large numbers with any regularity.

It was the late Prof. Gowell, of the Maine Experimental Station, who discovered the connection between fresh air and winter eggs.

THESE SICKLY-LOOKING CHICKS NOT FED OUR WAY

They wouldn't be wilted, forlorn and droopy as are these poor little fellows. What's the matter? Likely some one has been feeding a lot of table scraps, or sour bread, or some other indigestible mixture that is fermenting in their stomachs. Tomorrow the owner will find eight or ten dead, and wonder: "What killed my chicks?" Chicks are babies and must have baby food. That's why Puritan Chick Food is so successful in rearing chicks, keeping them well and holding down the death-rate. It just "fits" the interior mechanism of the digestive organs of a chick.

Puritan Chick Food

(The Safe Kind)

has a delightful taste and odor to a little chick, because it is compounded of those very pure, wholesome and sweet elements that naturally attract it. Your little "puff-balls" will make things fly by scratching; they are always happy and busy, when fed on it. Some of the largest poultry plants use Puritan Chick Food. It pays them. It will pay you, no matter how small your flock. It is foresight, wisdom, economy and profit, for you always to keep it on hand. It's true life insurance for your chicks, all other things being equal. We guarantee it so, and refund money if you're not satisfied. No fussing about it, either—your word is final. Puritan Chick Food is put up in 5-lb. boxes for 60c; 25-lb. bags \$1.00; 50-lb. bags \$1.75; 100-lb. bags \$3.25. Ask your dealer for it. If he hasn't it, we'll supply you. Booklet free. Write now for it.

Puritan-American Poultry Food Mfg. Co.,
Bound Brook, New Jersey



Fresh Air Houses.

The advocates of the fresh air houses differ widely in the application of their theory. Some say that only a confining wire mesh is all that is needed in the front of the house; others favor a curtain for the whole of the front, while others think not more than one third of the front should be open.

Some think small coops, with five or six hens and not more than three square feet of floor space for each, are the correct thing; others go the limit the other way and say that 1,500 layers should be kept in each house, with something less than two square feet on the floor for each, while, between the two, is a host who advocate a flock sufficiently large to fill the house, no matter what size it may be, allowing between two and three feet to each bird.

All are getting about equal results, as far as the writer's observations have gone, so that it cannot be said that any one of these various plans is the only correct one. The principle in each case is the same—the front is sufficiently open to admit an abundance of fresh air day and night, in all seasons, and the layers are sufficiently numerous to generate the required amount of animal heat to moderate the winter temperature to about the correct point.

Summer Conditions.

Thus, the summer conditions are produced in the winter months—the curtains, or open fronts, let in the fresh air, and the hen's are numerous enough to generate enough animal heat to warm the room.

Layers Have No Runs.

Another feature of the intensive methods, as far as housing is concerned, is that the layers are never allowed to roam. Indeed, in some of them, they are not allowed to touch the ground. No runs are provided, not even where the small three-by-six-foot coops are used.

This is in direct opposition to the general methods, where the layers are given the run of the farm, and are allowed to roam at will. When a hen is allowed to run she wastes a great deal of vitality and energy that should be put into filling the egg basket and the latter suffers in consequence.

SELECT BREEDERS.

If you haven't already done so, pick out your breeders without further delay. If you do not know enough of the fine points of the birds, of the particular breed, or breeds, you raise, get a neighbor who does to make the selection for you. It's important enough to go to this trouble, even if your flock is kept only to furnish eggs for your table.

Watch how he does it. Listen to his reasons for selecting certain birds in preference to others that you'd be apt to pick out. This is the best way to learn. Of course with a good poultry book, illustrated, you could puzzle it out for yourself but life is too short for such methods if a competent judge lives within easy reach, and his services are to be had for almost the asking.

You know one great secret of the success of America's great millionaires, was using the knowledge and



Made of Hard, Stiff Wire, of Honest Quality

A Heavy American Fence Costs You No More Per Rod Than Lighter Fences of Other Makes

A roll of heavy fence means big wire. Big wire means more strength and longer life.

Insist upon the dealer weighing the roll of fence he sells you. This will tell the story quicker than any other way, for you cannot always tell the size of wire by eye. American Fence will stand this test against any fence made, and will prove its greater weight. Why, then, pay the same money for a lighter fence?

American Fence is made of hard, stiff steel. It is made of a quality of wire drawn expressly for woven-wire-fence purposes by the largest manufacturers of wire in the world. Galvanized by latest improved processes, the best that the skill and experience of years has taught. Built on the same elastic hinged-joint (patented) principle, which effectually protects the stay or upright wires from breaking under hard usage.

Test, judge and compare American Fence under any and all conditions and you will find that the steel, the structure and the galvanizing are equal in durability, strength and efficiency to the hardest uses.

F. BAACKES, Vice-Pres. & Gen. Sales Agent
American Steel & Wire Co.

Chicago New York Denver San Francisco
NOTE.—Dealers everywhere. See the one in your town and have him show you the different designs and give prices. Also get from him booklet entitled, "HOW TO BUILD A CHEAP CONCRETE FENCE POST," furnished free for the asking.

abilities of other people.

Then separate your breeders from all the rest of the flock, and keep them separate.

The next point is the food. We have published plenty of information and instructions on this point. See that the hens are not over fattened, and that they are given sufficient bone and meat scrap to be physically able to furnish you with eggs most likely to give you a good hatch.

Keep their quarters well cleaned, free from lice, and with abundant fresh air, and you will have eggs that

will hatch with a high average.

But, you know, you have your part to do in the careful incubation.

USE CRUSHED OYSTER SHELLS and Make Poultry Pay

Tests show where Crushed Oyster Shells have been used—duration of test 22 days—number of eggs 33; weight of eggs, 1486.6 grammes. Where Sharp Grits were fed—test 22 days—number of eggs 6; weight of eggs 257.5 grammes. This is convincing argument in favor of Crushed Oyster Shells. Every poultry house or yard should have them. They'll make hens lay an egg a day, with firm, hard shell, less liable to break in shipment. Crushed Oyster Shells supply Carbonate of Lime in its natural form, making them superior to any other poultry food. Ask your storekeeper for them, or write for Free catalogue to Walter Koppelman, Keyser Building, Baltimore, Md.



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Newton's
Hoarses, Coughs &
Distemper Cure
Guaranteed or Money Back.
\$1.00 per box, at dealers, or
Express Paid, 15 Cts. Plus.
THE NEWTON REMEDY CO.
Toledo, Ohio.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

PRUNING FRUIT TREES IN WINTER.

There is more leisure in winter for many who have orchards, leading them to prune their trees at that time. Where the idea is to help along fruit bearing, winter pruning does not advance it. This kind of pruning must be done in summer, when the trees are growing.

There is one way, however, in which winter pruning helps towards fruitfulness, pruning at the root. A tree in rich ground will grow and grow, showing but little desire to flower and fruit. If but a young tree this is natural and its work should not be disturbed, but if of a size and age calling for fruit bearing, a pruning of the roots will bring it about. This can be done in winter as well as at any other time. The soil is thrown out in a circle around the tree, deep enough that some of its large roots are met with, and these must be chopped off. Usually a few, not all of the roots cut off in this way, will suffice to check the growth, when the next summer should see perfect fruit buds for flowering the spring following.

Where the desire is to cut away useless limbs, or to re-form the shape of a tree, winter is a good time to do the work. Sometimes a tree which has been injured by insects will show weak branches. Such a tree can be made anew, as it were, by sawing it back to what leaves it like a stump, and by the close of summer there will be a well shaped tree, full of vigorous young shoots.

Peach trees are often headed back in this way, making them young trees again, as it were, and all fruit trees can be pruned in the same way when their tops are weak or of unequal growth.

Peach trees will bear cutting back very low, but apples, pears and all large growing fruit trees are not to be cut back too close without good cause, for it bears such large scars that the healing over of them promptly is more than they can do. All the pruning of this nature should be done while the trees are dormant; and if pruning be done every winter it is much the most profitable way, a strong knife being sufficient then to cut away what would take a saw to do after the lapse of a few years.

It is a pleasure everyone enjoys to see a thrifty lot of orchard trees, and annual prunings and good soil will produce such trees, and this is the time to do the pruning.

Be sure to paint well all scars following pruning to keep out dampness and prevent rotting. White lead is good to use. Put on in winter, soon after the pruning, the scar will be dry and will retain the paint, which it would not do as well were the sap in active motion, as it is in early spring.

Winter is much the best time too for spraying to kill San Jose Scale, and spraying has grown to be one of the most important parts of fruit growing.

SPRAYING FOR PEACHES.

During the cold and wet spring of the past season a very strong object lesson as to the value of spraying peach trees with lime-sulphur solution was given in a large orchard nearby the writer's home.

Two-thirds of the orchard was sprayed quite early, but rain prevented the remaining third from being sprayed until about two weeks later, and about thirty trees were not sprayed at all.

When the orchard leafed out the portion sprayed early had practically no "curl leaf," the trees sprayed later had it pretty badly, and those not sprayed at all were simply a mass of "curl leaf."

Other orchards in the neighborhood demonstrated the same fact—that early spraying is very important in controlling this serious disease of peach trees.

Early spraying of cherry trees with lime-sulphur is also very efficacious in helping to control the rot.

Save Wood Ashes.

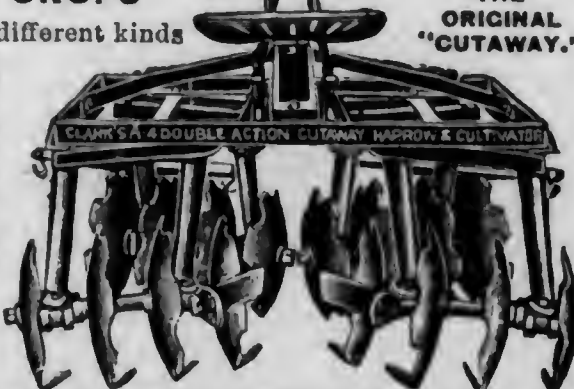
Save all the wood ashes for use around fruit trees as a fertilizer. Wood ashes are especially good for peach trees, and they will benefit all fruit trees and vines.

In using them as a fertilizer do not place any against the trunk of the tree, since the strong alkali will spoil the bark. Scatter them thinly on the soil over a circle as big as the top of the tree. The feeding roots run out farther than the longest branches of the tree.

Wood ashes are good for almost anything grown in the garden, and their pronounced effect is noticeable in field crops up to the fifth year.

WATERING HOUSE PLANTS.

As a general rule never water house plants until they are dry, and then give them a thorough soaking, water until a stream trickles away from the bottom of the pot.



CLARK'S
DOUBLE ACTION HARROW & CULTIVATOR
FOR 100% CROPS

With this tool more different kinds of work can be done, with less effort, than with any other. **CLARK'S** is the only Disk Cultivator that completely embodies the double action principle. It will do the work of several disk machines that would cost you several times as much, and do it more thoroughly, because it has 4 gangs instead of only 2. The draft is always from center-suitable for 2 light horses. Equipped with Extension Head and Jointed Pole, and when so ordered two large disks for listing are supplied.

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CUTAWAY HARROW COMPANY,
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THE ORIGINAL "CUTAWAY."

SEED CORN 153 BU. ACRE

Diamond Joe's Big White.—A strictly new variety. None like it. It is the Earliest and Best Big White Corn in the World—because it was bred for most Big Bushels, not fancy show points; because grown from thoroughbred inherited stock; every stalk bears one or more good ears, because scientifically handled, thoroughly dried and properly cured and had the most rigid examination. Big Seed Catalog FREE. It tells about the best farms, grass, garden and flower seeds grown. Write for it today. Address, **RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa.**

It's always best to water plants in the forenoon, particularly in winter.

Plants with lots of roots require more water than those newly potted, or of a nature that gives them few roots. Those with spreading leaves use more water than those with narrow leaves or small foliage, and, of course, those in the sun require more than those in the shade.

Plants that are growing freely require plenty of moisture, regularly, as they are especially subject to check at this time. Later, when they have acquired their growth, or are resting, they will need but little, and this should be given by watering less frequently rather than by cutting off the supply.

Flowers are beautiful, and the garden should be full of them, and an extra effort ought to be made to give up one small room in the house to them in the winter, but we question the advisability of having too many in the living and sleeping rooms of the house, on account of the moisture required to grow them luxuriantly.

AMERICAN FARMS THE WONDER OF THE WORLD.

\$30,000,000,000 the Estimated Value of Agricultural Plants in the United States.

"Farms of the United States, with their buildings, implements and live stock, are to-day worth almost \$30,000,000,000. This is 44 per cent more than in 1900. No such increase in agricultural values was ever before known in the history of the world, in any country.

The farm product of the year just closed was worth almost four times as much as the product of 1889."

These statements are contained in a bulletin sent out by the Orange Judd Farmer, of Chicago, telling of the census of American agriculture to be published in its January number.

The figures compiled show that the number of farms has grown from 1,000,000 in 1850 to nearly 7,000,000 in 1909. The western section, including New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming and other States, according to the census, has shown an increase of farms of 100 per cent, in the last decade, an increase of 98 per cent. in value and 211 per cent. in products.

The figures show that there were 290,000 farms in Illinois, which gave \$567,000,000 worth of products. Only Texas and Iowa exceed Illinois in production.

MR. HILL AND WHEAT.

Mr James J. Hill, who is a most respectable authority on economics, especially when the data are drawn from his own particular field of observation, calls attention to our disappearing export of wheat, and intimates very clearly that we shall at no distant period engage largely in the importation of that staple.

When it's profitable to import wheat we will commence buying in other countries, Canada, Russia, Australia and Argentine Republic.

ALFALFA and GRASS SEEDS
Northern Grown and of strongest vitality. 90 per cent pure. Write for Catalogue No. 33
J. E. WING & BROS., Box 132 MECHANICSBURG, OHIO

\$8,760,000,000 !!

That's the Value of Farm Products for 1909—Isn't It Great?

Think of producing on the farms of the United States twice as much new wealth in one year as is represented by all the gold money in the world outside of this country! No wonder our esteemed friend, Secretary James Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, is jubilant.

It is a showing that every citizen is proud of, whether he had a hand in the production or not.

The most gratifying story told by these figures is that they represent a gain over the previous year of \$869,000,000.

We are going ahead—going ahead rapidly. That is the best message we gather from this report of our results for 1909.

But, instead of being content with these figures, let us take them only as an indication of what our real possibilities are, and let us use them merely as a mile post in our climb to better things.

Let each of us, for instance, look back over our operations of 1909 to determine whether or not we did our share toward making this showing possible.

We all know that there are about 6,000,000 farms in this country. Did 6,000,000 advance improve, produce more wealth—or did one million, two million, or three million do all of this pushing and improving of methods to make a gain of \$869,000,000 possible?

We ought to stop and think of what has made the gains of former years possible. We must stop to realize that this gain of \$869,000,000 for 1909 is not due to so much more land under cultivation, but has been brought about primarily by better methods of cultivating the same land that has been cultivated before; by better methods of preparing the soil, sowing the grain and harvesting the crops.

Without the wonderful strides made in the development of farm machines, an \$8,760,000,000 crop would be entirely out of the question.

And yet there is room for progress—the rules of 1909 farming are not the rules for 1910. New machines mean new advances and new wealth. Do you keep abreast—are you posted about these things?

About traction plowing—how to plow more acres, in less time, with less expense, for better, bigger returns:

How a good disk harrow will enable you to make better seed beds:

Why it's to your advantage to spread manure the right way—as soon as you get it—instead of spreading it after half its value is gone.

About the money-saving and money-making advantages of having a good, reliable, dependable gasoline engine on your place: how it will help to keep the boys at home; how it will save you a hired man's wages—and how it will more than pay for itself in twelve months.

What the right kind of a cream harvester means to you in increased milk and butter profits—and skim-milk calves:

Why a good feed-grinder means fatter stock:

How greatly to increase the value of the 1910 hay crop by using the right mower, tedder, baler, etc.:

How to know all about harvesting machines:

How to get the most possible profit out of the stalks as well as out of the ears by harvesting your corn in the right way—at the right time:

How to know the ear marks of a good wagon.

If any of these will help you please secure a copy of our book "Glimpses of Thriftland" that tells the whole story briefly and in verses that you'll like. Then we have some books that are still more business-like—the I H C Almanac and Encyclopedia, and Farm Science. Say which you are most interested in. All are free for the asking.

There is an International dealer near you. He will be glad to see you to hand you one of our new 1910 calendars, posters, catalogues or pamphlets on harvesting and haying machines and tools, and tillage implements, or any of the machines mentioned above.

Yours for a still bigger showing in 1910

Prosperity

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
(Incorporated)
CHICAGO, U. S. A.



NOTES.

If the water in the drink dish freezes, throw it out and give fresh water with the chill taken off. Make it pretty warm as it cools rapidly while you are on your way from the kitchen.

"A sick hen is too expensive to keep; it should be killed and the body disposed of." We do not agree with this too frequent advice. Many a fine hen gets a little under the weather, but can be easily cured by care and just a little treatment. We find Puritan Remedies about all necessary. In every case, however, remove the sick hen from the flock and keep her secluded until cured.

Do not forget that a hen must have plenty of food of the right kind or she cannot produce eggs. The elements of green bone are essential.

Never send eggs to market dirty. Keep the nesting material clean, and then wash the few eggs that are soiled. Clean eggs mean quick sale at good prices.

In very cold weather it is sometimes a good plan to warm the grain fed so that it will not chill the fowls when they eat it. Do not, however, make it hot enough to burn them.

Never use a drink dish that cannot be thoroughly cleaned inside and out easily, for the water offers a good chance for germs to pass from one fowl to another, and the water dishes should be kept clean. Cold, you understand, does not kill all disease germs.

It is a good plan to buy the incubator you are planning to use, in January, so that you will have it on hand when needed, and not have to wait in case your order is delayed by the rush of business in the incubator factories, later on.

No matter what the neighbors may tell you about boiling little potatoes and loading them with pepper to make your hens lay in winter, don't do it. Their stomachs won't stand it any more than yours would.

Chop the rooster's head off if you want eggs for food only. You ought to have done it long ago, as he is a non-producer—a food consumer, and an expense absolutely unnecessary.

Remember, too, that an unfertile egg will keep longer and be better in every way than an egg that is fertilized.

If the poultry house is located on a dry, well drained piece of ground, and frost appears inside the building on cold mornings, it is a sign that more ventilation is needed.

If a warm mash is given in the morning do not give more than two-thirds of a full ration, so that the fowls will still be hungry enough to exercise by scratching for grain in the litter.

HOME BEAUTIFUL

Conducted by Georgie Middleton Fisher

I PACK MY TRUNK.

What shall I pack up to carry
From the old year to the new?
I'll leave out the frets that harry,
Thoughts unjust and doubts untrue.

Angry words—ah, how I rue them!
Selfish deeds and choices blind—
Any one is welcome to them!
I shall leave them all behind.

Plans? the trunk would need be
double.

Hopes? they'd burst the stoutest
lid.

Sharp ambitions? last year's stubble!
Take them old year! keep them hid.

All my fears shall be forsaken,
All my failures manifold;
Nothing gloomy shall be taken
To the new year from the old.

My contentment would 'twere greater!
All the courage I possess;
All my trust—there's not much weight
there!

All my faith, or more or less.

And I'll pack my choicest treasure,
Smiles I've seen and praises heard,
Memories of unselfish pleasure,
Cheery looks, the kindly word.

Ah, my riches silence cavil!
To my rags I bid adieu!
Like the Croesus I shall travel
From the old year to the new.
—Amos R. Wells.

A NEW YEAR'S DINNER AND HOW TO PREPARE IT.

Menu.

Onion Soup.
Roast Goose with Potato Stuffing.
Apple Sauce. Celery Croquettes.
Browned Sweet Potatoes.
Mashed Turnips. Halved Oranges.
Chicken Salad. Cheese Straws.
New Year's Pudding.
Fruit Pies.
Peach Almond Cake.
Apples. Grapes. Pears.
Nuts, Raisins, Bonbons.
Coffee.

Onion Soup.—Fry three sliced onions in three tablespoonfuls of butter until thoroughly cooked, then strain the butter, and stir in it gradually four tablespoonfuls of flour, cook until it is a light, straw color. Add, slowly, two cups boiling water and one tablespoonful grated celery.

Heat one quart of milk, and mix it by degrees in one cup hot, mashed potatoes, then strain through a colander into a saucepan. Cook ten minutes, season well, add flour and butter, and the onions minced very fine.

Let stand on the back of the range ten minutes longer, season to taste, and pour upon fried bread, cut into dice, and placed in a hot tureen.

Roast Goose and Potato Stuffing.—Singe, wash, and clean a young goose carefully.

Cook one finely chopped onion with one-half cup butter for ten minutes,

strain the butter and add to it one and one-fourth cups softened, stale bread crumbs, two cups hot, mashed potatoes, one-third cup melted butter, one-half cup grated celery, one egg slightly beaten, one-half cup chopped English walnut meats, or hickory nut meats, and salt, pepper and sage to taste.

Trim the goose after stuffing, sprinkle with seasoning (but not with flour), and bake in a hot oven for two or three hours, according to size. Baste every fifteen minutes. Indeed the more frequently it is basted, the more tender, rich, and delicious it will be.

Serve with nice, tart, apple sauce, carefully cooked so as to be very light in color.

Black currant jelly is also often served with roast goose.

Potato stuffing prepared in this manner, is so much more delicious for goose and duck than the soggy, bread stuffing usually served.

Celery Croquettes.—Wash the celery and cut it into one-half-inch pieces. Cook it in boiling, salted water until tender, drain in cheese cloth until dry, then bind together with a thick, white sauce made by cooking together one tablespoonful butter, two of flour, and one cup of sweet milk. Season with salt and a dash of paprika, and spread on a plate to cool.

Then shape into croquettes, dip in crumbs, then in egg, and again in crumbs and fry in smoking hot fat, drain on unglazed paper, and serve at once.

Browned Sweet Potatoes.—Pare and boil the potatoes until nearly done, then drain, cut in halves lengthwise, spread with melted butter, and brown in a hot oven.

Mashed Turnips.—Pare, cut in rather small pieces, and boil quickly until quite tender. Drain very dry, add hot cream, butter and seasoning, and mash perfectly smooth. Rutabagas are best.

Halved Oranges are extremely nice served in place of sherbet, and in above menu will be found an especially pleasing stimulant to the palate after the rich, roast goose. The oranges should be washed and wiped thoroughly, cut in halves, and eaten from the rind with an orange spoon.

If preferred the pulp may be carefully removed, cut in small pieces, and put back into the halved rinds. Serve very cold.

Chicken Salad.—Two cups finely minced, white meat of chicken, two cups diced celery, and one-half cup of blanched and coarsely chopped almonds.

Moisten with dressing made as follows: Mix together one teaspoonful each of salt and mustard, and one-half saltspoon of white pepper, stir into the well beaten yolks of three eggs. Beat all together, and add gradually one-half cup melted butter, and one-

third cup lemon juice or vinegar. Cook in a double boiler until it thickens, then add the stiffly whipped whites of the eggs.

Before serving, when cold, add one cup whipped cream. Garnish with whole, blanched almonds and small, celery plumes.

Cheese Straws.—Two ounces of flour rubbed smooth with two ounces of butter and two ounces of grated cheese. Add some seasoning and work the mixture together with the yolk of an egg. When the paste is smooth and stiff roll out until about one-eighth of an inch thick, then cut into strips about five inches long and one-fourth of an inch wide. Bake in a crisp oven to a pale brown.

New Year's Pudding.—Two pounds of raisins, stoned and chopped; two pounds of cleaned currants; two pounds of coffee sugar; one pound of flour; one pound of beef suet, chopped fine; one-half pound citron, sliced thin; eighteen well beaten eggs; one and one-half pounds of bread crumbs; one grated nutmeg; the juice of a lemon; one-half pound chopped almonds, and two cupfuls of sweet milk.

Mix all gradually together, tie in a floured cloth, and boil steadily for six hours.

Serve with a sweet, liquid sauce.

This is an old fashioned, rich Christmas pudding, such as goes with older holiday ideas. But many prefer a plain tapioca pudding after such a

Ladies Wanted—TO PURCHASE their groceries, soaps, etc., by our Factory-to-Family plan. We give you full value for your money and in addition the same value in premiums. We are also making a SPECIAL OFFER OF FIVE EXTRA CERTIFICATES to Secretaries of Clubs—of ten. Write for free catalogue. Papworth Premium Co., 512 St. Marks Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

Just Six Minutes to Wash a Tubful!

This is the grandest Washer the world has ever known. So easy to run that it's almost fun to work it. Makes clothes spotlessly clean in double-quick time. Six minutes finishes a tubful.

Any Woman Can Have a 1900 Gravity Washer on 30 Days' Free Trial.

Don't send money. If you are responsible, you can try it first. Let us pay the freight. See the wonders it performs. Thousands being used. Every user delighted. They write us bushels of letters telling how it saves work and worry. Sold on little payments. Write for fascinating Free Book today. All correspondence should be addressed to **1900 Washer Co., 475 Henry St., Binghamton, N. Y.** If you live in Canada, address Canadian 1900 Washer Co., 355 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada. **BRANCH HOUSES:** We maintain branches at 197 Broadway, New York City; and 1113 Fifth Ave., Brooklyn; and in all principal cities. We also make shipments from our warehouses in Kansas City, San Francisco and Seattle.



rich and somewhat heavy dinner, and it is certainly better for your digestion.

Fruit Pies.—Stone and chop two cups new dates, add just water enough to cover, one cup coffee sugar, and one-half cup stoned and chopped raisins.

Let simmer gently until the dates are cooked, then remove from the fire, and stir in sufficient chopped, English walnuts, pecan, or hickory nut meats to make quite thick. Line patty pans with rich, puff paste, fill with uncooked rice or bread, and put on a crimped cover of the paste. Brush the tops with a little sweet milk, and bake in a quick oven to a pale brown.

When done, let cool, remove the tops and rice filling, and when the fruit mixture is cool, put it in shells and put on the tops again.

Before serving place in the oven for five minutes.

When properly made these are delicious.

Peach Almond Cake.—Make a light, rich, layer cake after any favorite recipe, and fill with the following mixture: Drain the syrup from two cups of fine preserved peaches, chop the fruit very fine, mix with it one-half cup finely chopped almonds, and whip the mixture into the whites of two eggs beaten very stiff with four tablespoonfuls powdered sugar. Ice the cake with white icing flavored with almond extract, and before this becomes quite cold place a small candy peach in the center of the cake, and around it a circle of blanched almonds.

This is a most delicious cake.

USING ALMONDS IN COOKING.

To Blanch Almonds.—Put the meats in cold water, bring quickly to the boiling point, drain, rinse with cold water, and rub off the skins.

If it is wished to powder them place in the oven after being blanched and dry thoroughly.

Almond Macaroons.—Pound one-half pound of almonds to a smooth paste, with one tablespoonful lemon essence. Add one pound pulverized sugar, the whites of three eggs, and work all well together. Dip the hands in water and roll the mixture into balls the size of a nutmeg, lay on buttered paper, an inch apart, dip the hands in water again, then pass over the balls, making them smooth and

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Every-one Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powderpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manufr., 47 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write to-day.

shining, set in a not very hot oven three-quarters of an hour.

Almond Bavarian Cream.—Whip one pint of cream to a stiff froth. Make a custard with the cream that drains from the whip, adding milk enough to make a pint. Add one scant cup sugar, one-half box gelatine softened in milk, the yolks of four eggs, one teaspoonful vanilla, and one pint sweet almonds, blanched and pounded to a smooth paste.

Cook one minute and strain into a broad pan set in ice water, watch carefully and as soon as it begins to thicken add the whipped cream, folding it in as for omelet.

Put into molds and set on ice to harden.

Almond Charlotte.—Chop one-half cup blanched almonds in one-fourth cup sugar and pound to a paste. Whip one-half pint of cream, add one-fourth cup powdered sugar, the whites of two eggs beaten dry, ten drops almond extract, and the pounded almonds. Mix well and turn into a bowl in which are the tops of three shredded wheat biscuits moistened with one cup of milk.

Almond Salad Dressing.—Take equal parts of lemon juice, and sweet almonds blanched and pounded to a paste. Mix thoroughly, add a little salt if desired, and serve as dressing on lettuce.

Almond Pudding Sauce.—Blanch and pound eight ounces of sweet almonds with a few spoonfuls of rose water or lemon juice, and a pint of thin cream, and four tablespoonfuls of sugar. Allow to come to a boil, then pour over the well beaten yolks of three eggs. Stir over hot water until it thickens.

Just before serving add the whites of the three eggs beaten to a stiff froth. This makes a delicious, foamy sauce, and may be served hot or cold and with any baked or boiled pudding.

SOME DELICIOUS PUDDINGS THAT WILL TICKLE THE PALATE OF ANY FARMER.

Peach Cream.—Scald one pint of milk in a double boiler. Beat together three eggs, one-half cupful of sugar, a pinch of salt, and one tablespoonful of flour. Add to this gradually the scalded milk, return to the boiler, stir over the fire until smooth and thick, then cover and cook for fifteen minutes longer. Set aside, covered until cold. Add one teaspoonful of vanilla and three drops of almond extract.

Just before serving stir gently in one quart of sweetened, canned or preserved peaches.

Pears may be used if preferred.

Rice and Fig Pudding.—Two cupfuls of cooked rice mixed with one and one-half cupfuls sweet milk, the beaten yolks of two eggs, a pinch of salt, half a cupful of sugar, and a teaspoonful of vanilla.

Cover the bottom of a baking dish with this mixture, add a layer of chopped figs, and finish with one of rice dotted with bits of butter.

Bake for half an hour in a moderate oven, and serve hot, with sweet sauce or cream.

Caramel Pudding.—Burn one cup of

sugar until chocolate brown, dissolve this in one quart of hot milk, add a pinch of salt, and the yolks of five eggs, well beaten.

Turn into a pudding dish and bake in a pan of hot water in a moderate oven until firm.

Whip the whites of the eggs until stiff with five tablespoonfuls powdered sugar, spread over the pudding, and brown delicately in a slow oven.

Prune Pudding.—One-half pound of stewed prunes (with the juice drained off) pressed through a sieve. Add one cup of granulated sugar, and the stiffly whipped whites of six eggs.

Mix well and bake for half an hour in a moderate oven.

Serve cold, with whipped cream flavored with vanilla.

Delicious Fruit Pudding.—Cut a stale sponge cake into thick slices, and spread each slice with preserved fruit, place in a glass dish, and baste thoroughly with fruit juice (either fresh or from canned or preserved fruit), pour over the cake a custard, made from one pint of milk, three tablespoonfuls sugar and three eggs, cooked together and flavored with vanilla.

Heap over all one-half pint of cream, which has been sweetened, flavored, and whipped to a stiff froth.

House Work on the Farm.

Blessed are they who are so situated as to be independent of the servant girl problem.

Instead of improving the situation is becoming more aggravated, in the country as well as in the city. Many a farmer's wife leads nothing short of a slave's life, because of the difficulty of getting capable house help. The isolation surrounding farm life makes the securing of farm domestics a less easy task than in the city. What is to be done? How is the situation to be improved?

House work on the farm carries with it more hard labor than the same kind of work in the city, and she cannot be kept in the country if she does not want to stay there.

This, however, can be said of the girl in the country, she is certainly less a servant there than in the city, and she will find everything more homelike, more congenial, more conducive to her welfare.

Boys! Girls! Columbia Bicycle Free!

Greatest offer out. Get your friends to subscribe to our magazine and we will make you a present of a \$40.00 Columbia Bicycle—the best made. Ask for particulars, free outfit, and circular telling "How to start." Address, "The Bicycle Man," 29-31 East 22nd Street, New York City, N. Y.

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Warranted the most practical machine made. One man can lift 20 tons. Made in 3 styles, 10 sizes. Screw, Cable and Hand Power. We manufacture a **TILE DITCHER** and best **CORN HARVESTER** ever made. Cuts two rows with one horse. Agt's wanted. Write for catalog. Box 22. Westerville, Ohio.

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And I can prove it. Forty-five years ago I commenced selling scales to the user letting him have a free trial and never asking a cent in return until he had found that my scale was exactly as represented. I have patented the only reliable **PITLASS STOCK SCALE**, complete with steel frame, compound beam and beam box without extra charge, sold at a fair price. My scale is not cheapest, but BEST. I will send you full information, a scale on approval or book, "Reasons for Owning a Scale" if you address "JAMES H. PATE, The Freight, 108 C St., BINGHAMTON, N. Y."



How He Started His New Year

She lived in the big house on the hill which was the first thing you saw as you came into Princetown from the south, for its chimneys were very tall and its roofs all gleaming gray slate above the red brick walls, and if the sun was shining there was a dazzling show of conservatory glass to catch the eye. If you came in from the north you had to take the road running underneath the high stone wall which shut the grounds into seclusion. Very wonderful grounds they were and deserving of careful keeping, though it did seem a pity that the wall should be so high that most people saw nothing of the clean-cut lawns and fountains and flowerbeds which glowed brilliantly from May till October. Mrs. Mackenzie was very fond of flowers and she distributed them with liberal hand throughout the village, for the people of Princetown were mostly too poor or too busy to grow them for themselves. On Sunday the church of the old church where she worshipped was beautiful with bloom of her own choosing and arranging. Latterly she had given over this duty to her daughter and if ever you saw an old-fashioned carriage laden with flowers, in the midst of which sat one laughing slip of a girl going about the Princetown streets, you might know that it belonged to Mrs. Mackenzie and that the girl was Jeannie, whose name was a sweet one to all who heard it.

Even when winter came there were flowers a-plenty, for the long row of hot-houses furnished perpetual summer to all would-be blossoms. Wealthy people who did not accept such largess from Mrs. Mackenzie said that her head was a bit turned by this very thing and that many a good acre of land had been frittered away to buy warmth and nourishment for rare seedlings. However, that was her business, not theirs, or ours, though it was true that of late years she wore her gowns and bonnets longer and longer, the soft black gowns and quiet bonnets, whose very simplicity bespoke the best making. But then Mrs. Mackenzie was growing old and she had never been beautiful.

But Jeannie was young, and it was said of her that she closely resembled her father, who had been good-looking after the manner of the Mackenzies. She was as clear-eyed and wholesome a bit of girlhood as Princetown had ever turned out. Her hair had a wave all its own that caught just enough of the light to bring out its gold, and her eyes were gray, rather surprised-looking eyes, that narrowed merrily with every smile. And Jeannie smiled often, she was as generous with her smiles as her mother was with her flowers. Every laborer in Princetown had received one, and the children took them as they would. Jeannie loved children. She was never happier than when she had a carriage-load of them out for an airing. Summer or winter, if you heard a quick, light step going by to the time of a girl's voice humming, you might know without looking that it was

Jeannie, and sometimes she sang and smiled both at the same time.

Those who knew Mrs. Mackenzie best said that she was a bit disappointed in her daughter. Jeannie was not talented. When the time came that a governess would no longer do for her she was sent away to school as a matter of course. But she did not like to study, and she only sang well enough to lead the children's voices in Sunday-school. She could not paint, or embroider, or make lace, but she loved to putter over the cooking when they would let her, and she was fond of sick people and babies, and old people that needed petting and comforting.

The woods and fields about Princetown taught her more lessons than she had ever learned in her books, and lessons more to her liking. She was just a dear, sweet, loving-hearted girl who had fallen by some happy chance to Princetown, and Princetown, old and young, knew it and was grateful.

But perhaps no one was more grateful than Geoffrey Duff, the minister, who preached each Sunday morning to her gravely listening eyes in the pew below. He did not mean to preach to her entirely, but it was very natural that he should turn his attention from careless hearers to that wide, earnest gaze, which received his as a pool of water might have received it, into pure, restful depths.

Geoffrey Duff was not considered a young man now. He had come to Princetown at the beginning of his ministry and had spent there so many selfless years that it seemed most unlikely that he would ever go away. He had known Jeannie as a little girl in pinafores who trotted up to his study almost daily, bringing handfuls of sweet-peas and pansies to cheer him as he wrote. Very soon he had grown to listen for the ardently climbing feet and the day that did not bring them was not half a day to his thinking. His mother was living then and she had given the child's gifts ample return from her unlimited stores of seed-cookies and sugared doughnuts. Years afterwards when she lay at peace in the darkened parlor with her hands empty of all work folded on her still breast, Jeannie had come and made the room beautiful with such flowers as she had loved best in her lifetime.

Geoffrey still lived on in the old parsonage, with Murtha, his mother's Scotch servant, to look after things for him, but Jeannie, who used to run in so often on errands for the church, scarcely came at all. She was growing older. Why, when Geoffrey stopped to think of it, he was surprised to find that she must be quite twenty. A woman, already—the child he had kissed, whom he had carried in his arms about his garden! It seemed but the other day. Could it really be years? Yet when he looked in the glass and saw how gray his thick, dark hair was getting about his temples, he realized that however lightly time passes it still leaves its

impress, and the man who was young must one day wake to find he is old.

Geoffrey was thirty-eight, a squarely built, strong-faced man, with dark eyes, that went to the heart of things and a voice that could fill the old church or sink soft as a woman's whisper. He was capable of filling a much higher place than that at Princetown. Thrice it had happened that of a Sunday morning two strangers had slipped in unnoticed to listen to the sermon and a few weeks later had come a call from a distant city congregation for the Reverend Geoffrey Duff. But he preferred to stay on in Princetown. "He is without ambition," was said of him, but this was not true. For Geoffrey had his ambitions, had a keen love of doing good on a much larger scale than this country parish afforded. Only he knew that if he went away he should lose sight of Jeannie Mackenzie, and she was more to him than all the world beside. He had kept his secret well. No one dreamed that the mere sudden sight of her made his heart sing out as if it were a thing of silver strings that a passing breeze played over.

Geoffrey knew what Mrs. Mackenzie's plans were for her daughter's future, for she had talked with him about them. She wanted her to marry a Mackenzie. There were plenty of Mackenzies to choose from, all having good looks and money. She had watched the girl very carefully lest she lose her heart to someone whom she had no business to marry. Jeannie must fall in love at the right time in the right place or she must not fall in love at all.

It was bitterly hard for Geoffrey to have to talk about Jeannie's future in this way when he so passionately desired her for himself, but he resolved to put his own feelings aside and use such influence as he had for her happiness. So he conferred gravely with Mrs. Mackenzie and sent her away tranquil in spirit, and as ignorant as all others that under the garb of the priest beat a lover's heart most hopelessly.

That Christmas there were great doings at the house on the hill, for a dozen Mackenzies old and young had come to make merry with Jeannie and her mother. It was the first, full recognition Mrs. Mackenzie had ever received from her husband's family, for they had opposed his marrying her and had alienated themselves from him when he did. She had waited more than twenty years for this triumph which was none the less sweet because so long delayed.

AGENTS WANTED.

We need a representative with tact and perseverance in your community to take subscriptions for COSMOPOLITAN. If qualified we will make you a special offer that, for liberality, will surpass anything we have ever offered agents; don't fail to write for particulars of this new special offer. We want to hear from you if you ever have sold magazines or intend to begin now. Be sure to write for full particulars and free outfit to-day—at once. COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE, Agency Dept., Room 365 Cor., 2 Duane Street, New York City.

Two days before Christmas she gave a party to which Princetown furnished its quota of guests. She came in person to ask Geoffrey, who could not choose but give graceful acceptance of an honor he in no wise desired. He went, but it was late when he found himself at his hostess' side looking on into the dining room decorated for the occasion, where the young people were dancing to the sprightly music of the violins. On the other side of the long room Jeannie passed down, her hand on the arm of the youngest and handsomest Mackenzie of them all. Her white crepe dress was simple enough but her fresh, girlish loveliness needed no adorning. Geoffrey's heart stood still as he saw her smile into the ardent face above and for the first time he fully realized what Jeannie's happiness was likely to cost him.

(Concluded in February)

AN AGRICULTURAL AIR SHIP.



Truly these are indeed stirring times, and the wide-awakes on the farm are not to be left out when noses are counted for honors in progressive-ness.

Had Darius Green lived in our day he could have turned the laugh on the scoffers who derided his efforts to fly, and his ideas of aerial navigation, for lo, the hour has come when the prophecy of Darius has been fulfilled and the wisdom of,

"The little Chatterin' sassy wren" seems to have been discovered at last, and men are actually taking unto themselves wings and flying away into the sky or where-so-ever they take a fancy.

That such exploits are not confined to the city chaps may be a surprise to some. To find a genius of the air on the farm whose achievements outclass even those of the now world famous Wright brothers is still more astonishing, so that the aerial adventures and atmospheric exploits of Johnnie Johnson, who, with simply the material obtained from a worn out harvesting machine, constructed a successful air ship, will be eagerly read by every one who secures an account of how this wonderful young man accomplished his performance.

The account of his feat has been published in attractive form, by the Johnston Harvester Company, Box 200, Batavia, N. Y., and any reader who will write to the Johnston Harvester Company, mentioning this publication, will receive free on request a copy of the booklet entitled "Johnnie Johnson's Air Ship."

The story of this young man's travels in the air, in company with his remarkable dog, and the strange

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It is now possible to have a sure cash income and profit of \$3500.00 from 1000 hens in 5 months, and a minimum cost for help, feed and other necessities, making a profit of more than \$7.00 per hen, per year. It is a demonstrated success. This has been easily done and you can do it. All poultry losses are stopped and profits assured by this wonderful and revolutionary system of Poultry Culture.

READ WHAT THE BRIGGS SYSTEM WILL DO FOR YOU.

The Briggs System can be applied to any EDGAR BRIGGS poultry plant large or small with equal success. Equally as valuable to the beginner as to the experienced poultry raiser. It contains poultry secrets never before published.

SUCCESS WITH POULTRY ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED BY THE USE OF BRIGGS SYSTEM AND SECRETS.

Feed for growing chicks and making eggs at 15c per bushel explained by the Briggs System. No machinery; no cooking.

95 Per Cent. OF ALL CHICKS HATCHED CAN BE RAISED 2000 layers and 3000 chicks can be cared for without help by one person and still have time for other work.

\$25.00 saved on every hundred chicks raised to maturity by this wonderful Briggs System.

Endorsed by hundreds of leading successful poultry men—Hundreds of unqualified testimonials in our possession.

"PROFITS IN POULTRY KEEPING SOLVED."

This great book by Edgar Briggs tells how to increase your present profits or start a profitable and easy occupation. Failures unknown when the Briggs System is used. It meets every condition and covers every part of the business. Keeps hens in the pink of condition and produces more eggs than any other system; molts hens early and fowls are rarely sick when this wonderful System is followed.

THE SECRET OF TURKEY RAISING IS ALSO BARED.

This book has never been sold for less than \$5.00 per copy, and thousands covering several editions are being followed by an equal number of successful poultry raisers.

WE HAVE PURCHASED THE SOLE RIGHTS OF PUBLICATION FROM THE AUTHOR, MR. BRIGGS, and have just reduced the price from \$5.00 to \$1.25 per copy, including one year's subscription to "Poultry Success," regular price 50 cents, so under the great offer you get the Briggs System book for only 75 cents. We have also just taken off the press "Briggs Secrets in Poultry Culture," containing most valuable and never before published secrets that have produced wonderful and easily obtainable results. These secrets are alone worth the price of the book, but under our great offer you get them FREE.

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While the present edition of the Briggs System and Secret Books last. If you will remit us \$1.25, we will send immediately a copy of Briggs Wonderful System Book, Viz.: Profits in Poultry Culture Solved, also a set of Briggs "Secrets in Poultry Culture" and include also Poultry Success one year. Even if you already have a copy of "Profits in Poultry Keeping Solved," you are losing money every day by not having the supplemental publication "Secrets in Poultry Culture." Poultry Success is admittedly the world's leading and best Poultry Journal, 20 years old, 86 to 164 pages, beautifully illustrated and printed. Most competent and experienced writers in the country, 50 cents a year. It is the 20th Century Poultry Magazine. Sample and Circulars Free. Address

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sights witnessed, as illustrated by the clever drawings of the celebrated artist, Mr. W. W. Denslow, which are printed in colors, will delight the young folks and everyone who owns, uses, or has ever heard of the Johnston Harvester.

Johnston Harvesters are used all over the world, in many strange lands, by interesting people.

What farm boy or girl would not like to visit these strange interesting countries if he were permitted? Send for booklet, a cut of which is shown herewith, and read how Johnnie Johnson did it.

PEARY RECEIVES \$50,000 FOR HIS OWN STORY.

Hampton's Magazine Breaks All Records For Payments to Explorers or Authors.

Just why Commander Peary received such an exceptional rate for his story is explained by the eager competition for it on part of nearly all the important publishing houses in the world. Realizing the supreme importance of this, the most wonderful and last of the earth's hero-stories, they engaged in a bidding which made fig-

ures rise mercurially. They knew, of course, that this story had not—like most of the world romances—been told before. It was the most extraordinary and interesting story of fact to be told for the first, and last time.

It is interesting to compare the price paid Commander Peary with the rates enjoyed by the top-notch writers of the world.

Ex-President Roosevelt received for his African hunting stories a dollar a word. Rudyard Kipling is supposed to receive the highest prices paid any author of fiction. For the English and American serial rights of "Kim" he received \$25,000. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle hit one of the highest marks when he received sixty cents a word for the American serial rights of his later "Sherlock Holmes" stories. This compares amusingly with the rate of \$2 per thousand words—or one-fifth of a cent a word—received for his first and generally considered best stories.

High prices for literary work began practically with the great success of Sir Walter Scott. The compensation for his "Life of Bonaparte" averaged \$105 for each day of work spent upon it.

Atlantic City, N. J. The New Fayette OPEN ALL THE YEAR.



A new modernly constructed brick and stone hotel, offering the highest class accommodations at very reasonable rates.

Two large sample rooms on office floor for the use of commercial travelers who desire to display their samples.

Situated at 149 South Carolina Avenue.

Two squares from Pennsylvania Station.

Both American and European Plan. Steam Heat and Elevator.

A. E. McFARLAND, Prop.

Thackeray was offered \$1,000 for "Henry Esmond" and he jumped at the proposition. Both Dickens and Hugo made good money, but when Eugene Sue drew \$20,000 for his "Wandering Jew"—a novel of probably upward of 500,000 words—the literary world gasped. Prices have risen steadily, with the increasing success of publishers and the growth of magazines. No author, however, in all the history of literature has ever made so much money for each actual word in a literary product as will Commander Peary.

The eagerness of publishers for Commander Peary's forthcoming story, and the exceptional price paid, mark one thing signally. This is a full appreciation of this man's work in his own age. One cannot help comparing the great price paid for this story with the small sums for which many of the world's masterpieces were sold.

Dr. Johnson, it will be remembered, wrote his immortal "Rasselas" to pay the funeral expenses of his grandmother. Milton sold his "Paradise Lost" to a bookseller for \$25. Poe's "Raven" brought him the grateful sum of \$15. If these books were written to-day would they bring as high a price as Commander Peary's story? Although they would unquestionably net their authors more than they did during their lifetime, they would hardly bring this record price.

For they were works of imagination. The work of Commander Peary, pure literature as it will be, is the rarest and most exceptional of things written—the romance of actual adventure written by a world-hero himself.

Few of the world's heroes, discoverers, explorers and fighters were able to tell their own tales.

Imagine what the world would give today for the story of the long voyage and discovery of Columbus as told by himself. What an account it would be!

From a financial standpoint Columbus' own story would be invaluable were a manuscript found to-day. Yet this last and greatest of stories, more teeming with adventure and hardship than that of Columbus could have been—high as is the price—is cheap. It is beyond a merely financial valuation.

THE "ATLAS" CALENDAR.

A unique and useful calendar for 1910, published by The Atlas Portland Cement Co., will be of special interest to farmers.

In the center of each monthly page timely suggestions and illustrations call attention to various improvements which can easily be made in concrete about the house and barns, the garden and farm.

The pictures are all taken from photographs of actual farm structures and range from a four story, concrete block barn to a long perspective of neat looking, concrete fence posts. Under the latter is printed the following pertinent suggestion:

"Build concrete fence posts in your cellar all winter;—set them out when the frost goes. They're all the better for a few months seasoning and they will last as long as the farm."

The calendar itself is one of the sensible, made-for-use kind that can be read across the room. The figures are plain and heavy, with Sundays and holidays shaded, and the phases of the moon clearly indicated.

A calendar may be had free of charge from any dealer in Atlas Portland Cement, or will be mailed free on application direct to the office of the company, Dept. 127, 30 Broad St., New York.

We advise our readers to drop a postal to the Atlas Company right away. We have one hanging up near our desk.

WHAT UNCLE SAM HAS BEEN DOING FOR A YEAR AS POSTMASTER.

Some idea of the magnitude of the Post Office business of the United States can be gathered from the following figures, taken from the Postmaster General's annual report, recently presented to Congress.

These figures show that the service now has about 325,000 employees, and that during the last fiscal year nearly 14,000,000,000 pieces of mail were handled.

The number of post offices in operation is 60,144. There are 26,652 domestic transportation routes, aggregating 448,618 miles in length, with an annual travel of 542,151,121 miles.

A delivery service by carrier is provided on 40,628 rural routes, and in 1,440 cities and towns.

Ordinary postage stamps to the number of 8,712,907,031 were sold dur-

BLOODED STOCK for January.

A \$100 Typewriter for 17 Cents a Day!

Please read the headline over again. Then its tremendous significance will dawn upon you.

An Oliver Typewriter—the standard visible writer—the \$100 machine—the most highly perfected typewriter on the market—yours for 17 cents a day!

The typewriter whose conquest of the commercial world is a matter of business history—yours for 17 cents a day!

The typewriter that is equipped with scores of such conveniences as "The Balance Shift"—"The Ruling Device"—"The Double Release"—"The Locomotive Base"—"The Automatic Spacer"—"The Automatic Tabulator"—"The Disappearing Indicator"—"The Adjustable Paper Fingers"—"The Scientific Condensed Keyboard"—all

Yours For 17 Cents a Day!



We announced this new sales plan recently, just to feel the pulse of the people. Simply a small cash payment—then 17 cents a day. That is the plan in a nutshell.

The result has been such a deluge of applications for machines that we are simply astounded.

The demand comes from people of all classes, all ages, all occupations. The majority of inquiries has come from people of known financial standing who were attracted by the novelty of the proposition. An impressive demonstration of the immense popularity of the Oliver Typewriter.

A startling confirmation of our belief that the Era of Universal Typewriting is at hand.

A Quarter of a Million People are Making Money with "The Oliver Typewriter"

THE STANDARD VISIBLE WRITER
The Oliver Typewriter is a money-maker, right from the word "go!" So easy to run that beginners soon get in the "expert" class. Earn as you learn. Let the machine pay the 17 cents a day—and all above that is yours.

Wherever you are, there's work to be done and money to be made by using the Oliver. The business world is calling for Oliver operators. There are not enough to supply the demand.

"An Oliver Typewriter in Every Home!"

That is our battle cry today. We have made the Oliver supreme in usefulness and absolutely indispensable in business. Now comes the conquest of the home.

The simplicity and strength of the Oliver fit it for family use. It is becoming an important factor in the home training of young people. An educator as well as a money maker.

Our new selling plan puts the Oliver on the threshold of every home in America. Will you close the door of your home or office on this remarkable Oliver opportunity?

Write for further details of our easy offer and a free copy of the new Oliver Catalog. Address Their salaries are considerably above those of many classes of workers.

The Oliver Typewriter Company
310 Broadway,
New York City, N. Y.

BLOODED STOCK for January.



MOVING PICTURES

OF THE WONDERFUL WORLD CHAMPION

DAN PATCH 1:55

ABSOLUTELY FREE TO STOCKOWNERS

It is a New Invention that you can carry in your pocket and show your friends instantly, day or night, once or a hundred times. The original is the only moving picture ever taken of a World Champion Horse in his wonderful burst of speed.

A MILE OF 2400 MOVING RACE PICTURES OF DAN PATCH 1:55
and every picture shows the King of all Horse Creation as plainly as if you stood on the track and actually saw Dan Patch 1:55 in one of his Thrilling Speed Exhibitions for a full mile. 2400 distinct moving pictures taken of Dan in one minute and fifty-five seconds means twenty-one pictures taken every second all of the way around the entire track from the back seat of a high power automobile. You can see Dan shake his head to let his driver know that he is ready for a supreme effort and then you can watch every movement of his legs as he flies through the air with his tremendous stride up the track before the Madly Cheering Multitudes. As a Study Of Horse Motion it is better than the actual speed mile because you can see Dan right before you for every foot of the entire mile. When first shown to the public this marvelous picture caused people to stand up all over the theatre calling "Come on Dan"—"Come on Dan."

This Remarkable Moving Picture is the Most Realistic and the Most Thrilling ever presented to the public. I have taken a part of the Original 2400 Wonderful and Sensational Pictures and made them into a Newly Invented Moving Picture that you can carry in your pocket and show to your friends at any time, day or night. It does not need a machine, it does not need a curtain and it does not need a light. It Creates a Sensation Wherever Shown.

MY NEW MOVING PICTURES MAILED FREE TO STOCKMAN, postage prepaid, IF YOU ANSWER THESE THREE QUESTIONS

1st. In what paper did you see my Moving Picture Offer? 2nd. How many head Each of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry do you own? 3rd. How many acres of land do you own or how many acres of land do you rent?

IF YOU ARE NOT A STOCKOWNER AND WANT THE MOVING PICTURES SEND ME 25 CENTS FOR POSTAGE. For Packing, etc., in Silver or Stamps and I will mail you this Wonderful Moving Picture of Dan Patch 1:55, The Fastest Harness Horse The World Has Ever Seen.

Address - - - **INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., M. W. SAVAGE, Proprietor, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**

ing the year, and domestic money orders to the value of \$491,074,844 were issued.

The total receipts of the Department for the fiscal year 1909 were \$203,562,383.07, an increase of 6.31 per cent. over the receipts of the previous year. The total expenditures amounted to \$221,004,102.89, an increase of 6.07 per cent.

When the present postal administration entered on the discharge of its duties last March it was confronted with the largest deficit in the history of the Department. The excess of expenditures over receipts for the fiscal year 1909 proved to be \$17,441,719.82. To this sum should be added postal funds lost by fire, burglary, &c., to the amount of \$38,050.65, making a total deficit of \$17,479,770.47.

Recent investigations have shown that the two great sources of loss to the postal revenues are second class matter and rural delivery.

The loss on second class mail matter has been increasing for many year, until it now amounts to \$64,000,000.

The loss from rural delivery reaches as high as \$28,000,000.

The most striking fact disclosed by recent investigations is the tremendous loss on account of second class mail. This includes all sorts of newspapers, magazines, farm papers, and miscellaneous periodicals.

While this class of mail provides a revenue of little more than one cent a pound, the cost to the Government for its handling and transportation averages 9.23 cents a pound.

Magazines and other periodical publications exclusive of daily newspapers comprise about 60 per cent. of the second class mail. The magazines alone form about 20 per cent. While the average haul of magazines proper is over 1,000 miles and that of other classes of periodicals, not including

daily newspapers, ranges from 550 to over 1,100 miles, the haul of daily newspapers which comprise about 40 per cent. of the second class mail, averages less than 300 miles.

The cost of transportation by rail and by other means forms slightly more than a third of the total expense of handling second class mail. Magazines proper, because of the long average haul, show a cost of more than 5 cents a pound for transportation, while in the case of daily newspapers, for which the average distance of distribution is much less, the transportation cost is less than two cents a pound.

The foregoing is colored in the interest of the daily papers, because it was clipped from a New York daily paper. Since the fight began, some years ago, now, to increase the postal rate of one cent a pound on periodicals, the daily papers have fought in favor of a higher rate. In this they try to serve their selfish ends only, and forget the interest of the vast number of people to whom a daily paper is of no particular value, and who are not within personal reach of shopping centers.

The dailies, because they are daily newspapers, cannot cover very far from where they are published, and are not interested therefore in having low postage. In fact, they would rather make the rate prohibitive so as to cut off all competition to local stores, who are the advertising mainstay of the daily.

The daily papers would like to build up the cities and towns in which they are published, and keep farmers from seeing advertising of the hundreds of manufacturers who sell direct to consumers, and who are, therefore, competitors of local stores.

Then too, publishers of large daily papers have found that they can deliver their papers cheaper in other ways, and with little help from the

post office department. So little that they care not if the rate was shoved up out of all reason.

The Postmaster General's report shows that it cost the Government on an average \$62.20 freight on a ton of periodicals.

Can anyone, with any common, or even ordinary horse sense, tell why it should cost so much? Does the Standard Oil Co., pay any such ridiculous rate? Does any sane shipper? And then the effort is made to shift the blame to second class matter.

Another point that's lost track of is the fact that a tremendous amount of profitable first, third and fourth class mail matter is the result of the reasonable rate charged in second class matter.

For instance, it costs the publishers of two farm papers we know of \$18,000 every year to send one letter to each subscriber, and they do it several times a year.

Think of the stamps used answering the advertisers in the "Mail Order" papers alone.

But there is no end to the arguments that can be offered in favor of a reasonable second class rate of postage—and one cent a pound is reasonable.

As to rural routes, they have been increased rapidly, and undoubtedly there are routes that never will pay, and that it's hard to see the necessity for.

Let the first move be to charge each Department of the Government postage on all matter mailed, and to abolish the franking privilege, or at least to charge it up to the Department to which it properly belongs.

If this is done, we are confident there will be a very marked decrease in the deficit.

We believe post office savings banks should be established, and that the old, convenient postal notes should be re-issued.

The point must not be overlooked that the post office is not supposed to be a revenue producing branch of the Government. This does not mean, however, that the Department should not be carried on in a business like way, and be made self-supporting.

THE PRESIDENT TO THE SUPERVISORS.

He Reiterates Former Instructions Against Politics in the Census.

Washington, D. C., December 21, 1909.—President Taft's ringing address to the Census supervisors, from the Eastern states, in conference here, was intended not only for them, but, also for all the other supervisors, for the candidates for enumerators' places, the politicians, and the world in general. He said:

"I am very glad to see you. You number about a third of the force upon which we have to rely to take the census. I expressed my opinion about the character of your duties when I wrote a letter to Mr. Durand. I did not write that letter just for the fun of having it published. I wrote it to be a genuine instruction to you, and I hope you will all observe it. I know if you peruse it, it will be an easy course for you. If you don't observe it, then I will observe you. I know, of course, there will be pressure.

"Many of you—most of you—have been recommended by Congressmen, and it may be that some of these Congressmen will come to you and expect, because they did recommend you, that you owe them something in the way of selecting the men as enumerators who will help them in the Congressional election. You have got to use sense and discretion; you have got to select the men you think will do the work, and if you catch them doing political work I wish you to remove them, just as I will remove you if I catch you doing political work. It is business.

"I am not quarreling with the Congressmen. Each man is looking for all the aid he can get to get back into his place, and I am not objecting to the efforts in that direction. But you are the gentlemen that I want to make responsible through Mr. Durand, for taking this census, and you are the gentlemen I rely upon, and if I can't rely upon you, then I am going to direct Mr. Durand to let me know about it, and I will see if I cannot help him out with somebody else.

"I take great pride in this census. I believe we can make it the best census that has ever been taken, if we take it as a census, and do not use it and regard it as incidental to something else.

"Now, you are not well paid. This is not a business that is going to enrich any one of you; but it is a business that is worth doing well, and I hope it will turn out so that when the census is taken we shall all have pride in the fact that we were a part in taking it, however humble.

"I am glad to meet you, gentlemen. I would be glad to say the same thing to your fellows, but having this opportunity of delivering a little lecture, I could not restrain myself from doing so. I mean every word I have said."

Build concrete foundations, walls, roofs, floors, etc. They're all the better for a few months' exposure and they will last as long as the house.

Every Up-To-Date Farmer Should Read Our Cement Book We Mail It Free

If you are going to build or repair anything about your home or farm this year or next, you need our free book "Concrete Construction About the Home and on the Farm." It will suggest hundreds of ways to use concrete—the best and most economical of building materials.

Every progressive farmer should know about concrete; how to mix and place it properly and how to construct small buildings at the lowest cost. Our book gives full particulars and explains how to go about the work. There are 168 pages and over 150 illustrations, diagrams and plans.

ATLAS Portland Cement Makes The Best CONCRETE

Don't take chances on the failure of your work by using poor cement. You can't make good concrete out of cheap cement.

ATLAS is the brand of which the United States Government purchased 4,500,000 barrels for the Panama Canal. The daily capacity of the ATLAS plants is over 50,000 barrels, the largest output in the world, yet every bag and barrel of ATLAS Cement is absolutely uniform in color, fineness and strength. There is only one quality of ATLAS manufactured—the best that can be made and the same for everybody.

Ask your dealer for an ATLAS Farm Calendar for 1910. If he cannot supply you, write to

The ATLAS Portland Cement Co.
Dept. 127 30 Broad Street New York

SECRETARY WILSON'S REPORT

The annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture, at Washington, places the value of the farm products in the United States for this year at \$8,760,000,000, a gain of \$859,000,000 over 1908. The value has doubled in ten years. Eleven years ago it was \$4,417,000,000.

The value of the corn crop alone for 1909 is placed at \$1,720,000,000. The cotton crop is second in importance, valued at \$850,000,000, and wheat

third, at \$725,000,000. The hay crop is valued at \$665,000,000; oats at \$400,000,000; potatoes at \$212,000,000; and tobacco at nearly \$100,000,000.

The production of all cereals combined is 4,711,000,000 bushels, an amount considerably greater than any other year except 1906. It exceeds the average of the preceding five years by 6.5 per cent. The value of all cereals in 1909 has never been equalled in a previous year. It is almost exactly \$3,000,000,000, or 34 per cent. above the five-year average.

THE BLOODED STOCK

DAIRYMAN AND POULTRY RAISER

FEBRUARY.

Come when the rains
Have glazed the snow and clothed the trees with
ice,
While the slant sun of February pours
Into the bowers a flood of light.
Approach!
The incrustated surface shall upheave thy steps
And the broad arching portals of the grove
Welcome thy entering.

—Bryant.

Volume XV
Number XII

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT
OXFORD, PENNSYLVANIA
Twenty Five Cents a Year One Dollar for Five Years

February
1910

Blooded Stock, The Eastern Farmer, Dairyman and Poultry Raiser February, 1910

SUBSCRIPTION—25 cents a year; five years for \$1.00. Single copy 5 cents. Discontinued at end of paid subscription. Samples on application. Canada subscription 12 cents extra.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—Can be sent at any time and will begin with the current issue unless otherwise specified.

HOW TO REMIT—Send money by Postal Money Order, Express Order, Bank Draft, or Registered Letter. One and two cent postage stamps in good condition accepted for small amounts.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS—When ordering a change in address be sure to give former as well as present address.

ADVERTISING RATES—15 cents for each agate line, each month. 5 per cent discount for cash with order. Average seven words to a line. Fourteen agate lines to an inch measure.

Printed on the first day of each month by L. H. Hitchler.
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A DRAWING TOGETHER.

One of the marked signs of the slow and sure breaking down of differences, and the uniting of all Christian people on the great central thought of our religion, is the growing custom, on the part of Presbyterians, Reformed, Congregational, Baptist and other bodies, of observing Lent, culminating in the celebration of Christ's resurrection on Easter Day.

Heretofore the doors of only the Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches could be found open on week days, but now, in our larger cities, noon-day services are becoming general.

The same influence is gradually building up better conditions in business and social life, and it is wrong to assume from the publicity given to the scandals of the day, that things are not positively growing better.

This is a good old world in which we are living. She was made by the great God over all, and although we have been given a large measure of independence in which to carve out our own salvation, yet we are always within the laws and regulations of the Almighty who gently steers us away when we tend to go too far out of the course.

Let's not worry and fret about the future quite so much, but have more faith in our Heavenly Father, more confidence in his ability to take care of a world that He was able to create.

INVESTIGATING INCREASED COST OF LIVING.

If such an investigation is made fairly the result should be a mass of invaluable information for the guidance of Congress and State Legislation in framing wise and workable laws, and for the people at large in regulating or revising their ideas of living.

But it will never do to appoint a committee of politicians whose first thought is apt to be protection of their party in Congress if not of their own individual ideas on the subject.

Let us have a commission made up of experts and practical men, chosen outside of Congress entirely, men who

will make a conscientious and exhaustive study of the entire question, working out the results to a final issue.

There is something radically wrong with our commercial system and we must in some way find out what it is. It surely cannot be right or wise that labor and capital, producer and consumer, should be persistently working at cross purposes; that one part of the world should be constantly on the verge of starvation while another has to spare; that in America of all lands, where nature has been so liberal in her distribution of wealth, the struggle of millions should seem so hard.

We are told the enormous increase in the cost of living is world-wide, and if this be so we must look for some other cause than the acknowledged wasteful, extravagant, sinful methods of living in our own country. There must be something wrong with the whole plan, probably with even our ideas of life and work.

Seems to be so great a question, so fundamental, that a commission should be gathered from all over the world to bring together in one convenient center practical as well as theoretical information, facts and figures, and experiences, and then to take a year, years if necessary, to sift it all down, and see if there is not some more reasonable basis of living, some equitable plan, that can be substituted for methods of today.

We have been living too long on a sort of hit and miss basis, that has cost too much jealousy, starvation, bloodshed and sin. There is a better and right method and we have men among us who can tell us what to do, if given the opportunity.

Europe has been grappling with world wide problems, and solving many of them, for centuries, and we have had the benefit of them. Now let the President invite a World's commission to meet in Washington to give the world a new and scientific system of living.

Some of the Reasons.

Of course, almost everyone you meet knows the only real cause of the increased cost of living, and the solution of the problem to them seems

OUR ADVERTISERS—We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. But to make doubly sure we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler advertising in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we do not guarantee to adjust trifling differences between subscribers and honest, responsible advertisers. Neither will we be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent us within one month of the time of the transaction and you must have mentioned *Blooded Stock* when writing the advertiser.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT—The editors are always glad to examine manuscripts suitable for publication in this magazine. Photographers are invited to submit photographs of subjects pertaining to any phase of farm life. Stamps should accompany both manuscripts and photographs to insure their return, if they are not accepted.

simple enough. But the only point on which all men agree is that it does cost more for all we have to eat and wear than ever before, and the struggle to make ends meet is becoming almost unbearable.

Some blame supply and demand; others over production of gold; and still others claim everything would be smooth sailing if we only had "16 to 1."

And there are those who "read" the start and tell us the whole trouble lies in the influence of certain unkind planets.

The farmer happens to be having his turn now, crops have been good and prices simply grand. It's only fair to have a chance to even up the many lean years, but be cautious. There seems to be a tendency on the part of many farmers to boost prices simply to "get even," as they express it. Nothing justifies extortion and farmers should be the very last to allow themselves to be influenced by such despicable motives.

People in some of the cities of the middle west have banded themselves (Concluded on Page 18.)

ARTICLES AND EXPERIENCES WANTED.

Write to us. There are in the lives of every farmer, of every wife of a farmer, and of every hired man, and hired girl on the farm, of every one who lives in the country, whether old or young, incidents, experiences, trials, perplexities, and pleasures that would be of interest and instruction and amusement to the rest of us. Let us know about them. Sign your name or not, as you see fit, but let's unite to make this the best farm, home paper ever turned out.

When you can, without inconvenience, ask a friend or neighbor to subscribe. For sending us a club of three subscribers at 25 cents each, or one at one dollar for five years, we will renew your subscription a year for your courtesy and trouble.

BLOODED STOCK for February.

What an English Expert Agriculturist Says of Us.

WHAT AN ENGLISH EXPERT AGRICULTURIST SAYS OF US.

It's a good thing to know now and again what others think of us. Takes our pride down a peg or two sometimes, but that, too, is well for us.

The opinion of a stranger spending a few days with us must not be considered too seriously, but it generally covers a high place here and there that may be overshadowing weaknesses that need developing to round us out.

Over a hundred years ago, John Sibthorp, a famous English botanist, died, leaving money for the founding at Oxford University, of a chair of rural economy.

The present incumbent, Professor William Somerville, a Scotchman, and one of the greatest British authorities on everything to do with agriculture, is on his second trip to us this year, and this trip is for the purpose of studying a virgin forest while there is one left.

We are printing parts of an interview with Mr. Somerville that will be of interest to us.

"In Oxford," says Mr. Somerville, we undertake the training of all probationers for the English forest service, and part of the work consists in giving instruction in the anatomy, physiology and pathology of ligneous plants.

"I have had the opportunity of inspecting forests on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Canada and I have just returned from a week's camping in the hardwood forests of southern Appalachian Mountains, on the boundary between North Carolina and Tennessee."

American Interests In Lumber Keen.

"I find that public interest in the lumber supply of the country is at present very keen, and it strikes me that it is none too soon for the Governments of the United States and of the Dominion of Canada to be taking the question of forest conservation seriously in hand. On the Canadian side of the boundary the impression left most prominently in the mind is the appalling destruction of valuable timber that has resulted from forest fires—many of these doubtless avoidable. Canada has established a system of forest guards who will doubtless do much to control fires, and she is also taking steps in the direction of national forest reserves.

"In the United States, among the hardwood forests of the Southeast, fires in the matured forests are not serious, but directly an area is lumbered over fires are apt to occur, which not only destroy the saplings that are left, but effectively injure all young growth.

I am by no means such a blind partisan of forestry as to suggest that all land that has been, or is now, under wood in the United States should be permanently retained for silvicultural purposes, but I am satisfied that enormous areas of land, at one time carrying magnificent forests, are now

bearing neither trees nor any useful equivalent, such as crops or pasture.

"Already the United States is paying more than \$100,000,000 annually for timber and timber products which it imports, and the seriousness of the outlook cannot be better emphasized than by drawing attention to these figures."

Thinks Well Of Pinchot.

"I have met Gifford Pinchot, and I regard him as an able fellow who has done a great deal for his country, and it is necessary of course, where one takes up the conversation of the public, natural resources that one gets up against commercial, and to a certain extent, vested interests, and it is natural that Pinchot's path should not be a perfectly smooth one, but I am perfectly satisfied that his policy of conservation for the public good is moral and economically sound.

Tendency Everywhere Towards Conservation.

"One finds a tendency in this direction in almost all civilized countries at the present time. On the continent of Europe one finds States acquiring lands for public purposes or imposing restrictions on the utilization of private property, where such use is considered to conflict with public interests. In many parts of Europe a man is not at liberty to clear trees from land he may own if by so doing the danger of floods be increased or the destructive effects of gales be enlarged.

"It is possible that in the United States something in this direction might be accomplished; that is to say, a future timber supply can be secured, not only by the Government acquiring large areas of forest lands, but also by making it compulsory that lumbermen, in logging over a forest, shall do so in such a way that the continuity of the timber crop can be secured.

Private Rights Must Give Way To Public Good.

"In England they are engaged in the policy of interfering with so-called private rights in the interest of the public welfare, and the policy appears to be satisfying the views of moderate men of both of our great political parties. It is needless to say that this policy is by no means of recent date, as has been exemplified in the acquisition of land for such public purposes as railway construction, but at the present time it appears to be making forward strides in other directions.

Magnificent American Equipment.

"Agricultural colleges in England are simply overwhelmed with admiration and envy of the magnificent opportunities your Government places at the disposal of your scientific workers and educators, and at the beneficial results that are accomplished. Of course your colleges and experimental stations are not all alike

efficient and distinguished, and I dare say this is the result of the difficulty in supplying accomplished workers to satisfy the demands. But there is no doubt it is partly due to the fact that where the American State subsidizes an agricultural college or experiment station it makes it a condition that two reports shall be issued annually, and when the pace is forced in this way it is unavoidable that a good deal of padding must be introduced.

Slovenly Appearance Of American Farms.

"In comparison with the agriculture of England a British visitor is very seriously impressed by the slovenly character of the agriculture of the United States—slovenly, I mean, from the English point of view. The farm household is generally untidy and somewhat confused. The fences and ditches are not infrequently in some disrepair, and even in the case of drilled crops, like Indian corn and cabbages, which, of course, permit of summer cultivation, little attempt has often been made to keep down weeds, which are too often as rank as the crops themselves. Doubtless this result is due to the cost and scarcity of labor, but from our standpoint we should consider it impossible to secure profits under such a system of management.

"I have had the opportunity of seeing something of the live stock industry, and I think in this direction the United States has made great progress in recent years. In Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee I saw many excellent herds of Shorthorns, Polled Angus, and Jersey cattle, and in point of fact I was agreeably surprised to find the condition of the animals much better than the apparent quality of the pasture would have led one to expect.

"But here, as in many other directions, it is very unwise for a foreigner to attempt to judge, because he may be led to erroneous conclusions when he attempts to found judgments upon standards that are evolved under different climatic conditions."

Nothing is more entertaining and instructive than sound and legitimate criticism—the disinterested conviction of a man of sensibility. —Colton.



The GUERNSEY COW

Her Dairy Products have Scored the Highest Quality and Best Color
Full information of this fine breed of GUERNSEY CLUB, Box V, Peterboro, N. H.

Digestibility of Low Grade By-products as Cotton Seed Hulls, Oat Hulls, etc.

The value of any food is determined largely by its digestibility. The work of mastication and digestion (chiefly the latter) involves the using up of a large quantity of nutritive matter, which, when deducted from the nutritive matter gained by the digestive process, greatly diminishes its amount. This diminution is closely connected with the amount of crude fibre (indigestible matter) in the food. In the case of corn, nearly 90 per cent. of the digestible matter is finally left for use by the horse; with potatoes 88 per cent; with meadow hay 46.5 per cent; while in the case of wheat straw, the consumption of energy while the food is passing through the animal is actually greater than the energy finally obtained from the digested straw. There is not such a great waste, however, in the case of ruminants, (cud chewing animals)—the food being more easily digested by them.

Foods have a Different Value for Different Purposes.

Food, besides nourishing the animal and producing tissue, bone, fat, etc., also produces heat, which keeps up the temperature of the animal body. Clearly then, a food which will produce heat owing to the energy required to digest it, will serve a purpose where animals are kept for maintenance alone, and are neither gaining nor losing in weight. In such a case, the consumption of energy during the digestion of fibrous foods is thus not to be regarded as waste when the animal is merely kept on a maintenance diet.

But no feeder would feed large quantities of straw when rapid gains were desired, for the fact that it lacks protein—the flesh producer, and fat—the fat producer.

The different rank which a fibrous food takes according to the work which it has to perform is clearly shown by the following figures:—Two pounds of oat straw, or wheat straw, may replace one pound of corn if the steer or sheep is merely on a maintenance diet; but that one pound of corn will give as great an effect as four pounds of oat straw, or eight pounds of wheat straw, when the very poor in protein and rich in crude fibre. Frequently 80 per cent. of the digestible nutrients in wheat straw is required to furnish energy to masticate and digest it.

The shorter the period of growth the better the straw is, so that spring-sown cereals give a more valuable feeding straw than do the autumn-sown. Oat straw is thus more valuable than wheat straw, the latter being usually used as litter.

Leguminous Straw.

Straw from legumes (beans, peas, cow peas, etc.), is considerably more nutritious than cereal straw, and can equal good meadow hay, or fairly good clover hay, in feeding value. As a rule, however, it is coarse stemmed, less palatable, often attacked by moulds, and liable to cause constipation. It can only be fed as subsidiary food to cattle and sheep; horses do not eat it readily.

USE I H C BINDER TWINE FOR SURE-STEADY-ECONOMICAL RESULTS



DON'T experiment with binder twine of low grade or unknown quality. Sisal or high-grade Manila, bearing the I H C trade-mark, should be your choice. You can be sure that they will stand the necessary strain. They have the quality and quantity of fiber in them that insures strength to spare. Even-spun, smooth-running, no knots, thereby avoiding tangles in the twine box and consequent waste. These qualities give even tension—which means perfect binding and perfect tying. Inferior binder twine is dear at any price. It means not only waste of time and poor work, but a waste of the twine itself, possible loss of crop at harvest time; and it is not always full length to the pound. Every ball of I H C twine is

Guaranteed to be Full Length

And every ball runs smooth and steady so you can use all of it. Remember, we sell grain binders. Naturally, therefore, we are more interested in the quality of twine you use than the twine manufacturer who does not sell binders.

Stick to Sisal or Standard Sisal 500-ft. twine. If you prefer Manila, you economize by getting high-grade Manila 600-ft. or Pure Manila 650-ft. Don't be fooled by a low price. Low-grade Manila costs as much as high-grade Sisal, but isn't worth as much. 85 to 90 per cent of the farmers know 85 to 90 per cent use Sisal and Standard. In any case, look for the I H C trade-mark to be sure of quality. Choose from any of the following brands: **Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, Osborne, Plano, International.**

Better let your local agent know well ahead of time how much you will need. Meanwhile, if you want more interesting facts on binder twine write us for particulars.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA

Chicago

(Incorporated)

U. S. A.



THE I-H-C LINE

Roots and Tubers.

Roots and tubers, all are characterized by their large amount of easily digested carbohydrates—starch, and sugar. The crude fibre is without exception very low, as is also the fat. They all contain very large amounts of water, and for this reason are liable to cause a weakening of the digestive organs, unless some other dry matter is given along with them.

The amount of roots should be restricted to from one-quarter to one-third of the total dry matter in the ration, and up to this point they have a very beneficial effect on fattening cattle and milch cows, and, in smaller quantities, on young stock also.

The secret of success in both fattening, and in milk production, lies in getting the animal to eat large quantities of digestible food.

The succulent nature of roots adds palatability to the ration, others help to secure the desired result. Roots are less suitable for horses which have to work at a rapid pace, for they tend to cause softness and liability to sweat, but slow working animals may be fed moderate quantities.

Sheep which are fed continuously on such watery food are rather liable to sickness and disease, but pigs do well on large quantities. Mangels are a particularly good food for dairy

stock, and can be given to cows in quantities of 40 to 60 lbs. per head per day. Fattening cattle may have as much as 100 lbs. per day, whilst young or working animals should only get moderate quantities. Pigs, according to age and weight, may have 4 to 20 lbs.

If sugar beets are fed, then a less quantity should be given on account of the large amount of dry matter which they contain; the daily rations given above may be reduced by about one-half.

Turnips contain the most water of all roots, and should only be used as a subsidiary food for cows, fattening cattle and pigs. In the case of dairy cows, not more than 20 to 25 lbs. should be given, for turnips tend to flavor the milk and butter.

Dried Molasses, Beet Pulp.

This feeding-stuff consists of dried molasses and the pulp which remains from the manufacture of sugar from sugar beets. A series of digestion material, showed it to be a good food for farmers who do not have sufficient coarse feed for their stock; but Beet-pulp must be used purely as a the farm, should be supplemented by materials rich in protein.

Whether the dried molasses and beet pulp will prove an economical feed depends upon the price you have

to pay for it, and the cost of the coarse, home-grown feeding stuffs. Beet-pulp must be used purely as a substitute for the coarse fodders of the farm, and should be fed with caution to young stock. It is low in protein, and high in crude fibre, and soluble carbohydrates.

Low Grade By-products.

In this class might be placed such substances as cotton-seed hulls, oat hulls, corn bran, oat dust, oat siftings, and barley dust. The following table will illustrate their composition, and to some extent, therefore, their relative value:

Cotton Seed Hulls (average).....	4.45
Corn Bran (average).....	8.64
Oats Hulls or Oat Bran (average).....	6.74
Oat Dust (average).....	11.93
Oat Siftings (average).....	14.33
Barley Dust (average).....	14.00

In the case of cotton seed hulls, the It will be seen at a glance at the above figures that all of these by-products with the possible exception of the last two, i.e., oat siftings, and barley dust, are low grade articles and have a very low feeding value. The percentage of protein is in every case, low, and the percentage of crude fibre and soluble carbohydrates high. Very few of them can be recommended at all as economical cattle foods. In the case of cotton seed hulls, the crude fibre is not only largely indigestible, but, what is still more important, the crude fibre renders the rest of the food less digestible by protecting it from the action of the digestive fluids. This by-product is therefore practically worthless, and, to the average farmer, it would be dear at any price. Such materials are, therefore, a decided detriment to a ration.

Corn Bran

Is but little better, and possesses a very low feeding value, but unless added to a feed in large quantities is not objectionable. If, however, large quantities of such material be mixed with some of our more concentrated by-products, the mixture is worth less money than a concentrated, by-product not so adulterated.

The intelligent feeder will have very little to do with materials, which, like this feed, contain less than nine per cent. of protein, because most farms produce enough coarse fodder to supply the necessary material of such low grade. It is very true that feeds of this general character are sold at a lower price per ton than wheat bran, middlings, gluten meal, etc., but it should be remembered that a ton of linseed meal, for instance, contains almost four times as much protein as is present in corn bran, and to be considered from this standpoint, it may be found that that which seems to be the cheapest at the time, is really the least economical in the end.

Oat Hulls or Oat Bran.

These are usually of decidedly varying composition. They contain a considerable quantity of crude fibre, 20.38 per cent, and this fact would at once convince us that this by-product possesses a very inferior feeding value. But in sections where cattle are fed large quantities of corn meal, oat hulls or similar food stuffs may exercise a beneficial, mechanical ef-

fect, in that the food is made lighter and more easily digested.

Oat dust is frequently looked upon simply as dirt and rubbish. This to our knowledge is incorrect.

Careful examinations of twenty-three samples have failed to detect in a single case any foreign material other than finely divided particles of oat hulls, which, under the method of manufacture, can hardly be looked upon as an adulterant.

Wheat bran, however, must be regarded as a much more valuable material than oat dust, because of the larger quantity of protein and fat it contains. There is a class of feeders, however, to whom feeding stuffs low in protein and which contains relatively large amounts of carbohydrates are valuable, namely, those who raise no bulky fodders on the farm—city feeders of horses, for instance, and stall-fed cattle. To these feeders, therefore, the quality of the carbohydrates is of greater importance.

The horse requires a certain amount of bulky material in connection with his grain; but he also requires that this bulky material be of good quality. Referring to the table we notice that the amount of total carbohydrates in oat dust is high, being 69.40 per cent. Of this 12.82 per cent. appears in the form of crude fibre, the remaining 58.58 per cent. being soluble carbohydrates (starch, sugar, etc.) If, therefore, the procuring of carbohydrates were the object of the purchase, oat dust should command a high price, because of its digestibility.

Oat Siftings and Barley Dust.

Both of these substances contain a fair amount of protein. The fat per cent in the case of oat siftings is also higher than of many of our by-products, being 3.36 per cent. Crude fibre in barley dust is high, 13.93 per cent., thus lessening its value.

In conclusion it might be said that none of these by-products can take the place of corn-meal, linseed meal, hominy chops, cotton-seed meal, gluten feeds, etc., because of their low protein per cent. There are cases in which they may be used to advantage, but the feeder is likely to be misled, because the price asked, judged from the cost of standard food materials, would indicate value which they do not possess.

Economical purchase, however, does not imply the purchase of the lowest priced foods. Purchasers should know what these materials are, and what relation they bear to the standard feeds, and must use caution in the selection of them.

In the next article, the standard concentrates such as linseed meal, cotton seed meal, gluten feeds, and their respective values will be discussed.—A. E. Slater, B. S. A., in Canadian Farm.

MAKING BUTTER ON THE FARM IN WINTER.

Along in the late fall and winter there is considerable trouble with the churnings in getting the butter to "come." This trouble is caused not so much by the season of the year as by the lactation periods of the cows, and the condition of the fat globules when cows are well advanced in their

lactation periods. Although it is impossible to change the physical condition of the fat globules, one may greatly overcome the long time required to do the churnings.

The particles of fat are mixed throughout the milk in the form of an emulsion. They are very minute globules, the relative size depending upon the breed of the cow, stage of lactation, feed and certain other lesser conditions. As the cow advances in

WEIGHT OF ONE QUART OF FEED.

According to figures furnished by the Connecticut Experiment Station, the weight of one quart of feed is as follows:

	Lbs.
Cottonseed meal.....	1.5
Linseed meal, old process.....	1.1
Gluten meal.....	1.7
Wheat bran, coarse.....	0.5
Wheat middlings, coarse.....	0.8
Wheat middlings, fine.....	1.1
Mixed wheat feed.....	0.6
Corn meal.....	1.5
Oats.....	1.2
Rye bran.....	0.6

A POINT ABOUT PRUNING.

In all pruning special care should be taken to make the surface of the cut as nearly perpendicular as possible. This facilitates the passing off of moisture quickly. And another point is not to be overlooked; no stub should ever be left; every cut should be perfectly smooth. This, not only to avoid the unsightliness of a stub sticking out, two to four or five inches, but for the health of the tree even more.

Holds World's Record

The New 1910 Model U. S. SEPARATOR

Is emphatically the BEST and the only one for YOU to buy.

1. It skims the cleanest.
2. It's built the strongest.
3. It's the easiest cleaned.
4. It's the most convenient.
5. It requires least power.

The U. S. defeated all other separators at Seattle on these five essential points and

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Bellows Falls, Vt., U. S. A.

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her lactation period, the fat globules become smaller, harder and more compact, no matter of what breed. This condition of the fat globules is one of the causes for long churning in the fall and winter.

Butter is gathered by the agitation of the cream or milk, which brings these small fat particles in contact with each other. As they strike against each other they slowly unite with one another, forming larger globules, and when the agitation has been continued long enough, the globules become visible and keep getting larger and larger until they collect together in one solid mass.

Butter will gather very much more quickly from churning a heavy or thick cream than from churning a thin cream. Up to a certain point, the thicker the cream, the quicker the butter will gather; but it must not be so thick that it will not fall in the churn as it is revolved. Those who have experienced difficulty in getting their churning to come can often avoid it by running a heavier cream from the separator, or skimming it thicker.

Temperature has a great effect upon the length of time required for churning. It has a similar effect from the butterfat particles that it has upon the snowflakes. Snow will not pack when the temperature is below a certain point, but when it is thawing it can easily be formed into snow balls or huge rolls. It is the same with butterfat globules. When it is cold they do not readily unite with one another; but when it is warm they unite very quickly. It is claimed that when they are warm they are much larger and softer, which explains why they unite so readily under this condition. When cold they are hard and compact, and it takes a long time for the butter to gather. So another general rule to overcome long churning in the winter is to churn the cream at a warmer temperature than is done during the summer.

No exact churning temperature can be given. A temperature that would be right under some conditions might be wrong under other conditions. As a general rule the temperature should be such that the butter will gather in about forty-five minutes, and from this to an hour. There is no objection to churning longer from the standpoint of the butter; but it is uncalled for and makes unnecessary work. It is a mistake to try to bring the butter too quickly, or in much less than forty-five minutes. The churning is apt to be incomplete and the extra butter secured from spending the extra time pays one well for his labor and insures a better butter. Some can manage to complete the churning in ten minutes or even less, but this is as big a mistake as the extremely long churning is unnecessary. A short churning means too warm cream, nine times out of ten; and when the cream is too warm, the quality of the butter is not only injured, but there is less butter made from the same amount of cream, caused by the low churning gain and the loss of fat in the butter-milk.

Special churns are sometimes advertised for bringing butter quickly, but these are frauds and one should not be deceived by these promising advertisements. A barrel or octagon churn is as scientific a churn as has yet been devised, and they agitate the cream more uniformly and thorough-

ly than any other churn on the market. Contrivances within the churn do not bring the butter but to the contrary generally keep a part of the cream unchurned. One should not seek for a too quick churning but a thorough one, and one that requires about forty-five minutes. The butter ought not to come in a mass, but gather in the form of small granules, which increase in size, as the churning continues. When these are the size of corn kernels, the churning may be considered done and ready for washing and salting.

Some times the cream does not get sufficiently ripe in the winter. A cream that is not ripe will not churn so quickly nor thoroughly as it will when properly ripened. If cream does not develop the proper acidity in the winter, keeping too long, a starter should be used, and the cream ripened in a warm room. If one has the cream sufficiently ripe, churns it at a warmer temperature than in summer (generally about 60 or 62 degrees) gathers a fairly thick cream, there will be little trouble with long churning.

A SIMPLE TEST.

Cottonseed meal is a product that is often found to be adulterated with an excess of finely ground cottonseed hulls, which have only very low food value. The Vermont experiment station gives the following simple test which any farmer can apply himself to ascertain whether the product he is buying is pure or not: Place a teaspoonful of the meal, do not use more, in a tumbler and pour over it an ounce and a half to two ounces of water. Stir the mass until it is thoroughly wet and all the particles are floating. Allow it to subside for from five to ten seconds and pour off. If a large amount of fine, heavier dark-brown sediment has settled in this time, a sediment noticeably heavier than the fine mustard-yellow meal, one which upon repeated treatments with boiling hot water keeps settling out, the goods are a feed meal; that is, meal containing relatively large quantities of ground hulls. If, however, there is found a large amount of this residue, one which persists in remaining after several washings, it is surely composed of hulls and it is a feed meal or an adulterated cottonseed meal. The results are striking when the same sample is compared with a pure cottonseed meal.

HOW DOLLY DIMPLE WAS FED TO MAKE HER RECORD.

1845.8 lbs milk; 906.89 lbs butter fat, or 1058 lbs. butter.

Naturally we are all interested in knowing just what the marvellous three and a half year old Guernsey was fed to make her great record, and we are pleased that the American Guernsey Cattle Club has issued the following:

Oct.—27 lbs bran, 18 lbs pea meal, 18 lbs Ajax Flakes, 27 lbs ground oats, 27 lbs gluten, 18 lbs oil meal, 18 lbs cotton seed meal, 18 lbs alfalfa meal, 9 lbs hominy, 144 lbs beet pulp, 180 lbs corn fodder, 360 lbs roots, 360 lbs ensilage, and 180 lbs hay.

Nov.—54 lbs bran, 36 lbs pea meal, 36 lbs Ajax Flakes, 54 lbs ground oats, 54 lbs gluten, 36 lbs oil meal, 36 lbs

BLOODED STOCK for February.

cotton seed meal, 36 lbs alfalfa meal, 18 lbs hominy, 270 lbs beet pulp, 600 lbs roots, 450 lbs ensilage, and 240 lbs hay.

Dec.—56.7 lbs bran, 37.8 lbs pea meal, 37.8 lbs Ajax Flakes, 56.7 lbs ground oats, 56.7 lbs gluten, 37.8 lbs oil meal, 37.8 lbs cotton seed (Continued on page 20)

POULTRY.

FOR SALE—Good honest stock eggs of Single Comb Brown Leghorns; finest strains. Cups and Blue Ribbons winners at Cumberland, Frostburg and Somerset. 600 fine large farm-raised birds for sale at reasonable prices. Twenty-five extra choice Light Brahma cockerels for sale. Write me. HERMAN SHOCKEY, Sand Patch, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HORSES going blind Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia., can cure.

FOR SALE—Two litters Scotch Collie puppies, sired by the noted "Flying Comet" and "Laddie Boy," out of bitches bred in the purple; perfectly marked golden sable; strong, healthy, farm-raised stock. Prices from \$10 up. FRANK H. TAYLOR, Reedsville, Pa.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred Registered Holstein Bull Calf. Six months old. Two-thirds white. Finely marked. Low price for prompt sale. MADISON COOPER, 101 Court, Watertown, N. Y.

PURE-BRED registered Holstein bull calf, sired by "Clothilde Dekol Dot's Butter Boy," Dam, "May Inka Clothilde." Photograph, pedigree and price on application. MADISON COOPER, 101 Court, Watertown, N. Y.

REGISTERED Holstein-Friesian Bulls all ages. Prices reasonable. Apply to R. G. WILLIAMS, Canton, Pa.

MILCH GOATS.

MILCH GOATS—Information regarding this most profitable milk producing animal. Write G. H. Wickersham, 1242 St. Francis avenue, Wichita, Kansas.

SEND 10c for a sample copy of the largest, newest, race-horse paper published. P. J. WYAND, Cumberland, Md.

TROTTER MARE for sale—a handsome, black, trotting mare, and beautiful stud colt, very fast. Second cousin to Dan Patch. Price \$200. P. J. WYAND, Cumberland, Md.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

"ONLY SURE REMEDY"

Gadsden, Ala., Apr. 25, 1909.

Dr. R. J. Kendall Co.

Sentiment: Please send me copy of your

TREATISE. I have been using your Spavin Cure

for 20 years, and find it is the only sure remedy.

It is the best I have ever used for horses and

men. Yours truly, W. J. McBoe.

That tells the whole story, and it is the ex-

perience that hundreds of thousands have had

in the past 40 years, and it's the experience you

will have—"It is the only sure remedy."

For Spavin, Ringbone, Girth, Splint,

Swellings and All Lameness

Sold by Druggists—\$1.00 a bottle, 5 bottles for

\$5.00. Keep it on hand always. Be ready for the

emergency. Kendall's stops the pain, starts the

circulation, penetrates and removes the cause

of the disorder. Ask for a free copy of "A Treat-

ise on the Horse." If not at dealers write to—

DR. R. J. KENDALL CO., Knoxville, Tenn., Va.

BLOODED STOCK for February.

OUR HORSES

COLOR IN HORSES.

A subscriber writes, "Is there anything in the theory that the endurance or the strength of a horse depends somewhat on his color? Would also like to know if there is any difference in the way different colored horses are affected by insects, such as mosquitoes or flies."

We cannot cite any experiments that would shed any light on the questions asked by our subscriber. However, it is a common belief among horsemen that there is some truth in this theory. For instance, a livery man will usually say that a dun colored horse with a brown stripe down his back is the toughest horse he can find, or he may tell you that the grey horses in his stables are tougher than the black or bay horses, or the bays may be tougher than the blacks, yet there is no appreciable difference in the market grading from a color standpoint except from the standpoint of beauty.

In regard to the second question, it has been our observation that mosquitoes and flies seem to naturally select dark colors. In driving light and dark colored horses together we have often noticed that a black horse might be covered with mosquitoes when a light horse was comparatively free of them, just as when a man wears a dark colored coat he is often bothered more by mosquitoes and flies than when he has on a white shirt.

KEEP THE FILLY FOALS.

When starting in to breed horses remember that a good animal costs no more to keep than a poor one. Get the very best mare that you can afford to buy to commence with, and if you really want to succeed, and make money out of breeding, you can do so if you keep your filly foals; do not be tempted to sell them, because your brood mares will go down in value in the market every year after they are eight years old, and your mares, by pedigree sires, will breed progeny still more valuable than themselves.

By mating them with pedigree stallions the breed may be raised step by step in this way. If, however, the filly foals are sold off and the old brood mares are bred continuously there must be stagnation, instead of progressive improvement.

MEANING OF HORSE TERMS.

A white spot on the forehead is a "star." A white face from eye to eye is a "bald face." A strip between the nostrils is a "snipe." A white eye is a "glass eye." A horse has pasterns, not ankles. White around the top of the hoof is a "white coronet." White above the pasterns is a "white leg." "Amble" is a gait like pacing, but slower, in which the two legs on the same side are moved together.

The "croup" is that part of the horse back of the saddle; the "forearm" is that part of the leg between the elbow and the knee; and the "elbow" is the joint of the foreleg next the knee.

When a horse "forages" it strikes the toe of the fore foot with the toe of the hind one; and this last is often the result of bad shoeing. A "hand", a term used in describing the height of a horse, is four inches.

CASE OF CATARRH.

I have a horse five years old that has a cough and a white mucous discharge from his nose when he puts his head down to drink. He has been affected about three or four months. What is the complaint and the cure?

In cases of this sort a veterinarian should be employed to make an examination, as one should first make sure that glanders is not the disease present. If it is chronic catarrh then it may be treated with fair success by giving in the feed, night and morning, for a period of ten days, one of the following tonics: Dried sulphate of iron, powdered sulphate of copper, iodide of potash. Give one drug at a time and alternate for periods of ten days until the discharge dries up.

Sometimes a diseased molar tooth is present and has to be removed by trephining.

For cough a half to one ounce dose of glyco-heroin give two or three times daily will be found effective.

It's a good time now to go over the harness carefully to put it in thorough order. If you have time that you really cannot use to better advantage do the stitching yourself, but otherwise we believe in having it done by the harness maker. It never pays to use a man worth \$5 a day on a job that can be done just as well by a \$1.50 man, unless the \$5 man is simply killing time, and he won't often do that or he wouldn't be in the \$5 class.

Soak and wash the harness thoroughly with soap and brush, and, after it dries rub a good harness oil into the leather thoroughly.

Don't put a frosty bit into a horse's mouth. Try it yourself sometime and you will know why not to be so cruel.

Daily exercise for the brood mares is very essential.

Don't let the colts stand up against the lea side of the barn or straw stack all day, with the temperature zero and wind howling.

PENNSYLVANIA CORN, DAIRY, APPLE AND LIVESTOCK SHOW.

At the College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, on February 2, 3 and 4, the joint meetings of the Pennsylvania Live Stock Breeders' Association and the Pennsylvania Dairy Union will be held.

Sixty-two cash prizes are offered for corn.

The Apple Exhibit of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Association has been secured.

The Pennsylvania Agricultural College will make a display and demonstration.

There will be a big butter, cheese and milk show.

A notable show of horses, both stallions and geldings, will be held.

McLaughlin Bros., Columbus, Ohio, will furnish a select lot of Percheron and French Coach stallions, and Belgians, Clydesdales, Shires, Suffolks, Arabians and Morgans will be shown.

Cattle of leading beef and dairy breeds will be on hand. Cattle, sheep and swine will be used in demonstrations on foot and on the block, conducted by experts.

EVERYTHING IS FREE TO THE PUBLIC.

For corn entry blanks apply to E. S. Bayard, Secretary, 203 Shady Avenue, E. E., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Ireland Straight-Line Drag Sawing Machine

This sawing rig fills a long felt want for sawing large timber. It is simple, durable and the most practical straight-line sawing rig on the market.

We also make circular saw rigs, saw and shingle mills

Write for full information and prices

IRELAND MACHINE AND FOUNDRY CO., 15 State Street, NORWICH, N. Y.



Elkhart Buggies

are the best made, best grade and easiest riding buggies on earth for the money.

FOR THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS

PRICE \$59.50

We have been selling direct and are

The Largest Manufacturers in the World

selling to the consumer exclusively.

We ship for examination and approval, guaranteeing safe delivery, and also to save you

money. If you are not satisfied as to style, quality and price you are nothing out.

May We Send You Our

Large Catalogue?

Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co.

Elkhart, Ind.



HOGS

AVOID DUST AND YOU STOP COUGHING.

Where new hog houses are to be built, or old ones are to be remodeled, it will be a good plan to make the floor so that it can be kept clean and free from dust. One of the common failures of the average builder of hog houses is that he thinks there is nothing in the virtue of a good floor. It may be that the pens themselves in a hog house, that is floored with earth, packed and tramped in hard, are not dusty, but the alley-way will be, nevertheless.

Coughing in the herd is generally started from the dust on the feeding floor or in the sleeping quarters. Whenever the weather is mild enough for the stock hogs to sleep outdoors this is better than penning them up at night.

If you want a floor that is warm, and still want that floor on a ground level, why not use cement with a deep layer of tramped cinders under the heavier cement layer of grouting? Cinders will not let frost come through the floor. They make a sort of padded air space under the floor that the frost cannot get through. While we are not in perfect love with a cement floor, we believe it the best for a ground level floor, or one not over three or four inches higher than outside level.

The warmest floor and one that will not be dusty is the board floor. If there is a ten-inch air space under it, this makes it all the better. Of course, the sides of the air space under the floor must be tight, so that no wind can get into the frost-proof space. If air can get into the space from the sides, or even through from above, it renders the floor not perfectly cold-proof.

Floors built so that they may be washed down are much better than if they could not be. This is one of the beauties of cement. It will wash off easier than any other floor. The Nebraska experiment station put a cement floor in one of the new buildings in its swine yards and it has given fine satisfaction. There was no dust in the house at any time, and with reasonable care it could be kept clean.

Dust on the feeding floor is generally a fault found in every herd. Where the average feeder of corn makes a mistake is in throwing his feed on ground that is not clean and that is dusty enough to make the coughing soon appear. Cement floors outside for feeding are the best that can be constructed. They are always ready to be swept off and do not hold the dirt like a feeding floor made of planks. If a hose and plenty of water are at hand, then the work of keeping a feeding floor clean reduces itself to almost nothing.

Anything that saves kicking up a big dust while the hogs are eating their grain is a good thing.

—Nat. Swine Magazine.

FROZEN UP TROUGH.

A few days ago I had occasion to visit a farmer friend and walked about with him as he did up the chores.

The cows were comfortably housed in a well ventilated stable, methodically fed, bedded and kept clean. The milking was intelligently attended to and promptly run through a well taken care of separator.

Horses watered, amply fed, comfortably blanketed and bedded. The stable was clean, free from cobwebs, and the manure loaded to be drawn sary. The harness had been cleaned up recently but looked as though it was always kept in good order.

A couple of frisky, sleek looking colts showed that my friend had an eye to keeping up his stock.

In the poultry yard things looked as though Blooded Stock was pretty carefully read, as a new house had been built after plans we published about a year ago, with muslin window sashes, and all.

I caught myself thinking how well my friend understood his business, and wishing some neighbors I knew of would only contrast things at home with what I was seeing, and go and do likewise.

But I was too quick, for when we reached the hog lot, I had a terrible disappointment. They say every man has a weak spot. Here was the weak spot of my friend. The pens had been well built but had not been kept up in shape. The wind could whistle in almost anywhere, the drainage was poor, and the dozen brood sows, though of fine stock, were disconsolate, ill-kept looking animals. The feed troughs were covered with ice, so, while plenty of slop was fed, too much of it ran and splashed over.

I didn't say anything just then but registered a vow that I was going to be a fairly god-mother to these poor, uncomfortable animals.

I stayed to supper and a good one it was. To top off we smoked a cigar and chatted about one thing and another, but all the time the hogs were in my mind, and I was waiting patiently for an opportunity to have my say. It came after a bit and I found that, although he liked farming and was fond of horses and cows, pigs had no attraction for him and consequently he paid little attention to them and left them to as nearly look after themselves as was possible. The only thing I could do was to appeal to his sense of humanity, not to let them suffer from cold and filth, and to the financial side that too large a percentage of the food consumed was necessary to provide body heat.

He saw the point and I am confident is man enough to take care of his hogs from now on, or to stop keeping them at all, too foolish an idea for any farmer.

The drafty pen and frozen hog trough are still all too common among certain classes of farmers.

Hog Cholera.

Under this heading will be found, in another column, an advertisement of the Snoddy Remedy for Hog Cholera. We call the attention of our readers to this Remedy, because it has saved many of them hundreds and thousands of dollars worth of hogs, after the disease had developed in their herds.

We hope every reader of our paper will write The Snoddy Remedy Company, Box 290, Alton, Ill., and get their book on Hog Cholera, which fully explains how to stop an outbreak of cholera in your herd, or to keep them healthy and clear of worms, so there will not be much danger of cholera striking them, and other valuable information about hogs. The book is free. Only ask for it and you will get it at once.

Of course there is very little cholera in the country just now but one never knows when to expect such visitations, and it's always wiser to be prepared for them well in advance.

Don't feed corn and water twice a day and seven days a week as so many farmers do. Sell some corn and buy a change for the poor animals. They like a treat almost as well as a human being does.

GREENWOOD STOCK FARMS—

Farmers and Breeders I now have a large stock, probably the best I ever owned, thoroughbred Poland-China and Chester White Pigs, 2 to 6 mos. old, sows bred and boars ready for service, all from prize winning stock. Guernsey and Jersey Cattle, Buff and Barred Plymouth R. Chickens. Farms and Residence, Greenwood, Pa. Address C. H. DILDINE, Route No. 1, Rohrsburg, Pa.

BARGAINS IN POLAND-CHINAS, BERKSHIRES and CHESTER WHITES

I now have a large stock of probably the best I ever owned. Cannot tell you all here, but I have Boars and sows, all breeds, 2 to 6 months old, mated not akin; sows bred and boars ready for service. Guernsey Calves and Registered Scotch Collie Puppies. Write for prices and free circular. This stock must go and will be sold. M. B. Turkey, Barred and White P. Rocks, B. Leghorns and Beagle Dogs. P. F. HAMILTON, Cechranville, Pa.

HOGS.

FOR SALE—Duroc and Poland China Registered stock bred sows. Service Boars \$13 to \$20. 40-lb. Pigs \$5. Also some choice Rhode Island Red chickens. WM. HARSHMAN, Thurmont, Md.

FOR SALE—Some fine Yorkshire Pigs—no better stock in U. S. Just imported—new blood. A. A. BRADLEY, Frewsburg, N. Y.

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES

UNLESS YOU INVESTIGATE. "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine, revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Does less to 50%—less to 10%. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE ENGINE MFG. CO., 406 West 16th St., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

HOG CHOLERA

Having a general outbreak of Hog Cholera in this section of country, around Grove City and Harrisburg, Ohio, just South of Columbus, Ohio, we, the undersigned hog raisers secured the Snoddy Remedy (which is put up and sold by The Snoddy Remedy Co., of Alton, Ill.) and cured our hogs with it after the disease had started in our herds and some of us had lost quite a few before we heard of the Remedy. We found the Remedy a cure for Hog Cholera and Swine Plague when taken in time and properly used. We heartily recommend it to all hog raisers, as we are fully convinced that the Remedy will do all the Company claim for it.

SAMUEL TAYLOR, R. No. 1, Grove City, Ohio.
GEORGE BORROR, R. No. 3, Grove City, Ohio.
ISAAC F. MOUSER, R. No. 1, Grove City, Ohio.
WILLIAM KEGG, R. No. 3, Grove City, Ohio.

The above are all prominent and reliable farmers and have cured their sick herds with our Snoddy Remedy. Many other herds are being cured now. For full particulars and Snoddy's free book on Hog Cholera

THE SNODDY REMEDY CO., Box 290. ALTON, ILL.

A "Quickest" Way To Make A 150 Pounder.

A swine raiser of long experience claims that ground barley and milk will make a weanling pig into a hundred and fifty pounder quicker, better, and more economically than any other food, especially if the pig is destined for breeding purposes.

If another one hundred and fifty pounds is desired on this animal, and it is destined for slaughter, corn and milk will produce additional weight most quickly and economically.

Corn and milk is a natural diet, but when fed exclusively from weaning to maturity they will not produce as large a frame and heavy weight as economically as though the hogs were fed on milk and mixed grains and mill feed.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SLOP AND SWILL.

There is a wide difference between slop and swill. Slop is properly a hog's relish, while swill is too frequently nothing more than water polluted with unhealthful refuse. The term swill may embrace a wide variety of feed or drink, ranging from ordinary dishwater to a mixture of milk, table scraps, soapsuds and other kitchen refuse, while slop is a combination of a ground feed or feeds, with water or milk. A supply of wholesome swill, in connection with other feeds, may be extremely valuable, but in a condition of decay, rancid, and mainly filth, it may result in a loss of high-priced animals. Slop, however, may be considered as always in order. —From Coburn's "SWINE IN AMERICA."

PIGS TO MAKE SKIM MILK PROFITABLE.

Where dairies or butter factories are, or where the milk cow is a factor for other purposes than the sale of milk as such, the pig is a most useful and profitable adjunct. Upon the skim milk, judiciously used with other and more substantial foods, he thrives, grows and fattens, utilizing a by-product of tremendous volume which, without the pig, would represent little of available value.

It is said that the skim milk from the butter factories of New York alone amounts to nearly a billion pounds in a single year. The use of this skim milk does much to give relief from monotony so common in

the hog's feeding, besides adding to the returns from the other, or main foods, with which it is given, and every hog-raiser is glad to have it. —From Coburn's "SWINE IN AMERICA."

We frequently publish extracts from Mr. Coburn's great book, and only wish we could give it all to you, it's so excellent. We advise every hog breeder to buy a copy.



FENCE

Made of Hard, Stiff Wire, of Honest Quality

Woven-Wire Fences must be heavy, as they have to turn animals by the sheer strength of the wire. Why?

A fence with barbs is protected from excessive pressure because the animal fears the barbs. Remove the barbs and the greatest strength of the animal is thrown upon the fence. Hence its wires must be larger and stronger. Therefore, to have a longlife woven-wire fence you must have a heavy fence. Among the valuable features that distinguish American Fence is the Hinged-Joint (patented). We back this feature with all our experience as the largest makers of fence in the world.

Under stress and strain the resilient Hinged Joint yields to pressure and quickly returns to its old form without bending or breaking the stay wires, the strain being taken up by the heavy horizontal bars.

The real test of a fence is the service you get out of it. Test, judge and compare American Fence under any and all conditions, and you will find that the steel, the structure and galvanizing are equal in durability, strength and efficiency to the hardest usage.

E. BAACKES, Vice-Pres. & Gen. Sales Agent

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO.

Chicago New York Denver San Francisco

NOTE.—Dealers everywhere. See the one in your town and have him show you the different designs and give prices. Also get from him booklet entitled "HOW TO BUILD A CHEAP CONCRETE FENCE POST," furnished free for the asking.

OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS

Conducted by George W. Miller.

HOW TO BROOD THE CHICKS.

Fresh Air, Comfortable Hover Temperature, Proper Food and Cleanliness the Essentials.



HE poultryman's real troubles begin when the chicks are hatched and "brooding" begins. There are plenty of incubators that will hatch every fertile egg, and turn out big, bouncing chicks, but the trick is to raise them.

Why do so many of them die after the first few days? Many others are raised to maturity only after more or less doctoring, and might much better have been allowed to die in chickhood, for they will never make profitable layers or satisfactory breeders.

The slightest set back to the chick will affect it through life. How essential, then, it is to give some attention to the causes which stunt the chick's growth, if they do not end its life almost before it has begun.

The average brooder sold today is little more than a hot box, and if it is not drafty it is poorly ventilated. The chicks crowd and overheat in them, the supplied heat runs low at times and they chill, and still people wonder why their chicks are droopy, and stand around and peep. It doesn't matter very much whether you pay \$5.00 or \$25.00 for the brooder—the result is nearly always the same.

To have a plentiful supply of eggs the year 'round there must be plenty of fresh air in the coops of the laying hens, and it is just as essential that the young chicks should have it, too. This essential is lost sight of in the average brooder—the heated chamber is "stuffy" and when the chicks go out of it they get chilled. The brooders that will do the best work has no supplied heat except that which comes from the bodies of the chicks, and has plenty of fresh air, so that the chick's little lungs can be kept constantly filled with pure air whether in or out of the brooding apartment.

Many fail to raise a good percentage of the chicks through improper feeding. Some begin feeding too soon after the chicks are out of the shell, and others give improper and indigestible food. There is nothing better for them to start on than Puritan Chick Food, with plenty of green food, and, maybe, a few bread or cracker crumbs for a change. They also should have plenty of fresh water and it should be given in such a way that they cannot wet themselves.

Others do not have success because they will not keep the brooders clean and sweet. Absolute cleanliness is most necessary.

Give a chick plenty of fresh air, make the temperature in the hover comfortable, feed it proper food, and keep its quarters clean. These conditions will give 100 per cent. success.

MONEY IN THESE REDS.

"Farmer" Thomae, of Bound Brook, N. J., Gives His Experience With His Splendid Flock of R. I. Reds.

Mr. A. C. Thomae, of Bound Brook, N. J., keeps poultry in the same methodical way that he conducts everything else about his farm. "Brookside Farm" nestles at the foot of the pretty Watchung Mountains, and is a model of the country home of the typical New Jersey gentleman. The readers of Blooded Stock have heard from Mr. Thomae frequently. In this issue he tells the story of his 1909 experience, as follows:

"The February number of Blooded Stock contained the record of our farm flock for the year 1908, and in the March and May, 1909, numbers appeared detailed accounts for the first four months of the year just closed, while the statement which follows shows the results for the entire twelve months, ending December 31, 1909.

As previously stated we commenced the year with 100 hens. These were gradually reduced during last half of the year, to 37. The average number of hens per month was eighty, and deducting sitting hens, (we do not use incubators) and hens with chicks, the monthly average of available hens was seventy-one.

During the spring and early summer we hatched about 250 chicks, of which about 200 were raised, the 20 per cent loss having been caused mainly by crows and a pet cat.

The chicks were fed on Puritan Chick Food exclusively until four to six weeks old, when they were gradually changed to whole wheat and cracked corn, and our losses due to

ailments, in spite of the cold weather in the early spring, were very few.

The egg record for the year by the months is as follows:

Month	Available Layers	No. of Eggs
January	100	581
February	100	789
March	90	1221
April	80	1071
May	80	723
June	70	668
July	73	626
August	70	577
September	62	319
October	50	229
November	39	123
December	37	186

Total 71 Average 7115
Average No. of eggs per hen.....100
Eggs produced during fall and winter months 2229, or 31 per cent.

The average of 100 eggs per year, per hen, is small compared with the record breakers of the modern plant, handled on scientific principles, but the net result, compiled from records carefully kept, shows for itself. As

USE Crushed Oyster SHELLS and Make Poultry Pay

Tests show where Crushed Oyster Shells have been used—duration of test 22 days—number of eggs 80; weight of eggs, 1490.6 grammes. Where Sharp Grits were fed—test 22 days—number of eggs 6; weight of eggs 207.6 grammes. This is convincing argument in favor of Crushed Oyster Shells. Every poultry house or yard should have them. They'll make hens lay an egg a day, with firm, hard shell, less liable to break in shipment. Crushed Oyster Shells supply Carbonate of Lime in its natural form, making them superior to any other poultry food. Ask your storekeeper for them, or write for Free catalogue to Walter Keppelman, Keyser Building, Baltimore, Md.

THESE SICKLY-LOOKING CHICKS NOT FED OUR WAY

They wouldn't be wilted, forlorn and droopy as are these poor little fellows. What's the matter? Likely some one has been feeding a lot of table scraps, or sour bread, or some other indigestible mixture that is fermenting in their stomachs. Tomorrow the owner will find eight or ten dead, and wonder: "What killed my chicks?" Chicks are babies and must have baby food. That's why Puritan Chick Food is so successful in rearing chicks, keeping them well and holding down the death-rate. It just "fits" the interior mechanism of the digestive organs of a chick.

Puritan Chick Food (The Safe Kind)

has a delightful taste and odor to a little chick, because it is compounded of those very pure, wholesome and sweet elements that naturally attract it. Your little "puff-balls" will make things dry scratching; they are always happy and busy, when fed on it. Some of the largest poultry plants use Puritan Chick Food. It pays them. It will pay you, no matter how small your flock. It is foresight, wisdom, economy and profit, for you always to keep it on hand. It's true life insurance for your chicks, all other things being equal. We guarantee it so, and refund money if you're not satisfied. No fussing about it, either—your word is final. Puritan Chick Food is put up in 5-lb. boxes for \$2; 5-lb. bags \$1.25; 10-lb. bags \$1.75; 10-lb. bags \$2.25. Ask your dealer for it. If he hasn't it we'll supply you. Booklet free. Write now for it.

Puritan American Poultry Food Mfg. Co., Bound Brook, New Jersey



we stated last year, "the value of the hen to the farmer when properly housed, half properly fed, and her returns carefully handled for market."

The Debit and Credit sides of the year's transactions stand as follows:

To value of poultry on hand January 1, 1909:	
100 hens and pullets at 75c.....	\$75 75
17 males at \$1.00.....	17 00
	\$ 92 75

Value of all	
Feed consumed.....	\$165 18
Less 45 bu. at 80c fed to pigeons, ducks, etc.....	36 00
	\$129 18
Cost of supplies.....	\$ 8 53
Poultry purchased, 1 cockerel.....	5 00
Eggs purchased for sitting.....	10 00
Eggs set other than purchased.....	7 80
	31 33

Total \$253 26

Value of Poultry on hand December 31st, 1909:	
93 hens and Pullets at \$1.00.....	\$93 00
15 males at \$1.25.....	18 75
5 chickens at 75c.....	3 75
	\$115 50

Value of eggs received, based on average prices of sales each month.....	\$224 99
Value of poultry sold and consumed.....	147 33
	\$372 32

Total..... \$487 82
From which deduct debit as above..... 253 26

Leaves a net profit of..... \$234 56

Averages.
The average number of hens per month throughout the year as above stated was 80.

The gross returns per hen were:
Eggs \$2.81
Poultry sold..... 1.84
Increase in value..... .28

Total \$4.93
The gross expenses per hen were:
Feed \$1.62
Supplies10
Eggs set and new stock purchased28
..... \$2.00

Net profit per hen..... \$2.93

By way of explanation of the above statement it is proper to add that the value of feed consumed, \$165.18, is from actual account, and represents the value of all the feed consumed by the hens and growing chicks, as well as by a large flock of over fifty pigeons, a few ducks, and two turkeys. Hence, in order to get at a fair cost of the poultry feed, exclusive of the pigeons, we deduct an estimated 45 bushels at 80c, or \$36.00, leaving the value of feed charged to the hens, at \$129.18.

The prices of feed during the year ranged as follows:
Grown on farm—

Corn, per bu..... 65 to 80c
Wheat, per bu..... 95c to \$1.20
Purchased—
Wheat, per bu..... 65 to 80c

The Wonderful Discoveries

MADE BY THE ORIGINATOR OF THE

PHILO SYSTEM

Have Revolutionized Poultry Keeping



THE PHILO SYSTEM IS UNLIKE ALL OTHER WAYS OF KEEPING POULTRY.

and in many respects just the reverse, accomplishing things in poultry work that have always been considered impossible, and getting unheard-of results that are hard to believe without seeing.

THE NEW SYSTEM COVERS ALL BRANCHES OF THE WORK NECESSARY FOR SUCCESS.

from selecting the breeders to marketing the product. It tells how to get eggs that will hatch, how to hatch nearly every egg and how to raise nearly all the chicks hatched. It gives complete plans in detail how to make everything necessary to run the business and at less than half the cost required to handle the poultry business in any other manner.

TWO-POUND BROILERS IN EIGHT WEEKS

are raised in a space of less than a square foot to the broiler without any loss, and the broilers are of the very best quality, bringing here three cents per pound above the highest market price.

OUR SIX-MONTHS-OLD PULLETS ARE LAYING AT THE RATE OF 24 EGGS EACH PER MONTH

in a space of two square feet for each bird. No green cut, bone of any description is fed, and the food used is inexpensive as compared with food others are using.

Our new book, the Philo System of Poultry Keeping, gives full particu-

lars regarding these wonderful discoveries, with simple, easy-to-understand directions that are right to the point and 15 pages of illustrations showing all branches of the work from start to finish.

DON'T LET THE CHICKS DIE IN THE SHELL.

One of our secrets of success is to save all the chickens that are fully developed at hatching time, whether they can crack the shell or not. It is a simple trick and believed to be the secret of the ancient Egyptians and Chinese which enabled them to sell the chicks at 10 cents a dozen.

CHICKEN FEED AT 15 CENTS A BUSHEL.

Our book tells how to make the best green food with but little trouble and have a good supply, any day in the year, winter or summer. It is just as impossible to get a large egg yield without green food as it is to keep a cow without hay or fodder.

OUR NEW BROODER SAVES 2 CENTS ON EACH CHICKEN.

No lamp required. No danger of chilling, overheating or burning up the chickens as with the brooders using lamps or any kind of fire. They also keep all the lice off the chickens automatically or kill any that may be on them when placed in the brooder. Our book gives full plans and the right to make and use them. One can easily be made in an hour at a cost of 25 to 50 cents.

TESTIMONIAL.

Elmira, N. Y., Oct. 30, '09.
Mr. E. R. Philo, Elmira, N. Y.
Dear Sir:—No doubt you will be interested to learn of our success in keeping poultry by the Philo System. Our first year's work is now nearly completed. It has given us an income of over \$500.00 from six pedigree hens and one cockerel. Had we understood the work as well as we now do, after a year's experience, we could easily have made \$1,000.00 from the six hens. In addition to the profits from the sale of pedigree chicks, we have cleared over \$360.00 running our hatchery plant, consisting of 56 Cycle Hatchers. We are pleased with the results, and expect to do better the coming year. With best wishes, we are,
Very truly yours,
(Mrs.) C. P. Goodrich.

Send \$1.00 direct to the publisher and a copy of the latest revised edition of the book will be sent by return mail.
ELMIRA, N. Y.

E. R. PHILO, Publisher,

371 Third Street.

Corn meal, per 100..... \$1.60
Wheat middlings, per 100..... \$1.55
Beef Scrap, per 100..... \$2.75

Cracked Corn, per 100, \$1.60 to \$1.70
Grit, per 100..... \$0.75
(Concluded on Page 19)

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

THINGS TO DO DURING FEBRUARY.

Keep turning the manure so that it will be thoroughly rotted for next spring's garden.

Plan about the hot bed. Repair the frame, put in the manure and get it going so that in February you can plant.

Answer all the seed advertisements that are running in reliable farm papers, so as to look over their catalogues and decide what you want.

Get seeds early so as to test them for fertility.

Have a look at the potatoes to see that they are not sprouting.

Keep the vegetables sorted over.

Temperature of the root house or cellar should be from 33 degrees to 35 degrees.

If you have a wood lot go through it and cull out the waste, draw it home, saw, split and pile away for the summer time. Takes less perspiration now than it will when the thermometer is in the eighties.

Clean out the brush, too.

If you still use rail fences get out what rails you will need next month to put the fences in good shape for the season.

Get posts ready, too.

Seed grain should be selected and cleaned. Don't be afraid to use the farming mill. Good, clean, plump seed means full crops.

Pick up the grain bags that seem to get tucked away in every hole and corner, mend them carefully, and hang them up for next season. A suspended pole is about the handiest contrivance for the purpose, and the rats and mice will not do so much damage.

Sow, in the hot bed, lettuce and radishes for eating or selling if you go into it for that purpose. Also cauliflower, cabbage, tomatoes, and eggplants. Just for a family garden it won't pay you to bother with cauliflower or egg plants, but it certainly will pay you to sow cabbage and tomatoes.

If you haven't made up a hot bed, sow cabbage and tomatoes in shallow boxes in the house, in good, rich soil.

These notes were set up in type for January, but the printer evidently thought we were too early as he left them over for this month.

SEED CORN TEST.

This is how a successful western corn grower tests his seed. Seems like a pretty good idea, too.

"Corn tested in a box of dirt or between two cloths and kept just right is not a good test for corn. It may germinate and sprout and still be very weak in vitality and you will wonder why your corn does not grow as it should. Weak seed is very sure to give a poor crop.

Now for a perfect test. Take a glass quart sealer and put in your corn, as much as you wish, one, two or 100 kernels. Cover the corn with water fresh from the well. Put on the cover good and tight; set in a cool place, not in the sun. Let it stand thirty-six hours and not to exceed

forty-eight hours. Then turn the water all off and put the cover on again and watch the result for two or three days. In this way you have about the same conditions that we have about corn planting time. I have raised corn for a good while and I have found that we must have good seed if we get a good crop."

SPEND SOME TIME THIS WINTER IN SELECTING SEED FOR NEXT SPRING.

Many and many a time has heredity been preached in connection with the breeding of all kinds of live stock, yet there are very few farmers who think of heredity in connection with the breeding of grain. The fact that like produces like is just as true with the grain crops as it is with live stock. We know that if we breed a strong, healthy, well formed Jersey bull to a good, healthy, well shaped Jersey cow we would be more likely to get a good calf, than if we bred the bull to a common, everyday cow. It is just the same in grain breeding.

Sometimes we sow the same variety of grain in adjoining fields that have received the same cultivation and we wonder why the crop in one field is better than the other. If we will take the history of the seed sown in these fields we will probably find that the seed for the one field was from stock that was low in vitality and with poor reproductive capacity, and the other stock was of the best characteristics. Now it would be quite natural for the seed from the best stock to produce better plants and better grain than the seed from the other stock. The strong, vigorous, healthy plant will produce a better grain and more of it than a weak, spindly one. Seed selected from plants of the best type will reproduce themselves more truly than will seeds of weaker plants.

Then again the large, plump seed will more surely reproduce a strong, vigorous plant than will a smaller seed.

There are many men who take their seed just as it comes from the threshing mill. They do not even take the trouble to clean it with the fanning mill, and yet these same men will wonder why their grain crops are degenerating! They seem to forget the fact that if they sow small, shrunken seed the plant will get a poor start in its life and the grain it will produce will be small and weak. Each seed carries enough ready food mater-

ial to give the young plant a good start in life. Now the smaller the seed and the more shrunken it is the less will be the amount of food for the young plant to feed on, and the poorer will be its start in life. An old axiom states that, "A good start is half the finish," while this may not be literally true with regard to the plant, yet it is largely so. The larger and plumper the seed the greater the chance of it producing a strong, vigorous plant and a large amount of plump, well filled grain.

Therefore, in the growing of grain crops the selection of the seed is one of the most important things in the crop returns. We would do best to select the strong, vigorous plants and the largest and plumpest seeds from this class. Probably we cannot always do this, but some of us will be able to hand pick the largest and best seed, out of the farm crop, during some of the spare time this winter. The very least we can do is to clean our seed with the fanning mill. If we were to select the best in this way it would be better than nothing.

Steel Fence Posts

are to be driven. Cost one-half the price of wood posts. Will last a life time. Plain, barbed or woven wire of any kind can be used. Over one million posts in use. Recommendations from 150 steady users. Large illustrated catalog sent free; contains much valuable information about fence construction, posts and their use. Of the one million posts in use, I never knew a man to return to wood posts after using the steel posts. The posts are reinforced with a vitrified clay collar which protects the post and gives it an excellent surface bearing where it is needed. One man used 10,000 posts. By driving the posts it saves the labor of digging post holes. They are fire-proof and everlasting in every respect. The greatest farm fence post on earth. Our customers say so and they know, for they have used them. Write to-day for free catalog.

J. H. DOWNS,
1295 Broadway, New York City.

CLARK'S
DOUBLE ACTION HARROW & CULTIVATOR
FOR 100% CROPS

THE ORIGINAL "CUTAWAY"

With this tool more different kinds of work can be done with less effort than with any other. CLARK'S is the only Disk Cultivator that completely embodies the double action principle. It will do the work of several disk machines that would cost you several times as much, and do it more thoroughly, because it has 4 gangs instead of only 2. The draft is always from center—suitable for 2 light horses. Equipped with Extension Head and Jointed Pole, and when so ordered two large disks for listing are supplied.

Send today for our free Book, "Large Hay Crops."

CUTAWAY HARROW COMPANY,
808 Main St., HIGGANUM, CONN.

YOU HAVE NO IDEA THE AMOUNT OF RAT DAMAGE.

Could the aggregate annual damage caused by rats to our farmers be known the latter would be appalled at the figures. Do all you can to lessen their number. Here are nine ways in which you can accomplish this:

1.—Protection of our native hawks, owls and smaller predatory mammals—the natural enemies of rats.

2.—Greater cleanliness about stables, markets, grocery stores, warehouses, courts, alleys and vacant lots in cities and villages, and like care on farms and suburban premises. This includes the storage waste and garbage in tightly covered vessels and the prompt disposal of it each day.

3.—Care in the construction of buildings and drains so as not to provide entrance and retreats for rats, and the permanent closing of all rat holes in old houses and cellars.

4.—The early threshing and marketing of grains on farms, so that stacks and mows shall not furnish harborage and food for rats.

5.—Removal of outlying straw stacks and piles of trash or lumber that harbor rats in the fields.

6.—Ratproofing of warehouses, markets, cribs, stables and granaries for storage of provisions, seed grain and feedstuffs.

7.—Keeping effective rat dogs, especially in city warehouses.

8.—The systematic destruction of rats, whenever and wherever possible, by (a) trapping, (b) poisoning, and (c) organized hunts.

9.—The organization of "rat clubs" and other societies for systematic warfare against rats.

ALFALFA IN AMERICA

By Joseph E. Wing
Staff Correspondent The Breeder's Gazette

A book of about 500 pages, just issued from The Gazette press, contains the boiled-down experience and extensive observations of a man who probably knows more than anyone else about alfalfa.

In "Alfalfa in America" Mr. Wing has left no word unwritten that would help practical farmers to realize a profitable success with this wonderful plant. Understanding his subject, and knowing whereof he writes, he has filled a large book with information that anticipates questions, clears up doubts and problems and makes simple and sure the way to success with alfalfa.

No other work is comparable with this in its scope, character and practical value.

Now ready for delivery.
Price, \$2.00 prepaid. Address
THE BREEDER'S GAZETTE,
358 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

ABANDONED FARM MENACES.

A commission appointed to examine the condition of land throughout West Virginia and especially the extent of abandoned farms will soon make a report to the Governor of that State. The commission has gleaned much information regarding abandoned land.

The report shows that in the absence of any statistics on the subject it is not fully realized how large a

It Pays To Know this Machine



The SUCCESS SPREADER

First choice of everybody who knows spreaders. In use at nearly all Agricultural Colleges, Government Stations and Experimental Farms. Used at all Iowa State Institution farms. The only roller-bearing spreader. Recognized as being a horse lighter draft than others. Working parts strong and simple. No cog wheel gears. Power applied direct by strong chain drive. It cuts in half the time and labor of spreading manure and doubles manure value. Makes it possible to keep up soil's fertility with home-produced manure alone, no need to buy commercial fertilizers. You need a success spreader. It will make money for you—is doing it for thousands of farmers. Success Book Free. Write for it to

KEMP & BURPEE MFG. CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

percentage of the farms of the State have been abandoned and are going to rack and ruin. The whole West and particularly the States of California, Oklahoma, New Mexico and States in that section are filled with farmers who not so many years ago lived on the farm in West Virginia. The cities have drawn hundreds of farmers from their farms, and what the cities haven't weaned away the public service corporations, mills and mines have attracted. To any one who has traversed sections of the State somewhat removed from railroads, it is not uncommon to behold farmhouses whose broken windows, crumbling chimneys and general air of dilapidation tell the pathetic story of hopelessness and discouragement, of the cry of the city, or of the allurements of the mills and mines.

source Commission rightly gauges the general trend of opinion when it hints or suggests that better roads would be conducive to the improved farms, bringing his market nearer, so to speak; lessening the wear and tear on stock and equipment and really increasing the value of his land. Not only would the farmer be benefited by better roads, but whole communities and common carriers as well.

With the foregoing accepted as some of the causes for the "abandoned farms," the remedy must lie in the removal of these and other causes which are being suggested to the commission, whose labors, if they are in time directed toward effecting a change in prevailing conditions, by education, agitation and legislation, will confer a blessing on West Virginia.

—Pittsburg Press.

The
Stark Year Book
for 1910

is ready to mail. It will be sent to any person interested in fruit-growing on receipt of 7 cents to cover postage. The Stark Year Book for 1910 represents an entirely new idea in nurserymen's literature—it is a work of art as well as a catalogue of Stark Nursery products. Within its covers are 32 full-page illustrations of fruits and flowers, representing 175 varieties, done in four colors, and exactly reproducing nature. 84 pages are devoted to descriptions, prices, and records.

Stark Delicious, the apple that has revolutionized orchard planting and established a new standard of apple values (selling at \$10.00 per bushel box this year); Stark King David, another apple of wondrous quality and merit; Stark King Philip, a hardy black grape of California grape quality, and dozens of the very best things in the horticultural world are fully described, illustrated, and priced.

To any one planting one tree or many, of fruits or ornamental, this book is of inestimable value—a horticultural text-book—a guide to proper selection.

Stark trees have stood the supreme test of actual planting for 85 years—they are the yard-stick by which all other nursery products are measured—they are the first choice of this country's most successful orchardists. The success of the orchard is dependent on the kind and quality of tree planted. Stark varieties are the best of the best. Our record of 85 years of successful selling is a positive guarantee of tree quality.

Before you decide to buy, send 7 cents for the Stark Year Book—do it today before the edition is exhausted.

Stark Bro's Nurseries and Orchards Co.
Lock Box 81, Louisiana, Missouri

HOME BEAUTIFUL

Conducted by Georgie Middleton Fisher

ALONE.

Afraid to dwell alone, O coward heart!
When he, whose hand hath set thee
thus apart,
Built up thy hedges, closed up thine
open gate,
Knows what it is to stand outside and
wait?

Oh! think how oft—His locks with
night dews wet—
He trod the shadowy gloom of Oli-
vet;
How vainly sought one loving soul,
to share
Gethsemane's sad hour of midnight
prayer.

How human hearts gave back, for
love, their hate;
Till smitten, scorned, and mocked,
and desolate,
His aching heart broke with this dy-
ing moan:
"My God, my God! why am I left
alone?"

Before His cross, O tired soul! be
still;
Accept the path he shows thee; let
his will
Be guide and comfort; so however
drear
The way may seem to thee, He will
be near!

Hearing His voice what other canst
thou need?
Seeing his smile, thy days are fair
indeed.
Divinest fellowship may be thine
own—
Say, soul, art still afraid to be alone?

A VALENTINE SUPPER.

Menu.

Raw Oysters.
Brown Bread Sandwiches.
Chicken Salad in Beet Hearts.
True Lover's Knots. Olives
Frozen Hearts.
Kisses. Valentine Cake.
Sweethearts. Bonbons.
Coffee.

Serve the raw oysters in pink heart-
shaped paper cases. Cut the crusts
from brown bread one day old, butter
lightly, spread with tomato catsup,
cover with another slice of buttered
brown bread, and stamp with a small
heart-shaped cake cutter.

Chicken Salad in Beet Hearts.—Add
one cupful of diced celery and one-half
cupful of chopped almonds to one pint
of finely chopped white chicken meat;
season to taste, and moisten well with
good mayonnaise. Select rather large
beets of uniform size, and boil until
tender; rub off the skins, and when
cold form it into shallow, heart-shaped
cups. Fill with the salad, put a
small spoonful of mayonnaise on top
of each, and garnish with tiny beet
hearts.

True Lover's Knots.—Mix until per-
fectly smooth two ounces of flour,
three ounces of grated cheese, a little
salt and cayenne and the yolk of one
egg, roll out thin, cut in narrow strips,
form in lover's knots, lay on greased
paper, and bake for ten minutes in a
moderate oven.

Frozen Hearts.—For frozen hearts
have two bricks of ice cream, one
white and the other pink, and stamp
into shape with a heart-shaped cutter;
place a pink one on top of a white one,
and serve with chocolate sauce. For
this melt two ounces of chocolate (un-
sweetened) over the tea kettle, add
two cupfuls of best coffee sugar, half
a cup of sweet milk, butter the size of
an egg and half a cupful of chopped
English walnut meats. Cook until it
will form a soft ball when dropped in
cold water. Add vanilla to flavor, and
pour a spoonful hot over each ice
cream heart.

Valentine Cake.—Any nice light
cake recipe will do for the Valentine
cakes. Bake them in heart-shaped
patty pans, and cover with pink icing.
Thrust a tiny, gilded arrow in each.
Sweethearts are small heart-shaped
sponge cakes cut out nearly to the
bottom, and filled with sweetened,
whipped cream flavored with rose wa-
ter. These cakes should be iced in-
side and out with pink icing, and the
cream should not be filled in until just
before time to serve.

The kisses should also be pink.
The Table.—The table for a Valen-
tine supper should be exceedingly pret-
ty, and finished as much as possible
in the soft rose color which young
Love is supposed always to claim as
his own. A heart-shaped centerpiece
of roses is always beautiful, and if
guarded by a cupid with drawn bow
it is very suggestive. Smaller hearts
may be at each corner of the table, or
broad, pink satin ribbon tied in true
lover's knots makes a charming finish
for the corners. A still prettier de-
coration is a bow of pink roses with a
golden arrow across it. One very
charming centerpiece seen last year
was a large heart of beautiful pink
roses on which stood an exquisite
bisque cupid. His bow was of pink
faux roses and the little arrow was a
golden one. The favors were dainty
gilded heart-shaped boxes filled with
bonbons, the lid lifting up by a tiny
true lover's knot of rose colored baby
ribbon. This is, of course, too elabo-
rate for us, and not at all necessary,
but will give us some suggestions.

Arrows, hearts, and true lover's
knots are the chosen forms of all de-
corations for a Valentine evening, with
as many figures of the little blind god
in evidence as circumstances will al-
low.

TOO MUCH POTATO—NOT ENOUGH RICE.

Do you know we eat entirely too
much potato, and I want you to read a
few facts in regard to rice as com-
pared with potatoes and see whether
I am not right.

Potatoes contain 78.3 per cent wa-
ter; rice only 12.4 per cent; potatoes,
2.2 per cent protein, rice 7.4 per cent;
potatoes .1 per cent fat, rice .4 per
cent starch, potatoes 18.4 per cent,
rice 79.4 per cent.

There are innumerable ways of
cooking rice, and yet we rarely see
it served, except boiled, and very bad-
ly boiled, too, simply a sticky mass. If

those who do not boil it so that each
grain is separate, as the Chinese do
it, would try this plan they would be
very much pleased.

To a pint of washed rice add one
pint of water and a half teaspoonful
of salt. Place in a covered steamer
and steam rapidly for one hour. Stir
and take up with a fork, not a spoon,
which crushes the grains together.

In next number we will publish a
number of plans for the serving of
rice to make it attractive and deli-
cious.

THE PROPER COOKING OF A POT ROAST.

If you wish it to be juicy and ten-
der, you should select the meat for a
pot roast as carefully as you do that
which you roast in the oven.

The back part of the rump is most
satisfactory, as it is of finer grain than
some other portions, and if it is to
be eaten cold, it will cut in better
slices.

People often ruin a pot roast by
boiling it in too much water, only
enough to barely cover the meat, be-
ing necessary; and this should not be
cold or luke-warm, but hot. The hot
water immediately closes the pores
of the meat and prevents the juices
from escaping. As the water boils
away, add a little more; and it is bet-
ter to simmer gently, than to boil
furiously.

From three to four hours should be
allowed to boil from four to five
pounds of meat.

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Ave., Brooklyn; and in all principal cities. We also
make shipments from our warehouse in Kansas City
San Francisco and Seattle.



When done, remove from the stove,
and set the meat away to cool in the
liquor. It is well to put it in a large,
deep dish, and to pour the liquor over
it. When cold this forms a jelly
which keeps the meat juicy.

Meat cooked in this way is delicious
sliced cold, for supper; or it may be
eaten hot, if so desired.

The jelly may afterwards be utilized
for soup stock.

Corned beef is always more tasty
kept in the liquor.

REAL PORK SAUSAGE.

This is a recipe for the good old
fashioned sausage meat which will be
found equal to that of our boyhood
days when we were "raised on"
buckwheat cakes and sausage. It is
an old time plantation recipe, and if
carefully followed as to proportions
and seasoning will be found fine. We
call it "The Hollywood plantation re-
cipe for sausage meat."

Mix thoroughly ten pounds of lean
and five pounds of fat pork.

Season with three common wine-
glasses of salt, three wineglasses of
sifted sage, three tablespoonfuls of
black pepper, one teaspoonful of cay-
enne pepper.

Some leave out the black pepper.
The quantity seems great, but those
were old times and people "neighbor-
ed" with each other, and besides fam-
ilies were large in those days and
were blessed with good appetites.

Observe there is no beef or mutton
or suet in this—only pork. Try it.

—E. P. M.

Elizabeth, N. J., January 23.

CARING FOR THE BABY.

The ruler of a great nation does not
feel the weight of his responsibility
more than a young mother, who with-
out any training to fit her for the du-
ties of her new position, undertakes
the care of her little ones. She may
be miles away from her own mother,
who would be a sympathetic and safe
adviser, and there may be no doctor
or drug store within reach, but if she
will use the good common sense with
which the majority of women are
blessed, she will soon master the dif-
ficulties of her task, and baby will not
suffer from her inexperience.

One of the first things that claim the
attention of the young mother is the
clothing; babies require flannel under-
clothing even in the warmest weather,
and it should be very soft so the ten-

der skin will not be irritated. Let
everything be loose and comfortable;
tight bands interfere with the circula-
tion and digestion, and after the first
week or two of his life, can do no
good. The room in which the baby
stays should be well ventilated, as pure
fresh air is a priceless boon to the lit-
tle folks. He should not be kept in a
draught, however, for that will be apt
to cause an attack of colic. The bath
should be given at the same hour
every day. When the little body has
been washed and dried with a soft
linen towel, dip a white rag in water
in which a little borax has been dis-
solved, and wash his mouth with it,
thoroughly cleansing the tongue and
gums of the white coat that gathers
on them. This treatment will keep
him from having the thrush, a very
common and dangerous disease of
babyhood.

All children need a great amount of
sleep, and everything should be done
to induce them to take it. The room
in which the crib is kept should be of
a comfortable temperature, not too
warm or too cold, and shade his eyes
from the light. Delicate, nervous
children are often injured by becom-
ing subjected to all noise and distur-
bance that older children make when
they are trying to sleep. See that he
is kept quiet, for nothing in so
strengthening and health giving as
plenty of sleep.

The proper food for the baby has
been the subject of a great deal of
study among physicians and other sci-
entific men. If the mother can fur-
nish plenty of milk for her baby, no
other food is needed, but if such is
not the case, do not let the little one
suffer for a lack of it. A neighbor of
ours found that her milk was not
nourishing or plentiful as it should be,
and upon the advice of a friend, began
feeding him cream and water. The
trial was so successful that she con-
tinued it and he grew fat and rosy
upon it. After the milk was brought
from the barn it was heated to sterilize
it, then hung in the well three hours
for the cream to rise. She found the
most important item about artificial
feeding to be the care of the bottles.
As soon as the bottle was emptied
and rinsed and the rubber nipple
cleaned, it was put in a strong borax
water until needed again. This treat-
ment will keep them sweet and clean
and greatly lessen the danger of feed-
ing the baby.

FARMING FOR WOMEN.

By Ella Stuart.

The problem of self-support is be-
coming an increasingly difficult one,
even with so many different avenues
of employment open to women; oc-
cupations which hitherto have been
confined strictly to men have latterly
been invaded and successfully filled
by women of all ages. In the lighter
branches of agricultural work, such
as gardening, fowl-rearing and dairy-
work, women have entered the field
and have proved apt pupils.

So here there is scope, for, say, a
family of sisters, or a few women
friends, to earn a comfortable living
in return for a modicum of hard work.
In and around many of the New Eng-
land towns there are many abandoned
farms, which have been vacated by
their tenants, who have gone west-
ward in search of a quicker road to

fortune. These—though houses barns
and land are gradually falling into a
state of disrepair—are in many in-
stances only in need of furnishing
up to make them habitable, and even
if the land is in poor condition, ferti-
lizers can always be used to improve
it. These farms can now be pur-
chased for "an old song" or, at least,
for quite a low price.

This might be an opportunity for
three or four energetic women. Pos-
sibly they would require the assi-
stance of an odd man, and some reap-
ers at harvest-time—unless they went
to the expense of a reaping-machine—
but the other branches of the work,
such as seed-sowing, milking, feeding
the cows, pigs and fowls and butter-
making, all of these are within the
scope of the woman-farmer. Some
of them have even been known to
plough a straight furrow, build a hay-
rick and shoe a horse as well as a
man, though this is, of course, rather
exceptional. One thing is absolutely
necessary—the possession of perfect
health. Farming entails early-rising,
a considerable amount of bodily ex-
ertion, and perfectly regular habits.
Each part of the work on a farm must
be carried out with clock-work pre-
cision; nothing can be put off till a-
nother day without throwing some
part of the machinery awry.

Women who have gone into the
dairy-farming business say that quite
a large profit may be had from selling
butter and eggs, especially if there is
a town within easy reach.

On a farm each individual must
undertake a certain number of tasks
and stick to them, while the odds and
ends may be divided among the num-
ber. Only by this division of labor
can everything be successfully carried
out.—Paris Modes.

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How He Started His New Year

CONCLUDED FROM JANUARY

Christmas day dawned wearily through the clashing of heavy sleet which sheeted the gray roofs of the house on the hill and dripped like melted glass from the sills of all the parsonage windows. It was the dreariest Christmas Geoffrey had ever remembered not even excepting that first dreary one after his mother's death. He could not read or write, he could only wander about his study, stopping now and then to caress the roses in the blue vase on his desk which the Mackenzies had sent along with a new book and a gracefully worded note early in the day.

"A mere formality," Geoffrey thought, nevertheless he had placed the roses tenderly in water, laid the book ready to his hand, and put the note among his papers of value.

The day wore on to a wild close, for as night fell the sleet softened to a rain and a great wind came sobbing up the valley. Late that evening Geoffrey was sent for to come in haste where at the other side of the village an old, lonely woman of his parish lay dying.

"Don't sit up for me, I may be long away," he said to Murtha, who brought his umbrella and rubbers and saw that he buttoned his coat closely across his chest. She held the door as he went out, receiving a dash of rain unflinchingly in her face for the sake of seeing him safely down the steps.

Geoffrey stayed all night. He could not leave the poor, groping soul in its last struggle, which came peacefully to an end in the full light of morning. He was pale and weary with much watching and praying, and his own emotions which seemed to have laid hold upon this particular time to torture him. As he came out of the silent room, which he had given over to the care of the women, the outer door of the little house opened and some one entered—a girl in a long blue cloak and Tam-o-Shanter, with damp hair clinging to her cheeks and forehead. It was Jeannie Mackenzie.

"I've been so anxious about Aunt Jessie all night," she hurried on breathlessly. "I couldn't sleep for thinking of her. How is she this morning?"

"She is out of pain," Geoffrey answered gently.

She dropped her face in her hands. The old clock on the wall swung its pendulum dolefully to a creaking tick, the rain pounded on the roof and the hushed voices of the women came out through the rickety door. Geoffrey waited, knowing what the girl was experiencing; the dead woman had been a special protégée of hers.

"Isn't there something I can do?" she asked anxiously.

"Not now. Later, perhaps." He touched her shoulder. "Aren't you very wet—Jeannie?" For the first time he hesitated over her name.

She flushed.

"Yes, I am," she admitted. "You see I came so fast and the wind would take the umbrella now and then," she glanced down at the triangle of rain-splashed skirt visible under her cloak.

"Don't you think you had better go home with me and let Murtha make you some hot drink?" Geoffrey said. "It is too far for you to walk back up the hill in this condition. When you are dry I will see that your carriage comes for you. You must not run the risk of taking a severe cold."

"I am not bad about taking colds and—and I think I can walk home very nicely," she stammered.

"I shall walk with you then and see that the umbrella is properly carried," Geoffrey said with a quiet smile, "but I really think you had better do as I suggested, for your own good."

He had got into his coat and was holding the door open for her. She looked at him almost wistfully.

"Perhaps I had," she said and stepped out on the doorstep.

He covered her with his umbrella, she put her arm through his and thus closely side by side, they went up the lane and all the way to the parsonage together, almost without speaking.

Geoffrey found that the study had been made ready against his return, so he took Jeannie there at once, drew off her damp cloak and seated her at the fire while the hot drink was in process of making. It was a long time since she had been in this room and she looked about her now as one does who finds oneself suddenly in a well-remembered place. The rain beat upon the windows as if it would beat its way into where was light and warmth, and the scent of Christmas roses. Jeannie was leaning back in the big chair, her feet on the fender of the old-fashioned fireplace.

She was looking a little dreamily into the flames and thinking her own thoughts, though all the time she was keenly conscious of Geoffrey's near presence in the room.

He had seated himself at his desk and was reading a letter which the postmaster's little son had come running through the rain to bring an hour ago. He had taken it up rather mechanically, feeling only that he needed something to keep his attention while Jeannie was there in the room alone with him, but after the first line he found his interest awakening. For the second time a church in a distant city called him—a powerful church, which stood in need of just such service as he could render it. He bowed his head in his hands to shut out the dear old room, the dreaming girl in the firelight, all his old life that he might the more bravely face the new. He had finished his work in Prince-

GIBSON PICTURE—GIVEN AWAY

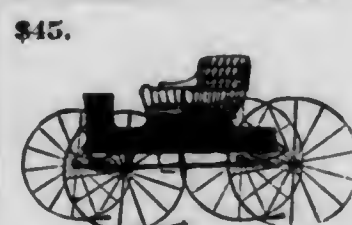
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town, yes, he could be assured of it, all the hard things had been done and the man who came after him would find little to guard against, nothing to conquer. He had finished his work here, but there was another work for him to begin, and the priest in him clamored for it. The time had come for him to go, nay, he had even tarried too long already, gathering thorns for the sake of a few rose-leaves when the rose itself was beyond his taking. Jeannie—he must part with her as he had already given her up, and the sooner the better. Such things do not grow easier from delay.

There was a deathly stillness in the room while he prayed silently, his stern face hidden behind his hands. Then he rose and walked with the letter in his hand across to where she sat. She looked up as he came and her swift, sweet smile brightened her face.

"Jeannie," he said strangely, staring at the written sheet which he was trying to hold without shaking, "I am going away. This is a call from the church in Newark, which you may remember called me once before. I am going to accept it, for I feel that the Lord has a work for me to do there which I ought not, I must not, ignore."

She did not answer, only turned her face from him and leaned her head on her hand.

"In doing this," he went on, "you will believe that I am not actuated by selfish principles, I am not looking for power or money, I am only looking to do the greatest possible good for Him whose I am, and I feel that I have done all I can here in Princetown. Any young minister could do all I am doing now. I love Princetown. I love its people and I have been happy here. God knows it is not easy to part with them—" his voice broke and turning abruptly he went to the window and looked out while

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I have a recipe for these troubles that you can depend on, and if you want to make a quick recovery, you ought to write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor would charge you \$2.50 just for writing this prescription, but I have it and will be glad to send it to you entirely free. Just drop a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, R. 1949 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send it by return mail in a plain envelope. As you will see when you get it, this recipe contains only pure, harmless remedies, but it has great healing and pain-conquering power.

It will quickly show its power once you use it, so I think you had better see what it is without delay. I will send you a copy free—you can use it and cure yourself at home.

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he struggled for the control of himself.

"Jeannie," he said gently.

She sobbed on. He touched the young bowed head.

"Jeannie!" he said again. Then,

"Do you really care because I am going away?"

"Oh, don't you see," she moaned,

"that if you do go mamma will make me marry my cousin?"

"Against your will?" Geoffrey asked.

She nodded.

"But if I stay?"

He dropped on his knees beside her.

She threw up her head with a wild little laugh.

"Oh, Geoffrey!" she said.

"Or if I take you with me?"

Her face flushed a smile through her tears.

His arms closed about her and he drew her back against his shoulder.

"Jeannie," he said solemnly, "I think you belong to me."

"I think so too," she said with a happy sigh.

It was a long time before Geoffrey dare kiss her, but with that kiss everything was made clear to them both.

"Jeannie," he asked slowly, "what will your mother say to this? All your

life she has meant you should marry a Mackenzie."

She sighed.

"I know, poor Mama!" Then, "But she can have no objection to you, Geoffrey. Besides this is my birthday. I am twenty-one to-day, and this is the way I celebrate my independence."

Laughingly she touched his cheek with her lips.

"Now God be praised, Amen!" was the startling confirmation of Murtha, who had stumbled upon them unaware, with a bowl of steaming ginger tea in her loving old hands.

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A. E. McFARLAND, Prop.

before Columbus came ashore in his red velvet suit.

Or, if it is Manila twine, the first step in its long pilgrimage was under the guidance of a bare-footed, brown-skinned little Filipino savage, who perhaps never heard of a binder, and whose views of agricultural implements are a pointed stone or a crooked stick.

Yet, if it were not for the industry of these two widely separated nations, the farmers of this country would still be obliged to bind their grain with old-fashioned wire, which never worked, or with untrustworthy cotton strand. In fact, the problem of twine was the problem of successful binding for years after the self-binder was an established fact.

It took many years and thousands of dollars to eliminate this primary drawback to the early grain growers of the country. One manufacturer alone spent \$15,000 trying to make twine out of grass, \$35,000 using paper as a substitute, and \$43,000 on straw—all in the end to be discarded as unsatisfactory. Then, after searching the world with a close tooth rake, as it were, it was found that two fibres could be made to do the work—Manila and Sisal. The Manila—log, soft and even—had generally been used in multiple strands for making cable and cordage; while the Sisal—strong, pliable and smooth—was found to lend itself perfectly for the manufacture of

a single-strand cord, such as the self-binder necessitated.

Then commenced a merry struggle between the distant races for the honor of supplying the twine which was to make His Majesty the American farmer, the greatest food producer in the world. At first, owing to the established position of the Manila hemp trade caused by the cordage industry, the little brown brother in the Philippines forged ahead, but he made no progress in his methods of production, using the knife and block and other simple methods followed by his primitive forefathers in extracting the fibre. It was soon seen that Sisal would either be the ultimate material to supply this demand or the demand would not be filled. At this point of the race a number of clever, aggressive Yucatanians, educated in the sciences in this country and abroad, sprang into the game. They saw the future commercial possibilities of the neglected Sisal plant. At their own expense they built railroads into the arid, dry territories where henequen grew. They invented new machines, capable of cleaning 100,000 leaves a day, and soon began to compete on an equal basis with the Manila fibre.

The Spanish-American war temporarily advanced the price of Manila fibre to such an extent that good grades of Manila fibre commanded a price which was practically prohibitive for binder twine. Therefore, the manufacturers of binder twine concentrated their energy and genius in production of a perfect binder twine from Sisal. This required some adjustment of machinery and some change in methods, but the manufacturers of twine succeeded so that the twine made from Sisal has for some years been as perfect and satisfactory as any binder twine ever made from any material. This has resulted in the increased use of Sisal, until during the past season not less than 85 per cent, and possibly 90 per cent, of the material which went into the manufacture of binder twine in the United States was Sisal fibre.

First-class binder twine can be made from high-grade Manila fibre, but it is very difficult to make even a reasonably good article of binder twine from low-grade Manila. Before the American occupation of the Philippine Islands, the Spanish officials at times exerted their arbitrary power for the purpose of maintaining the quality of the fibre which was produced by the natives. It was not an uncommon thing for the Governor of a district to seize a quantity of inferior fibre and publicly burn it in the middle of the Bloza. This was an object lesson to the natives to produce better grades of fibre. However, since the Americans have taken possession of the Philippine Islands, no authority has been exercised and no influence exerted by the officials in connection with the quality of the fibre. The result is a very much greater proportion of low-grade fibres than has ever been produced in previous years. Unquestionably, large quantities of this low-grade fibre will be used in the manufacture of binder twine for the harvest of 1910, and it is unnecessary to state that those who attempt to use twine made from this low-grade Manila fibre will have troubles of their own.

BLOODED STOCK for February.

There may never be a famine in twine, but it is rather to the farmer's interest always to keep a weather eye on the future, and in this particular instance to secure his twine supply, whether it be Sisal or Manila, at as early a date as possible.

INVESTIGATING INCREASED COST OF LIVING.

(Continued from page 2)
together to go without eating meat to so reduce the demand that the "trusts" will drop prices. The packers have announced that such a boycott can have no effect, and yet we know that the demand for beef, hogs and sheep, at the stock yards has fallen off very decidedly and prices been correspondingly reduced.

Is anyone making too much profit? Let's not blame the farmer, the so called "trusts" or the middlemen, but be fair to all. Let's know the facts first, and the facts we are entitled to know and must know. This country, this world, exists equally for all. Every man is entitled to a fair living and to a just share of God given privileges and blessings, and by extra ability, diligence and forethought he is able to get even quite a little more than the average. Let him be welcome to it so long as it is honestly acquired and without decreasing the rightful share of others.

Let's be careful in our opinions, but let us also be firm in insisting that the government must be for the good of the whole people.

GASOLINE ENGINES.

There isn't a national issue of greater interest to the farmer than the live subject of gasoline engines.

What makes one engine better than another? What are the points to consider in buying an engine? A satisfactory answer to these two questions is worth a whole lot to the farmer who can't afford to waste any money or time experimenting.

A booklet recently came into our hands called "16 Reasons". It is sent out by the Temple Engine Mfg. Company, of Chicago. They state very plainly and to the point sixteen reasons why their "2 in 1" Master Workman gasoline engines are superior to other engines.

Because these people have been in business over half a century and are recognized everywhere as authorities on all-power engines, we reprint some of the most important of these reasons.

In the first place, the Master Workman is a 2-Cylinder engine so adjusted that two cylinders are used for heavy work, and one for light work, built on the inverted, verticle principle.

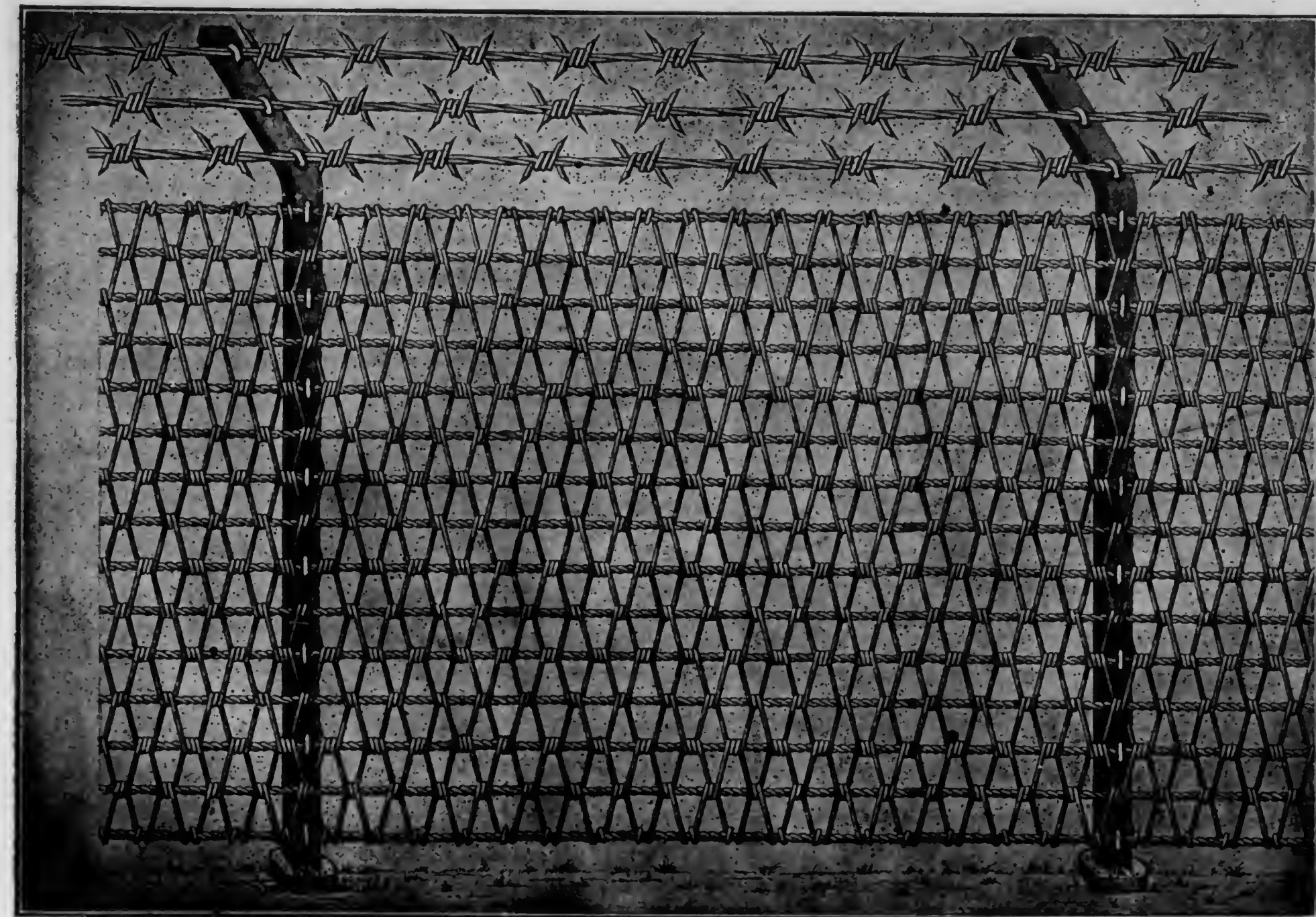
The first reason is that it starts quicker and easier than any single cylinder engine made.

Third, it weighs less than other engines without losing durability.

Fourth, the vibration in the Master Workman engine is practically overcome, which means less trouble, less expense, more power, and longer life for the engine.

Other important reasons are that the Master Workman engine occupies less space than any horizontal engine, and can therefore be used most conveniently where room is limited. It also has more uses, and works under

BLOODED STOCK for February.



THE NON-CLIMABLE FENCE POST SHOWN HERE IS MANUFACTURED BY J. H. DOWNS, 1298 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

Many thousands of these posts are in use throughout the United States. They are giving entire satisfaction in every case. They are used to inclose grounds where the public is to be kept out—such as cemeteries, private parks, reservoirs, fair grounds, fruit farms and factory grounds. This is the most effective non-climable post in the world. We have many references from steady users, cuts and reproduced photographs. Large illustrated catalog furnished upon application. Write for one to-day and get all the latest information about fence and posts, and read what people say who have used them.

Also see our advertisement, in this issue, of the Standard Steel Drive Posts.

more various conditions than any other engine.

One particular point is that the Master Workman engine has absolutely perfect lubrication, and therefore runs steady with full use of power, and lasts longer.

Then again, the mechanism is in full view, which is a most important advantage and makes it especially adapted for beginners.

Another reason is,—its full power is available up to the limit; which is not the case in a single cylinder engine.

Especially strong is the reason that the Master Workman engine is the only gas engine that runs successfully with gas, gasoline, distillate kerosene, or alcohol, without change of mixers or other expensive changes.

Another reason is that it possesses up-to-date ignition, which reduces the cost of batteries and igniting troubles.

The Master Workman is fifty per cent more reliable than a single cylinder engine because there are double chances of having at all times a running engine, and it can be used on light and heavy loads—using the single cylinder for the former and reserving both cylinders for the heavy work. This is an advantage of utmost importance that is obtained in no other engine than the Master Workman.

The last reason given in this booklet is that Master Workman engines are built by a Company which guarantees protection to every buyer. Com-

ing from a Company in the 56th year of its business life, this guarantee has a very strong meaning.

We have not seen any more convincing evidence of trust-worthiness in any engine than is given in these "Sixteen Reasons."

We suggest that this booklet is well worth the attention of everyone contemplating buying a gasoline engine. Send for a free copy of it even if you have only a hazy idea that you might sometime get around to using an engine on the farm.

MONEY IN THESE REDS.

(Continued from Page 11.)

Oyster Shell, per 100.....	\$0.70
Puritan Chick Food, per 100, \$3.50	
Oats, per bu.....	55 to 58c
Prices realized from sales of poultry and eggs were as follows:	
Live chickens, per lb.....	18c
Pullets, 5 mos. each.....	.85
Pullets, 6 mos. each.....	\$1.00
Hens (in fall) each.....	.085
Dressed chickens, per lb.....	.25
Dressed Fowls, per lb.....	.22
Eggs for setting.....	1.50
Eggs, setting, per 100.....	5.00
Eggs, market, per doz.....	30 to .55

These items are given that the reader may form some idea of the factors entering into the debit and credit side of the account summarized above. The bulk of the feed used however, was whole corn and wheat, mill feeds,

composing mashes and beef scraps, only being fed in winter, when the hens are kept confined to the houses.

The account does not include any charges for interest, insurance, depreciation or repairs. Neither is labor included. The plant is small and inexpensive, consisting of four houses and yards costing in all not over \$150, and the ground space occupied is probably not more than half an acre, which, last year, paid its interest at least, in peaches.

As to labor, this item is small, and it is estimated that the cost is fully offset by the value of the manure, the bulk of which goes on the corn crop. The balance on the garden.

The value of poultry on hand December 31st, as compared with January 1st, last, shows a decrease of five in numbers, with an increase of \$22.75 or nearly 25 per cent in value, due to higher prices prevailing throughout the year as compared with 1908, both in market stock and stock sold for breeding purposes. The proportion seems large, but actual results show that it is under rather than over estimated.

It will be noticed that the poultry sales more than equalled the cost of food consumed.

The Editor's criticisms are invited, but he will please refrain from comparisons with his table-fed Plymouth Rocks."



NONE
JUST
AS
GOOD



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illustrations in our
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Progressive Farmers Use Concrete

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"Concrete Construction About the Home and on the Farm" tells all about concrete. It gives directions for making and handling this economical and everlasting building material in over a hundred ways. It tells how to mix concrete in proper proportion, and includes specifications, sectional drawings, and photographs of the smaller constructions that can be made by any farmer himself. There are 168 pages and over 150 illustrations.

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In making concrete it is important that ATLAS Portland Cement be used. ATLAS is the standard American Brand of cement. It was bought by the U. S. Government for the Panama Canal. There is only one quality of ATLAS manufactured—the best that can be made and the same for everybody.

Ask your dealer for ATLAS. If he cannot supply you, write to

The ATLAS Portland CEMENT Co.

Dept. 127

30 Broad Street

New York

Daily Productive Capacity, over 50,000 barrels—
the largest in the World.

(Continued from page 6)

meal, 37.8 lbs alfalfa meal, 18.9 lbs hominy, 279 lbs beet pulp, 620 lbs roots, 620 lbs ensilage, 310 lbs hay.
Jan.—60.45 lbs bran, 40.30 lbs pea meal, 40.30 lbs Ajax Flakes, 60.45 lbs ground oats, 60.45 lbs gluten, 40.30 lbs oil meal, 40.30 lbs cotton seed meal, 40.30 lbs alfalfa meal, 20.15 lbs hominy, 248 lbs beet pulp, 310 lbs hay, 620 lbs roots, 620 lbs ensilage.
Feb.—58.5 lbs bran, 39 lbs pea meal, 39 lbs Ajax Flakes, 58.5 lbs ground oats, 58.5 lbs gluten, 39 lbs oil meal, 39 lbs cotton seed meal, 39 lbs alfalfa meal, 19.5 lbs hominy, 224 lbs beet pulp, 840 lbs roots, 560 lbs ensilage, 280 lbs hay.
Mar.—58.5 lbs bran, 39 lbs pea meal, 39 lbs Ajax Flakes, 58.5 lbs ground oats, 58.5 lbs gluten, 39 lbs oil meal, 39 lbs alfalfa meal, 19.5 lbs hominy, 224 lbs beet pulp, 840 lbs roots, 560 lbs ensilage, 280 lbs hay.
Apr.—58.5 lbs bran, 39 lbs pea meal, 39 lbs Ajax Flakes, 58.5 lbs ground oats, 58.5 lbs gluten, 39 lbs oil meal, 39 lbs alfalfa meal, 19.5 lbs hominy, 39 lbs cotton seed meal, 224 lbs beet pulp, 840 lbs roots, 560 lbs ensilage, 280 lbs hay.
May—51.6 lbs bran, 34.4 lbs Ajax Flakes, 34.4 lbs pea meal, 51.6 lbs ground oats, 51.6 lbs gluten, 34.4 lbs oil meal, 34.4 lbs cotton seed meal, 17.2 lbs hominy, 34.4 lbs alfalfa meal, 620 lbs roots, 248 lbs beet pulp, 310 lbs hay.

June—63 lbs bran, 42 lbs pea meal, 42 lbs Ajax Flakes, 42 lbs cotton seed meal, 63 lbs ground oats, 63 lbs gluten, 42 lbs oil meal, 42 lbs alfalfa meal, 21 lbs hominy, 180 lbs green feed, 150 lbs hay and pasture.
July—69.8 lbs bran, 46.5 lbs pea meal, 46.5 lbs Ajax Flakes, 46.5 lbs cotton seed meal, 69.8 lbs ground oats, 69.8 lbs gluten, 46.5 lbs oil meal, 46.5 lbs alfalfa meal, 23.3 lbs hominy, 248 lbs beet pulp, 525 lbs green feed, 240 lbs hay.
Aug.—72.09 lbs bran, 48.06 lbs pea meal, 48.06 lbs Ajax Flakes, 72.09 lbs ground oats, 48.06 lbs cotton seed meal, 72.09 lbs gluten, 48.06 lbs oil meal, 78.06 lbs alfalfa meal, 24.03 lbs hominy, 248 lbs beet pulp, 465 lbs hay.
Sept.—69.75 lbs bran, 46.5 lbs pea meal, 46.5 lbs cotton seed meal, 46.5 lbs Ajax Flakes, 69.75 lbs ground oats, 69.75 lbs gluten, 46.5 lbs oil meal, 46.5 lbs alfalfa meal, 23.3 lbs hominy, 180 lbs beet pulp, 300 lbs hay.
Oct.—30.3 lbs bran, 10.1 lbs hominy, 30.3 lbs ground oats, 30.3 lbs gluten, 20.2 lbs pea meal, 20.2 lbs cotton seed meal, 20.2 lbs Ajax Flakes, 20.2 lbs oil meal, 20.2 lbs alfalfa meal, 130 lbs roots, 156 lbs hay.

During this time she made the following seven days record, which is the largest made by any cow of like age:

	Lbs. Milk.	Lbs. Butter Fat.
Dec. 8.....	62.4	3.202
9.....	63.0	2.907
10.....	65.8	3.288
11.....	63.3	2.852
12.....	66.4	3.625
13.....	64.2	3.427
14.....	59.7	2.733
	444.8	27.034

She also has to her credit the following records for shorter periods:

One Day—68.4 lbs. Milk; 3.625 lbs. Butter Fat.

One Month—30 days, 1960.4 lbs. Milk; 89.99 lbs. Butter Fat.

Three Months—5614.6 lbs. Milk; 265.62 lbs. Butter Fat.

Six Months—182 days, (3½ years old) 10390.2 lbs. Milk; 486.66 lbs. Butter Fat.

Average for two consecutive periods, 16233.96 lbs. Milk; 805.13 lbs. Butter Fat.

Dolly Dimple is owned at Langwater Farms, North Easton, Mass., the property of Mr. F. Lothrop Ames. She calved on October 9th, '08, and commenced her trial on October 14th. Next month we will publish similar matter about "Missy of the Glen", which beat out Dolly Dimple handsomely.

**End of
Volume**